

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



\$6.50 per Year.
Single Copy, 15 Cents.

Baltimore, Md.,
JULY 24, 1919

The World Should Study the Cotton Situation

With corn at \$2 a bushel and wheat at \$2.26 and over, with farm labor costing two or three times as much as formerly, and everything else on a proportionately high basis, the cost of cotton production will for a long time to come be much higher than ever before.

The old day of low-price labor and low cost of cotton has gone forever.

The old economic chains of the all-cotton system have been broken and gone to the scrap heap, never again to be forged.

But the world is hungry for cotton. The supply of cotton goods has been steadily wearing out for five years, and now the world must be reclothed just as it must be fed from its famished condition.

High prices of cotton as compared with former years must inevitably continue because of high cost of production. Moreover, unless prices are high enough to have a stimulating effect upon cotton production the world will within a few years face a cotton famine of serious import. The world will continuously need a very much larger supply of Southern cotton than we have ever raised, except in one or two years, though for some years our crops have been very small, and this year's promises to be exceptionally so.

As labor and foodstuffs and iron and steel have been lifted by the war inflation to a very much higher plane of cost than in former years, so cotton must inevitably go.

Every man who seeks to lower the price of cotton is seeking to permanently decrease the world's supply to a famine condition, for when once the farmers of the South have become thoroughly alive to diversified agriculture, to livestock raising as a business, and to the opportunities of profitable employment in industrial pursuits, even 40 to 50 cents a pound for cotton will not bring them back to the all-cotton system.

Bethlehem Steel Company

South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

PIG IRON: Basic, Bessemer, Foundry, Low Phosphorus, Mayari, Ferro-Manganese, Spiegeleisen.

CASTINGS: Steel and Iron, Brass, Bronze and Manganese.

FORGINGS: Drop, Hammered, Hydraulically Pressed, Solid and Hollow, Rough and Finished Machined; Cement Mill, and Ore Crusher Balls.

RAILS: Standard, Girder, Guard, High Tee, Industrial; Splice Bars, Tie Plates, Bolts, Frogs, Switches, Signals.

SWITCH STANDS: To Meet Every Track Condition; High, Intermediate and Low Stands, Adjustable and Non-Adjustable.

MANARD ANVIL-FACE FROGS: Equipped with "Mayari" Never-Turn Bolts. All Bolts Receiving Side Thrust of Wheels Are HEAT TREATED.

STRUCTURAL STEEL SHAPES: Bethlehem Beams, Girders and Columns; Standard Beams, Channels and Angles.

SHIPBUILDING SHAPES: Bulb Angles and Ship Channels.

STEEL PLATES: Tank, Hull, Bridge and Boiler.

TOOL STEELS: Carbon, High Speed, Drill, Finishing and Special.

STANDARD, ALLOY and SPECIAL STEELS: Chrome Nickel, Chrome Vanadium, Mayari, Case Hardened, Special; Treated, Tempered and Cold Drawn.

TIN PLATES: Black and Tinned Plates; Stamping and Enameling Stock.

BAR IRON: Refined Bar Iron, Double Refined, Chain, Staybolt, Special Staybolt and Engine Bolt Iron.

BOLTS: All Kinds, Plain and Galvanized, Machine, Carriage, Lag, Plow and Patch, HEAT TREATED Simple Alloy Mayari Steel Frog, Track and Fitting-up Bolts.

NUTS: Hot and Cold Pressed, Cold Punched, and Forged; All Sizes, Shapes and Standards; Blank or Tapped, Chamfered, Trimmied and Reamed, Case Hardened, Castle, Semi-Finished and Finished.

RIVETS: Boiler, Bridge, Structural, Ship, Tank and Tap.

SPIKES: Steel and Iron, Standard Railroad, Screw Railroad Track, Universal Screw, Boat, Dock and Wharf, Pressed and Rolled.

ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS OF SPECIAL MACHINERY,

Forgings and Castings for Large Marine Engines,
Hydraulic Beam and Gap Shears, Plate Bending Rolls, Intensifiers, Flanging and Forging Presses.

FURNACE and FOUNDRY COKE and COKE BY-PRODUCTS,

Ammonium Sulphate, Benzol, Crude Napthaline, Solvent Napthas, Toluol, Tar,
Pumping Engines for Municipal Purposes, Gas Engines.

NAVAL and COAST DEFENCE GUNS and MOUNTS, FIELD GUNS and HOWITZERS,

Gun Carriages, Limbers and Caissons, Gun Forgings, Torpedo Air Flasks, Armor Plate,
Projectiles, Fuses, Cartridge Cases, Complete Rounds of Ammunition.

Works at

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA. LEBANON, PA. READING, PA. STEELTON, PA. TITUSVILLE, PA. SPARROWS POINT, MD.

Warehouses at

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA. LEBANON, PA. BOSTON, MASS. CLEVELAND, OHIO

General Offices: SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

Branch Offices:

ATLANTA, GA. Candler Bldg.	CLEVELAND, OHIO. Guardian Bldg.	PITTSBURGH, PA., 1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.
BALTIMORE, MD. Continental Bldg.	DETROIT, MICH. Penobscot Bldg.	ST. LOUIS, MO., Boatmen's Bank Bldg.
BOSTON, MASS. Oliver Bldg.	NEW YORK, N. Y. Trinity Bldg.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Crocker Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL. People's Gas Bldg.	PHILADELPHIA, PA. Morris Bldg.	WASHINGTON, D. C. Wilkins Bldg.
25 Victoria Street, LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.	SANTIAGO, CHILE.	LIMA, PERU.
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.		

CONSOLIDATED STEEL CORPORATION, 165 Broadway, New City
City, is the sole exporter of our commercial Steel and Iron products.
Export inquiries for such products should be addressed to Consolidated
Steel Corporation.

IN THIS NUMBER.

The World Should Study the Cotton Situation.....	Cover	Page
EDITORIALS	73-82	
Organized Opposition to League of Nations. Excess Income Taxation Should Be Eliminated from New Mortgage Investments on Buildings and on Earnings Invested in Improvement of Plants. A Leading Southern Democrat's Views. The Kingsport Plan for Insuring Abundant and Con- tented Labor. What About Sheep and Wool? The Horrors of War Should Make for Sanity in Dis- cussing Other Nations. Build Now! One Way to Better the Housing Conditions in City and Country.		
An English View About High Prices; Are They Due to the Large Issue of Treasury Notes?.... By Arthur Kitson.	83-84	
Lumbermen Form Company to Handle Export Business in Large Way.....	84	
Comments on "Amazing Picture of Europe"..... By O. S. C. Wallace.	85-86	
"The League of Nations as a World Application of Discarded Feudalism"..... By J. S.	86	
The League of Nations..... By Hon. John B. Knox.	87-89	
Continued Shortage in Coal Production.....	89	
Birmingham Steel Corporation's Fabricating Plant Important Outgrowth of War-time Require- ments	90-92	
American Constitution Shown as Embodying Fun- damental and Changeless Political Truths..... By Edward Marshall.	93-96	
Kingsport's Unique Housing and Insurance Plans as Basis for Stable Industrial Development..... By Albert Phenix.	97	
The Iron and Steel Situation.....	98-99	
Recent Transactions in Oil Fields Show Large Influx of Independent Capital.....	100-101	
Southern Sulphur Saved the Union.....	103	
Edge Bill's Plan to Finance American Export Trade	104	
All Won the War. How to Encourage Building. Is the Cotton Conference to Be Held at New Orleans Undertaking Too Much? "Purblind Snakes" as Seen by a North Carolina Firm. The Question of Building Costs, Now and in the Future. The International Cotton Spinners' Congress in 1904 and Its Advocacy of Cheap Cotton. Big Shipbuilding Moves. The "On to Berlin" Question. Plant Equipment Should Be Brought Up to Date Now.		
American Form of Government Must Be Retained Unimpaired	105-106	
By P. H. Whaley.		
President Wilson and the Tariff.....	106	
What Is Your Town Doing? Tulsa Sets a Good Pace	106	
Power Farming Exposition Shows Farm Tractors as Modern Miracle-workers, Completely Revolu- tionizing Methods of Agriculture..... By Elmer T. Peterson.	107-108	
Countrywide Industrial Development Campaign for Petersburg-Hopewell District.....	108	
Notes of Agricultural Prosperity and Advancement in Memphis District.....	109	
Dallas Has Tremendous Jobbing Trade, Totaling More than \$415,000,000 Annually.....	110	
Appeal to Mob Spirit Arouses Resentment of Florida Press.....	113	
Railroads	116	
Good Roads and Streets.....	117	
Textiles	119	
Commendations, Kicks and Comments.....	120	
Foreign Needs.....	121	
Construction News.....	122-130l	
Industrial News.....	130l-130m	
Financial News.....	130m-130n	

MARBALGLAS

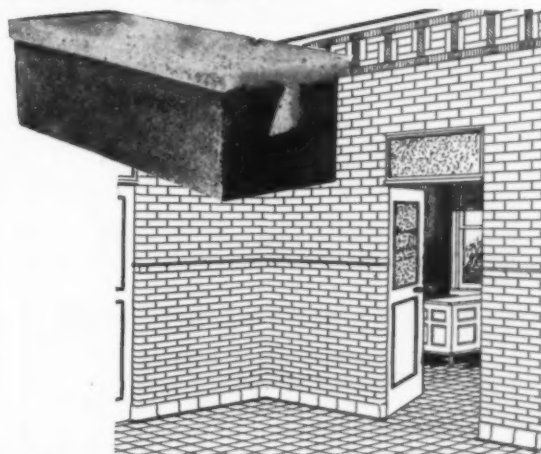
BRICK and TILE

**LIGHT
BEAUTIFUL
CLEAN**

Marbalglas has no equal as a light reflector. Will not stain or become discolored. Has a crushing strength three times stronger than granite. It is the last word in sanitary elegance for

Office Interiors Clinic Rooms
Workroom Interiors Operating Rooms

*We will send sample and
catalog free on request.*



THE LAWTON MARBALGLAS CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

NORTHROP LOOMS

TRADE-MARK

Make better goods and more of them with less than half the labor cost of weaving.

Draper Corporation

Hopedale Massachusetts

B & B AERIAL TRAMWAYS



- Built to your needs.
- Cut haulage costs.
- Save time and labor.

Send for catalog 81.

**BRODERICK & BASCOM
ROPE CO. St. Louis**

Manufacturers of Celebrated
Yellow Strand Wire Rope.
C-15

The Manchester Mills of Rock Hill, S. C., buy pure linseed oil at \$1.56 and mix 3 quarts with a gallon of L & M Semi-paste paint, thus making a superb exterior ready-mixed paint at low cost that will wear from 12 to 15 years and cover 20% more surface per gallon than white lead.



We have sold Paints
"upon honor" for 63 years.

**Longman & Martinez
Paint Makers**

54 Maiden Lane, New York City

WORK! WORK! WORK!

That's the motto of "Handy Andy." Never gets tired. Never strikes. Never lets up until you say so. "Handy Andy," the practical, portable, adjustable elevator, is the strong-armed workman that lifts and conveys bags, boxes, bales and other packages without a complaint. Loads cars, loads wagons.



Light in weight. Sturdy in construction. Simple to operate. Saves money. There is no other model of "Handy Andy" for handling material in bulk. Send for particulars.

Dow Wire and Iron Works, Inc.
Louisville, Ky.



WIRE ROPE AND WIRE
JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS CO. - Trenton, N. J.



"MACWHYTE"



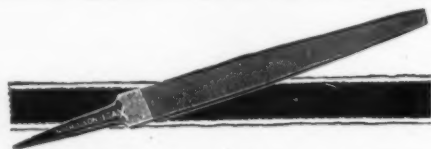
WIRE ROPE

MEANS

**SUPERIOR QUALITY
SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP**

Made only by

**MACOMBER & WHYTE ROPE CO.
KENOSHA, WIS.**



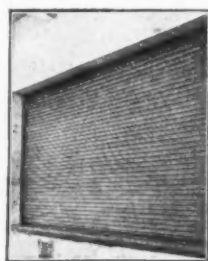
NICHOLSON FILES

The Files that cut the Smoothest—a File for every purpose.

Send for File Philosophy—a fifty years' Education in Files and Filing in one hour.

NICHOLSON FILE CO.

Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.



KINNEAR ROLLING AND BIFOLDING DOORS

— OF —

STEEL AND WOOD

Complete Labeled Service

Responsible representatives with established offices wanted for unoccupied territory.

THE KINNEAR MFG. CO.

723-773 Field Ave.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

Manufacturers Record

Devoted to the Upbuilding of the Nation Through the Development
of the South and Southwest as the Nation's Greatest Material Asset

Trade-Name Registered in the U. S. Patent Office

WEEKLY.
Vol. LXXVI, No. 4

BALTIMORE, JULY 24, 1919

\$6.50 A YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, 15 CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE
MANUFACTURERS RECORD PUBLISHING Co.

Office: Manufacturers Record Building, Cor. Commerce and Water Sts.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Pres.
FRANK GOULD, Vice-Pres.

VICTOR H. POWER, Treas.
I. S. FIELD, Sec'y.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor

BRANCH OFFICES:

CHICAGO, 11 So. La Salle St.
ST. LOUIS, 608 Century Bldg.

NEW YORK, 52 Broadway
BOSTON, 734 Old South Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

\$6.50 a year (in advance); six months, \$3.50; three months, \$2 to United States, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. For Canada, add postage \$2 a year. For other foreign countries add postage \$4 a year. Back numbers, if available and not over one month old, 15 cents each. From one month to six months old, 50 cents each; over six months old, \$1 each. In ordering change of address, give old as well as new address.

[Entered at the Baltimore Postoffice as second-class matter.]

In order to avoid delays, all correspondence pertaining to news or advertising matters should be addressed directly to the Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md., and not to individual editors, officers, employees or any branch office.

LET US BE THANKFUL.

IN the light of the self-revelation of ignorance and vanity and egotism which Henry Ford is making of himself, this nation may well thank Heaven that Michigan did not follow President Wilson's advice and send Ford to the United States Senate. Mr. Wilson's warmest friends may likewise be thankful that he was saved from being sponsor for Ford in the Senate.

ORGANIZED OPPOSITION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

M. N. Sykes, C.E.,

Land Surveying and Drainage, Highway and Railroad Construction.

Leland, Miss., July 9.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

If there is any organization to prevent this League of Nations, please notify us at once, outline of plans, and assess whatever you want.

M. N. SYKES.

The League for the Preservation of American Independence has been formed to fight the League of Nations. The president is Col. Henry Watterson, the veteran editor and publicist. The vice-president is George Wharton Pepper, a leading Philadelphia attorney who did much to arouse our country to the German situation. The secretary is Henry A. Wise Wood, one of the most aggressive men in America in the campaign to awaken this country to the need of preparedness, and the treasurer is Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and one of the ablest and most far-seeing railroad men this country ever produced. Mr. Fish was an enthusiast in the development of the Southern territory tributary to his lines.

This organization has offices at 1133 Broadway, New York, and in the Southern Building, Washington. The millions of friends of Henry Watterson and the other officials know they are moved only by the highest patriotism in this work.

EXCESS INCOME TAXATION SHOULD BE ELIMINATED FROM NEW MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS ON BUILDINGS AND ON EARNINGS INVESTED IN IMPROVEMENT OF PLANTS.

THE burden of income taxation upon the industries of the country should be lessened as quickly as possible. Income taxes upon individual wealth will probably continue high for some years to come, for the needs of the Government for revenue will be very great for many years. Never again will we be able to drop back to the basis of income and expenses prior to the war. Our expenses for the future will be on a scale far beyond anything which in 1914 would have been deemed possible, for we shall not be able to return to former times and conditions.

But the income taxation on business interests is hampering trade and greatly restricting the development of the country. A large proportion of all the profit now made by enterprises which would, under other conditions, be invested in enlargement of plants or operations, or in bettering equipment, must now be paid to the Government. Under the heavy burden of income taxation there will be a tendency on the part of manufacturers to let their plants run down rather than to invest their earnings in new equipment, and nothing could be more unwise for the future of the country than this.

In peace or in war in the future, and no one knows which we shall have, the utmost expansion that can wisely be made of our industrial activities is supremely important. We need to equip and modernize every plant in the country that is not fully up to date; to send to the scrap heap every piece of machinery that is not thoroughly modern; to supplant manual power wherever it can be done by machine power. The shortage of labor makes this a necessity if we are to keep up with the stride of human events. We cannot continue to maintain our place in the world's trade and be prepared for any emergency that may come unless, recognizing the shortage of labor, we modernize with mechanical equipment to the last ounce of efficiency every plant in the country. But it is difficult to do this so long as the Government calls for so great a proportion of the earnings.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD recently suggested that income taxation should be lessened or eliminated on all money in mortgages on new buildings. This might also be done to advantage as to all earnings invested in the extension of every business enterprise whenever put into new plants or the enlargement of existing facilities or in the modernization of machinery. There should be a very broad latitude given to business interests to invest excess earnings in improvements of this kind, freed from any excess taxation.

If, as a nation, we are wise, we will not undertake for some years to come to redeem our outstanding bonds, but we will wait until the turmoil of the next few years has lessened the dangers which we face and until the enormous increase of wealth which is now going on makes it a much simpler propo-

sition to begin to redeem the bonds without interfering with the credit system of the country.

We believe Congress would make a wise move if it would as promptly as possible change the revenue laws so as to give encouragement to all business interests to invest a large proportion of their earnings in betterments and improvements and expansions by cutting out from such investments all excess profits tax. In this way every industry in the country would be so greatly benefited that the national profit would far exceed the income thus lost to the Government, and this situation would soon adjust itself to the benefit of industry and for the income of the Government alike.

A LEADING SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS ON THE GREAT ISSUE.

THE democracy of Hon. John B. Knox, the president of the last Constitutional Convention in Alabama, cannot be questioned by anyone. Nor can anyone question Mr. Knox's eminent legal abilities. He has for years been known as one of the foremost lawyers of the South and as a man of the highest character. When he speaks, therefore, in opposition to the League of Nations, no one can charge him with doing so with any desire to embarrass President Wilson nor to serve partisan ends, nor can anyone charge him with being other than friendly to Mr. Wilson and to the Democratic party. Neither can anyone deny the legal knowledge which enables him to discuss the constitutional issues which are at stake in the League of Nations. We are, therefore, particularly glad to give in this issue the views of Mr. Knox as presented in the form of a letter to a young friend who was asking his advice on the subject.

When Southern papers denounce all who oppose the League of Nations as doing so from partisanship motives; when they refer to these people, as the Atlanta Constitution did, as "political buzzards," and as one of the leading religious papers of the South last week spoke of the Senators who were opposing the League of Nations as doing so from "the rankest partisanship, utterly blind and fatuous," seeking only to embarrass the President at whatever cost to the country or to the world, they would have difficulty in classifying such men as Mr. Knox, whose democracy and integrity cannot be questioned and who opposed the League of Nations. It is a lamentable fact that even some of the religious papers, carried away by bitter partisanship themselves, are denouncing those in Congress who oppose the League as though they were without any sense of honor or integrity or moral responsibility to the nation and to the world. People who take this position merely show that they have lost the sense of Christian charity and fairness. They are denouncing those whose honor and integrity is certainly equal to theirs, and they find in abuse of their opponents the only argument which they can advance for their position.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD believes that to a large extent the advocates and the opponents of the League of Nations are holding the position they take from a profound sense of duty. Some are moved by partisanship. But to say that the majority of the people on either side are so bereft of honor and integrity that in this mighty world issue they would sell their soul for partisanship is to attack the integrity of all Americans.

This is a question which should be discussed absolutely without partisanship. Every man should study it as in the sight of God, and he should follow the truth as God gives him the power to see it, without regard to personal or political friendship or party ties. To those who believe that the League of Nations will help to keep the world from wars we give full credit for honesty of convictions, but, on the other

hand, we believe, with equal honesty of purpose, that the League of Nations will be productive of wars; that it will destroy the sovereignty and independence of America, and that it will lead us into infinite turmoil and endless strife, and that the purpose for which the United States was founded will have utterly failed when we have put ourselves into the power of Liberia and Hedjaz and Haiti and Japan and other countries, heathen, Mohammedan and those of no religion, who will have the power to vote away the right of America to decide for itself.

This issue is one of such tremendous moment that the men who think of it only because it is advocated or opposed by many men of great prominence, and merely follow blindly the leadership of partisanship, are wholly unworthy to have a voice in directing the life of this country.

THE KINGSFORT PLAN FOR INSURING ABUNDANT AND CONTENTED LABOR.

HOW Kingsport, Tenn., obviates labor troubles and insures an ample labor supply is interestingly and inspiringly told in staff correspondence from Kingsport, published in the news columns of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of this week.

If all employers of labor were as enlightened and as considerate in their treatment of labor as those of Kingsport, there would be no justifiable occasion for discontent, resentment or strikes. What Kingsport is doing, therefore, is of interest to all other industrial communities and an object lesson which may well be studied everywhere.

As related in the correspondence, a comprehensive, all-inclusive plan to provide healthful, attractive living conditions and surroundings, already established, is being expanded to take in every kind of labor in Kingsport, white and black, common and skilled, and not only are housing, living and social conditions for workmen and their families looked after, but phenomenal among the cities of the world, every man and woman, white or black, on the payroll of any industry in Kingsport, is insured by their employers against accident, sickness and death!

The story should be read in its entirety by every community and every employer, for in the Kingsport plan may be found food for profound thought.

WHAT ABOUT SHEEP AND WOOL?

Mont Rose, Col., June 19.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Have enjoyed reading your magazine very much. You have talked upon all topics but one. Let me mention a good subject which I will be pleased to have you give all the details as to the future for this business, which I have been engaged in for the past sixteen years. Just take a peep into the future for the sheep and wool business for the next five years, a subject which you have never talked upon, and give us sheep men your honest opinion, and I'll assure you I'll pass your magazine around to the boys. You may re-enter my subscription for six months.

J. J. BAKER.

The world is short of wool and mutton. Our production of both has not kept pace with our needs. It will be some years before the world catches up, with its food requirements, for people who have nearly starved will, when once they have the chance, go to the other extreme. We cannot see, therefore, why there should not be an ever-increasing demand for sheep for food and for wool for years to come.

HISTORY OF A WOULD-BE SENATORIAL EFFORT.

"At President Wilson's request I have decided to accept the nomination for Senator from Michigan if tendered to me."

"History," says Henry Ford, "is 'bunk,'" but this history will always be interesting as showing what the United States Senate escaped.

THE HORRORS OF WAR SHOULD MAKE FOR SANITY IN DISCUSSING OTHER NATIONS.

A CANADIAN friend in a personal letter writes:

"By the morning papers I learn that Senator Borah yesterday was ready to go to war forthwith with Japan. If Borah knew what war was he would not so lightly speak of war. As I read his defiance and heard his sabre rattle I was reminded of the fact that of the millions slain in the late war only one in one hundred was an American. My friends in the United States have no conception of what we have suffered whose boys were in the war from the beginning. We do not want any more war. If the American army had been cut up as the Canadian, the British or the French army was, Senator Borah would not talk so glibly about going to war with Japan."

This letter recalls a statement made in a public address a few days ago by a distinguished Frenchman, who, in telling of what France had suffered, reminded his American hearers that **if the deaths of American soldiers had been in proportion to those in the French army we would have lost by death the entire mobilized forces of the United States in this country and in Europe.** This simple statement, if we will stop for a moment to consider it, will give to our people some conception of what France and Canada and the British Empire and Belgium and Serbia and Russia endured.

We mourn the death of 100,000 or more soldiers, heroic men who died to save America; we mourn the maimed and the blind who are with us, but we should, as our Canadian friend says, remember that the deaths of American soldiers were only as one out of one hundred as compared with the losses of our Allies. If we could, for a moment, grasp the meaning of what it would have been if every American soldier called to the colors had died on the battlefield and millions of others had been wounded and maimed for life, we would begin to have a broader sympathy for the sufferings of our Allies, and perchance feel some sense of shame that we have shown so little recognition of their supreme sacrifice as compared with that made by America. We would be less inclined then to boastfulness and to cocksureness about ourselves and our achievements and our so-called altruism. Indeed, we would stand with uncovered head in the presence of the millions of dead on Flanders Fields and on the thousands of other battlefields whose sacrifice helped to save America from destruction. As we considered these facts we would gain a new conception of the horrors of war. We would have such a loathing for war that no man in public or private life would ever dare to utter one word which might lead to unnecessary war.

It has for generations with many politicians in this country been a national sport to "twist the lion's tail." This has been borne with infinite patience by Great Britain, because the real people of Great Britain have realized that the people who sought to "twist the lion's tail" were doing so for their own political preferment, and did not represent the real sentiment of the American people. But we cannot extend this national habit and ridicule and denounce other nations without having to pay the penalty in creating on their part a spirit of hatred and distrust.

The Japanese situation is one which needs the greatest care in its handling. There are many men in Japan just as unwise as are some in America. They are doing things calculated to irritate this country and create a spirit of hostility. In view of the horrors of war it is the duty of every thoughtful man in America to avoid saying or doing anything which can increase this tension. That we made a mistake in yielding to Japan on the Shantung situation is unquestioned. We do not believe the American nation should ever have committed itself to the spoliation of China. But this is a matter which must be threshed out without a spirit of resentment and hostility and without the rattle of the sabre and the threat of war.

Marquis Okuma, formerly Prime Minister of Japan, as

reported in an Associated Press dispatch from Yokohama, in a public address denouncing the refusal of the Peace Conference to accept racial equality for all the world, said:

"There is nothing morally wrong in securing development, morally, economically and socially. If the best efforts are made in these directions it is to be hoped that no great difficulty will be experienced in surpassing the arrogant westerners and bringing them to their knees," and much more of the same kind.

A few speeches such as some made in our Senate and Marquis Okuma's could do a great deal toward intensifying a situation somewhat acute, but which should never be spoken of lightly as though war is a thing of small importance and lightly to be entered upon.

BUILD NOW!

M R. W. B. MOORE of Yorkville, S. C., in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD writes:

"Owing to the advances in building material and the scarcity of labor, causing delays in construction, notwithstanding that the capital had been subscribed for a new mill to be erected by the Waltham Thread mills to cost \$500,000, the project has been indefinitely postponed."

Building material is high as compared with some former prices, and there is a scarcity of labor. But in our opinion, building material will grow more and more difficult to obtain and the shortage in labor will largely increase. We cannot see how there can be any decline in the price of labor or in the cost of building operations for some years to come, unless there should come upon us an industrial depression and a panic which would mean widespread and terrific disaster. We do not believe that this condition is possible, for nothing but a revolution or Bolshevik outbreak could halt the advancing business prosperity of the country, and we have no fear of Bolshevism or revolution. Given ordinary stability of government, there will of necessity be an enormous expansion of business activities which will mean an increased demand for labor and building materials. Build now!

NOT YET!

IT is time for France and Germany to bury the hatchet, wipe out the old feud that had existed between these nations and burned with ever-increasing intensity ever since the war of 1870. Alsace-Lorraine has been restored to France and the bone of contention is gone; now these two great nations should forever forget their ancient feud and live in harmony and friendship as neighbors should. This is, of course, much to expect, considering the long-standing rivalry and hatred that has existed between France and Germany, but it is the only logical thing to do. It is the path through which most quickly France and Germany can rehabilitate their commerce, rebuild their industries and restore the destruction and devastation of war.

Gentlemen, stop hating each other and go to work.—Rome (Ga.) Tribune-Herald.

Of course, it is time for the man whose wife and daughter have been brutally outraged by some fiend to go to loving the unrepentant, unpunished brute! It is time for a nation which for 2000 years has had to face the beast of hunism and its love of murder and of looting, which has constantly lived under the burden of this fearful danger, which saw its cities ruthlessly destroyed, its fields ravished, its women dishonored, and even its fruit trees cut down in sheer deviltry, to welcome with open arms of love the wholly unrepentant criminals guilty of these things!

There is not in the whole Bible a suggestion that the Almighty welcomes into Heaven an unrepentant criminal. Shall France be asked to be more merciful than God Himself? Moreover, would not forgiveness and forgetfulness of unrepentant crime place a premium upon crime.

ONE WAY TO BETTER THE HOUSING CONDITIONS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

NO one can travel North, South or West without being impressed with the great number of ill-kept, tumble-down dwellings in nearly all the towns and cities of the country. The worst of the negro huts in the South are fully matched by the miserable dwellings, unfit for human habitation, seen along the line of any leading railroad as one travels through the country or visits the industrial centers of America. The conditions were always bad in many places; the war intensified them, for comparatively few dwellings were built and old ones were left to go to wreck and ruin. This was due in part to the scarcity of material and labor and to the patriotic desire of the people not to do any unnecessary building or repairing while the war was in progress.

But the condition of these dwellings are as old as the human race. Modern developments, however, should make a radical change. Among the things for which Baltimore deserves praise is the fact that it builds comparatively few tenements into which to herd hundreds of poor families, but it builds thousands of two-story houses complete in every detail, each with a front porch and a little back yard and sometimes a front yard. These houses afford thoroughly comfortable, modern, up-to-date homes for tens of thousands of workmen of the class which in other cities would to a large extent be crowded into tenements hardly fit for habitation.

But this is not the main thing for which Baltimore deserves to be praised in connection with the housing problem. For many years it has been a law in Baltimore that no dwelling could be erected without modern bathroom facilities, and every house must be connected with the city water supply and the sewerage system. In this way every dwelling, it matters not how inexpensive it may be, whether for white or black, is supplied with modern sanitary conveniences. It is impossible to overestimate the value of this in adding to the comfort of the people in these moderate homes and in adding to the healthfulness of the city. This rule, long ago established in Baltimore, should prevail in every town and city in the country where a water supply and a sewerage system are in existence, and no town except those of the smallest population can afford to do without these modern facilities for comfortable and healthful living.

It has been too long a custom to feel that the poorer classes of people, black and white, American and foreign, did not need the same sanitary conveniences that are regarded as an absolute necessity in every modern house. There are, indeed, people living in imposing houses who have so little regard for the health of their servants or for the very cleanliness of them that they provide no bathtub and often only an insanitary toilet. These people expect servants to work around a hot kitchen and keep cool and clean, and yet fail to provide the bathroom facilities to enable them to do it. Among all the modern improvements which add to the comforts of life and healthfulness, nothing exceeds the sanitary bathroom, with its modern toilet facilities. Illuminating gas, valuable as it is, and electric light for dwellings, an invaluable comfort, are of small importance in the real comfort and healthfulness of living as compared with the modern bathroom, with its sanitary facilities.

A nation-wide campaign should be inaugurated in every community having a water and sewerage system to enforce putting bathrooms and sanitary toilet facilities into every dwelling. This campaign should include the farmers of the country until not a farmhouse worthy to be called a home should be minus these modern comforts and health-giving facilities. There are many ways in which nearly every farmhouse can be provided with these conveniences, and surely they are not needed anywhere more than for those who do the drudgery of farm work. No one should begrudge the farmers

of the country a profit sufficiently great to enable them to modernize their houses and give to their families and to their help these necessities of modern living.

This campaign should not be left to the plumbers. They would be charged with working in their own interest, though as a matter of fact they are as much justified in pushing a campaign of this kind as physicians are in working for the things which make for better health in every community. In order to secure the quickest and the greatest results, this campaign should be aggressively taken up by every newspaper in America, by State and city governments, and by all men and women everywhere who are seeking to better the health and increase the comforts and happiness of humanity.

ALL WON THE WAR.

THOSE who have watched the career of General Haig could not quite accept as correct the report published some days ago to the effect that he had made the claim that "Great Britain had won the war." This was not in keeping with the General Haig which the American public had learned to honor. We are glad, therefore, that General Haig has explained that he did not make this statement in the way in which it had been interpreted in America.

In one sense it might be said that Great Britain won the war, in one sense that Belgium won the war, and that France won the war, and that Italy won the war, and that Russia won the war, and that America won the war. In a way each one was absolutely essential just as much as every part of the body is essential to well-rounded work of a man's system.

No nation has a right to claim that it won the war. To do so is an insult to all the other nations in the great struggle. Each one has a right to praise the heroic work of its men, to claim a true measure of credit for what they did, but in doing this great care needs to be exercised, for the world is living on tense nerves. It is like a man suffering from a severe nervous prostration brought on by years of tremendous mental and physical strain. Any irritating thing only intensifies his mental condition, and so in the world as it stands today, or in that portion of it which includes the Allies and America, it is important that there should be the fullest recognition by each country of what other countries did, with true modesty as to what its own people did.

We have been overboastful in America. We have assumed to lord it over the world and blatantly to tell our Allies that we won the war. That is a mistake as a matter of fact. It is also a mistake as a matter of good judgment and diplomacy.

America and the Allies were united in one great struggle. They each saved the day in times of tremendous danger, and unitedly they saved the world from a damnation under German domination, the horror of which we can the better understand as we get farther away from the actual struggle.

HOW TO ENCOURAGE BUILDING.

THE New York Merchants' Association has recommended an exemption from Federal income taxes on mortgages placed for the construction of dwellings, and in doing so has announced the belief that prices and wages will remain at a permanent high level indefinitely, and that industry will be taxed to capacity in supplying demands for merchandise, and that a labor shortage is inevitable.

We are glad to see that the Merchants' Association has so closely followed the lead of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. Since the armistice was signed we have been warning our readers of the necessity of the "Build Now" campaign on the ground that prices and wages would continue high, and months ago we urged that mortgages for building of dwellings should be freed from income taxation in order to encourage the investment of money in buildings.

The movement is a good one, and we are glad to see it so strongly commended by the Merchants' Association.

Is the Cotton Conference to Be Held at New Orleans Undertaking Too Much?

A NEW ORLEANS correspondent of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD gives the following information as to the plans of the proposed cotton convention to be held in that city in October:

"New Orleans, La., July 16—[Special.]—Plans are being perfected for holding the world's greatest cotton conference in New Orleans, October 13-16. Rufus R. Wilson of Boston, secretary of the conference, spent July 13, 14 and 15 in New Orleans going over various details with E. S. Butler, chairman, and the other members of the local executive committee. He reported the most intense interest throughout the Southern cotton centers, and said that the convention will bring "20,000 or more delegates from 30 nations."

"From this gathering a permanent organization, world-wide in scope, will be developed," declared Mr. Wilson.

"American delegates will number 5716. Each cotton-growing county in the South will send four, including a banker, a ginner and two producers. Each cotton State will send 10 delegates-at-large. Commissioners of agriculture in the various States are selecting the delegates, so that a representative and authoritative body is assured. Two hundred banker delegates will come from the North, and 400 American manufacturers of cotton will be represented.

"From abroad large delegations will come, headed by Sir Herbert Dixon, the foremost figure among British spinners; Jean Hemptine, who holds a position of equal prominence in France, and others.

"President Wilson has just been authorized by a joint resolution of Congress to invite every country engaged in the manufacture of cotton to be represented at the conference.

"On the conference program, which is being worked out carefully by the executive committee, there will be authoritative addresses on every phase of the cotton business, from seed to finished product, by American and foreign representatives.

"Ten committees are busy on basic problems to be brought before the conference.

"American representation at the conference is apportioned as follows:

"Growers of cotton, 1800; ginnors of cotton, 100; bankers, North and South, 940; cottonseed-oil manufacturers, 200; National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, 200; American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, 200; Southern commercial bodies, 240; Southern Commercial Congress, 100; delegates-at-large, 200; traffic and transportation, 60; Southern Cotton Shippers' Association, 50.

"American Compress Association, 50; Texas Cotton Association, 50; Arkansas Cotton Trade Association, 25; National Association of Finishers, 25; textile merchants, 25; Converters' Association, 25; Foreign Trade Council, 25; National Board of Fire Underwriters, 25; representatives of gin compression, 25; wholesale dry goods dealers, 50; American Cotton Waste Association, 20; New England Cotton Buyers' Association, 10.

"Fall River Buyers' Association, 5; Providence Cotton Buyers' Association, 10; New Orleans Cotton Exchange, 130; New York Cotton Exchange, 30; Montgomery Cotton Exchange, 10; Selma Cotton Exchange, 5; Little Rock Cotton Exchange, 10; Augusta Cotton Exchange, 10; Savannah Cotton Exchange, 20.

"St. Louis Cotton Exchange, 10; Vicksburg Cotton Exchange, 5; Oklahoma Cotton Exchange, 5; Clarksdale Cotton Exchange, 5; Yazoo City Cotton Exchange, 5; Atlanta Cotton Exchange, 5; Memphis Cotton Exchange, 20; Galveston Cotton Exchange, 10.

"Waco Cotton Exchange, 5; Houston Cotton Exchange, 20; Dallas Cotton Exchange, 20; Paris Cotton Exchange, 5; San Antonio Cotton Exchange, 5; Fort Worth Cotton Exchange, 10; Greenville Cotton Exchange, 5; Norfolk Cotton Exchange, 5; Charleston Cotton Exchange, 10."

We hope that Mr. Wilson did not suggest that the convention would bring 20,000 delegates or more to New Orleans. It will not do so. Moreover, the coming of that many people would be most unwise, for the convention would simply be a mob rather than a serious business gathering. Even if 5000 actual delegates should be in attendance, the number would be greater than is desirable for an intelligent discussion of any subject.

The arrangement for delegates as outlined in this statement would indicate too broad a generalization of the work if these plans should be carried out in full, or even if a serious effort

should be made to carry them out as outlined in our New Orleans letter.

A gathering of men representing all industries connected with cotton can be made a very important movement for the benefit of the world's cotton trade. But great care needs to be exercised in the planning and handling of such a convention. If there should, for instance, come any idea into the mind of the people that there is anything cut and dried about the convention, either in its organization or in the work it may set out to do, hostility rather than friendship would be created among the divergent interests.

The cotton growers of the South, who are fundamentally the ones to be consulted in planning for a great cotton convention, will very naturally resent any attempt of cotton-manufacturing interests to control the convention or to lay out any cut-and-dried plan for its organization. Indeed, the handling of the convention and the working of its details should be very largely committed to men of the South. The manufacturers of cotton throughout the world have for years realized an impending shortage of cotton production. This was clearly foreseen at the time of the International Cotton Spinners' Convention in Switzerland in 1904. Every delegate who spoke voiced the needs of the world for larger cotton crops, and many of them pointed out that we would soon enter upon a crisis in the cotton trade by reason of the shortage of production as compared with the world's increased demand. The crisis is upon us. The world will soon need far more cotton than the world is producing or more than there is any likelihood of being produced for many years. The efforts to increase cotton production in other countries have not been a success. They were being more vigorously pushed 70 or 75 years ago than they are today, and yet the world still has to rely largely upon the South as its chief source of cotton.

The cotton crop of the South has for some years been gradually falling behind, largely due to the fact that the fight of cotton bears to beat down the price forced the South to turn its attention to other crops, and in doing so it learned that many other crops could be grown to far greater profit than cotton. Even prices which would have been considered exorbitant a few years ago are not today sufficiently profitable to cause the South to concentrate its chief interests upon cotton growing.

Cotton is almost becoming a by-product of Southern agriculture rather than the chief product. Even at the prices prevailing in recent years cotton yields only about one-third of the total value of Southern agriculture.

The men who are undertaking to guide the affairs of this proposed cotton conference must look very broadly at the whole situation. Unless they enter upon the work in a spirit which gives full recognition to the rights of the Southern cotton grower to receive profits which will make this section agriculturally as rich as the West has become on corn and wheat and cattle, it will be worse than folly for them to undertake to father such a convention.

The spirit of the cotton growers of the South has been awakened to their power. They propose to dominate the cotton situation, and any effort to wrest that power from them would only intensify the situation and bring about a lessened production of cotton.

There is no moral obligation resting upon the Southern farmer to grow cotton. Let that thought be driven deep into the mind of the cotton consumer everywhere.

The South is no longer tied down to the raising of cotton by the economic slavery of the last 50 years. And this is another thought which the cotton manufacturers and consumers of the

world need to fully understand or else they will make a very serious mistake to their own loss. There is only one way in which an increased production of cotton in the South can ever come about, and that is by the world paying a price for cotton commensurate with the South's monopoly of the situation, and with its right and its power to demand a price which will bring profit to the small grower as well as to the big landowner, and until it takes out of the cotton fields every woman and every child whose work has heretofore made possible the raising of cotton at the starvation wages and prices of the past.

The whole economic situation of the South is changed. It has forever cut loose from a one-crop system. Its industrial development is on so large a scale that its people can find ample employment in other lines of endeavor than in agriculture. Its farmers have found that they can raise other crops to far greater advantage in many cases than they could raise cotton, and in doing so they can enrich the soil and advance the prosperity of their whole section.

The movement of negroes away from the South to the North and West, and the demand for their labor in industrial pursuits at high wages, has drawn many thousands away from the cotton fields, never again to return.

Under these conditions the Southern cotton grower now holds the whip hand. He is no longer driven by the cotton gamblers or the cotton manufacturers. He is doing the driving, and the world needs to recognize the change, for the world is facing a cotton crisis more acute than it has ever known before.

"PURBLIND SNAKES" AS SEEN BY A NORTH CAROLINA FIRM.

THOMPSON & MULLEN, a cotton firm of Greensboro, N. C., have sent out a circular entitled, "God's Country," intended as an appeal in behalf of the League of Nations and in bitter denunciation of those who do not favor the League. In the course of this circular they say:

"Cannot we who are familiar with the intimate history of our country recall how Washington was blackguarded and maligned by those about him of stagnant minds and hollow hearts? Can we not recall the vicious criticism and contumely from which Lincoln suffered—how purblind snakes, posing as statesmen, drove their fangs through to the heart of that splendid, struggling, upright man?"

"And, recalling these, can we not accurately analyze the present activities of Lodge, playing the tawdry academician and prostituting a learned mind to petty partisan ends; of Borah, the advocate rather of his own ambition than his country's weal; of Reed, shaken by the wind of personal pique; of Gore, whose blindness seems at last to have touched his soul?"

It is much to be regretted that so many advocates of the League of Nations find no other way of arguing their cause than to arraign the honesty and integrity of those who are opposed to the League. But few people, so far as we know, have yet descended to the point of using the sad affliction of the blindness of Senator Gore as suggesting that that has blinded his soul, and yet this Greensboro concern has descended to that depth. Any man who can reach a point where he can use a physical affliction such as that from which Senator Gore suffers as a basis for so-called argument must surely have traveled far and away from "God's Country" and God's thought.

In their circular Messrs. Thompson & Mullen, referring to the criticisms from which Lincoln suffered, speak of those who opposed him as "purblind snakes who drove their fangs through to the heart of that splendid, struggling, upright man." With full appreciation of President Lincoln, of the work he did and of the direct loss to the South due to his untimely death at a critical hour, we do not believe that the South or any other part of this country is willing to charge the people who in the Confederacy or on the battle fields of the Confederacy or in Congress opposed Mr. Lincoln as "purblind snakes," driving their fangs into his heart.

The South fought for a great principle. It fought an honest fight—a clean fight. It fought as few nations in the world have ever fought, considering the overwhelming odds against it, and its people were not "purblind snakes," even if they bitterly opposed and bitterly denounced President Lincoln during the time of the Civil War.

It is a great pity—an infinite pity—that the advocates of the League of Nations cannot recognize the honesty and sincerity and the patriotism and the deep religious consecration of most of the people who are opposing that League. Certainly it is a reflection upon the intelligence of the men who make these charges when they denounce the honesty and the patriotism of those who oppose the League. The issue is too great for partisanship, it is too great for blackguardism, it is too great to justify the advocates of the League digging deep down into the mire and slime and mud of invectives, seeking to besmirch the integrity of those who are opposing the League.

We are facing the greatest issue in the history of this country. In comparison with the issue of this hour the Revolutionary War itself might almost be called trivial. We could have lived under English rule and still have been a civilized and Christianized country, such as Canada. We could have lived through the success of the Confederacy, and though it might have proven a tremendous disadvantage to the world to have two great nations here side by side, we could have continued as civilized, Christianized human beings. Today, however, we are standing upon the brink of a precipice, the depth of which is beyond the power of human eye to fathom. If we leap into the darkness, no man on earth knows just where we shall land. It is an untried journey. The world has never before made the trip, but the experience of mankind for thousands of years compels millions of American people to believe that in sacrificing our independence we would be making an experiment for which there is no real justification.

The very birth of the League of Nations as proposed is tainted with the crime of permitting China, our old-time friend, to be robbed of Shantung, and China is justly protesting against this robbery, and justly refusing to sign the treaty. When we have signed it we will have given our pledge to protect Japan in the control of Shantung, and if needs be to send our armies to fight by the side of Japanese armies should China ever seek to wrest its own favored province from the hands of the despoilers.

Neither President Wilson nor anyone else can possibly justify that. The excuse is that it was the best of a bad bargain, and the only thing that could be done in order to get Japan into the League of Nations. A thousand times better would it have been to leave the League of Nations unformed or to leave Japan out of it than for America to set its hand to a contract so faithless to all that we have claimed and all that we have professed to demand.

Three of the American commissioners protested against this country yielding to the demand of Japan for control of Shantung. All honor to them. Shall they be denounced with every criminal word that can be coined by the detractors of the opponents of the League of Nations because they sought to prevent this country from yielding to the demand of Japan? These are serious questions. The American people cannot afford to follow the lead of any single human being, it matters not how great or exalted he may be. Facing the mightiest issue in American history, they must on their conscience study every side of the question and then follow the truth as God gives them the power to see the truth. It matters not where it may lead. In doing this they may have to stand by the side of those whom they have bitterly opposed in the past, or they may have to oppose the dearest political or personal friends they may have ever had. They may have to go against this party or that party, but the man who today is a partisan first and a patriot next is unworthy of American citizenship.

The Question of Building Costs, Now and in the Future.

A SOUTHERN woman writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that though she badly needs a dwelling, because of the impossibility of renting or buying one in the community in which she lives, some of her friends are advising her not to build now on the ground that prices are too high and that she will be able to build at a lower cost later on, and she asks for our advice. She asked the same question last May, and we urged her then to build as quickly as she could because the cost would steadily advance. It has done so, and she again faces the same question because local business people are telling her that wages and materials are too high.

With a full appreciation of the responsibility of advising people in the question of investing money in building operations, we have no hesitation in saying that anyone who contemplates building work of any kind, whether it be dwellings or stores or hotels or factories or highways, within the next few years need not expect to secure any lower cost than at present, though there may be occasional temporary fluctuations in prices.

There can be no reduction in wages for many years. The demand for labor will exceed the supply. Even today the steel mills and the lumber mills cannot run to their full capacity because of the inability to secure labor. Most of these plants are doing their utmost to increase their output, but the labor shortage is a deciding factor as to the volume of their product.

The demand for farm labor is largely in excess of supply, in the cotton fields of the South as well as in the grain fields of the West. Farm labor wages will never again return to anything like the old figures. The farmer and the farm laborer alike have come to realize that their work is worthy of higher pay than anything to which the country has been accustomed in the past.

We cannot draw upon Europe for millions of immigrants as formerly. There is no likelihood that for years to come we can draw upon the Orient, for even if we desired to do so the labor unions now dominating the country would not permit the importation either of Chinese or Japanese or of any cheap labor-producing peoples.

Instead of immigration from Europe, we are having a very considerable emigration of aliens from this country back to their native lands for the purpose of looking up relatives or to study the situation and to see what opportunities are open to them to engage in profitable employment abroad.

The reconstruction of Europe will require all the labor available there. It is true we shall probably have some influx from abroad, but it cannot for a long time to come be anything like what we had before the war, nor is it desirable that we should have such an inflow of aliens who are alien in thought and in language.

We must now take up the work which is left undone during the four years of war, and even that does not cover the whole situation. Our population had been steadily growing, but our industrial development, our house building, our hotel building had all been held in abeyance largely since the panic of 1907. When the European War began, the industrial life of this country was at a low ebb. Our iron and steel industries were greatly depressed. Germany and Belgium were invading our

markets with iron and steel, and at a lower price than American plants could possibly meet. The European War saved the situation and turned the tide from the steady ebb of depression to the flood of prosperity.

But during the whole war period we put aside the doing of the ordinary things of life in building work and concentrated our entire activity upon war work. We now face the problem of how to build rapidly enough the million of dwellings which it is estimated America needs, the thousands of hotels which are needed, the tens of thousands of miles of highways which are sadly needed, and the railroad expansion, without which we shall see steadily increasing congestion of traffic. To the utmost extent of the nation's ability all of these things must be taken up and carried forward during the next few years. Every industry will be crowded to the limit of its capacity: possibly not to the limit of its theoretical capacity, but to the limit of its labor supply.

Moreover, the decreasing standing timber of the country makes certain a steadily rising cost of lumber. For this there is no remedy, at least for many years, even if reforestation on a large scale was commenced at once. Mechanical appliances and labor-saving machinery can in many cases reduce the cost of operations on the farm and in the factory, but no power has yet been given to man over night to increase the timber supply. We have been drawing upon our capital stock of timber for many years until we have reduced it to a point where there is an enormous advance in intrinsic value of standing timber.

All of these things combine to make high costs inevitable. In addition, however, to this situation we have a world-wide money inflation. The war was fought not on cash, but on credit secured by mortgaging our future. The enormous debts incurred cannot be carried and eventually paid except by the maintenance of high wages, and that means high prices for everything produced by labor. To undertake to deflate the world's currency within the next few years would be a fatal mistake. If accomplished, it would bring about industrial and financial chaos which would feed the fires of anarchy and duplicate in many countries the conditions which prevail in Russia.

The man who builds now, therefore, in our judgment, is building as cheaply as it will be possible for him to do for a good many years. Moreover, he is creating employment and feeding the stomachs which otherwise might go empty.

An empty stomach is a breeding place for the germs of anarchy and Bolshevism.

An empty stomach is a better workshop for the devil than an idle brain.

The safety of civilization demands that everyone shall do his utmost to keep men steadily employed and at profitable wages and to leave no empty stomach or idle brain as the breeding place for the forces of evil. The only safety for this country and for the world is work, work to the utmost extent of our capacity to secure labor. If by lessening work we could reduce wages and the cost of materials, we would soon face chaos, but fortunately there will be no idleness, for the wise people who can see ahead will see that now is the time to build.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON SPINNERS' CONGRESS IN 1904 AND ITS ADVOCACY OF CHEAP COTTON.

FOR years foreign cotton manufacturers, and many in this country, have done everything possible to beat down the price of cotton. Combined with this cry for cheap cotton, strange as it seems, cotton manufacturers have been urging the production of more cotton, fearing that unless there is a great increase there will not be enough cotton to take care of the world's requirements. It is queer logic that reasons that production of commodities can be stimulated by forcing down prices which will not bring even a fair living to the producer of these same commodities. This effort to increase cotton production and develop cotton growing in many lands has been going on for scores of years, but the Southern States of America still reign supreme. Pleas for low-priced cotton have been based on everything from appeals to the sympathy of the world in behalf of naked India, which needed clothing but could not afford to pay for it, to the evils of cotton gambling.

At the first International Cotton Congress, composed of delegates of the Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers Associations of European countries, held at Zurich, Switzerland, in May, 1904, fifteen years ago, this question of forcing down cotton prices, and at the same time urging increased cotton production, was uppermost in all the discussions. In order to show how universal was the sentiment expressed, a few extracts from the proceedings of the congress are given in the following:

C. W. Macara, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association of England, said in his opening address:

"I am glad that not only England, but various other countries, have recognized that it is desirable, indeed, necessary, to increase the supply of the raw material, and that it is unsafe for many reasons that we should continue to be so dependent as we now are upon the Southern States of America. But the increase of the supply of cotton from new countries will take years, even with all the energy and work that we can put into it. * * * There is little doubt that cotton can be grown at a profit in the United States at 3½d. to 4d. (7c. to 8c.) a pound, according to the yield. * * * Without in any way slackening our efforts for securing a larger cotton supply, the dealing with undue inflation of prices is undoubtedly at the present time the greatest question which we have to consider. There is no effective way of dealing with such a situation except by the users of cotton forming a combination as powerful as the combinations of those who dispose of the raw material. For example, if the users of cotton throughout the world were to form as solid a phalanx as the Liverpool Cotton Association, no undue advantage could possibly be taken of them."

J. C. Atkins, secretary of the British Cotton Growing Association, read from his paper on the "Supply of Cotton" in part the following:

"It is universally acknowledged that the present supply is not sufficient to keep all the spindles running, and unless some new sources of supply can be found, the progress of this great industry will be checked, production curtailed, and great loss to capital and labor result. * * * It may be asked, cannot America, with her vast territories, grow a very much larger crop? The answer is that everything points to the probability that the limit of production has been nearly if not quite reached. With a larger area planted less cotton is grown. * * * Let us look at other sources of our present supply and see what are the probabilities of relief from them."

"First—India now produces about one-fifth of the world's total crop, and could, without doubt, enormously add to its production. Here is a very curious state of affairs. Cotton has been grown for thousands of years, and is indigenous to the country. Formerly good qualities were largely grown and are, even now, in small quantities, but the quality has deteriorated during many years, and the bulk of the cotton is now of very inferior quality, short in staple, and in no way a substitute for America. Efforts are now being made to remedy this evil. The Government is taking the matter up and is joining the Association in the cost of various experiments."

"Second—Egypt comes next with its 1,000,000 bales, and competent authorities affirm that not much increase can be expected."

"Whilst Egypt and India may do much to help in the future, I consider that there is little prospect of the present sources of supply being extended so as to satisfy the wants of the world. Therefore, new fields must be found."

In his speech Mr. Atkins was among the two or three who took a different view as to the means of increasing cotton production when he said that "cultivation will be stimulated by high prices, and larger crops will be grown."

Baron Cantoni, president of the Italian Cotton Manufacturers' Association, concurred in the views of the English representatives by saying:

"Whatever we can do to master the cotton market or to keep people from abusing their mastership of it, we should do; and nothing will help so much in this direction as the provision of larger supplies of cotton."

Following the trend of the low-priced cotton advocates, M. C. Berger of France, in his report on "The Cotton Question from the French Point of View," said:

"As the cultivation of cotton does not come under the category of rich products, it might be taken for granted that for the present, in any case, there is no prospect of furthering its development except in the new colonies, where the native, whose requirements are restricted, is satisfied with smaller gain. * * * There is indeed one standard which must govern every attempt made to shake off the predominance of America, and this is the low price of American cotton."

Arthur Kuffler of Austria voiced the sentiment of the Austrian representatives when he said:

"After hearing what the different nations have done by themselves it is our duty to see what can be done by international work. * * * We have been shown that more cotton can be grown, but that is not all we want. We want cheap cotton. * * * In our hands cotton is an article to be manipulated for the rest of the world. While we are in business for the purpose of making money for ourselves, we may be looked upon as public benefactors. * * * We are anxious that history shall not repeat itself. We are anxious to have larger quantities of cotton at a cheap rate so that we may let our friends have a larger supply of cotton manufactured for the purpose of their consumption and their adornment."

Another English representative, Mr. S. Smethurst, stated:

"I hope one of the results of this conference will be that we shall never again be so dependent upon one nation for the supply of cotton."

And it was proposed by the chairman of the congress "that this International Congress of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, being convinced of the absolute necessity of an increase in the supply of raw cotton, strongly urges the various nationalities represented in the congress to take all necessary steps for obtaining such increase."

On the question of forming large cotton buying or controlling corporations, which is being advocated in this country, and which has been taken up every few years by one interest or another, it was proposed at this congress that a spinners' and planters' agency be organized, and, speaking on this subject, Mr. J. L. Tattersall said:

"My proposal for a limited company would be this: That all spinners, every large planter and every factor in the States should be asked to subscribe 100 pounds to this emergency. This would bring in 1,000,000 pounds sterling, which would be all that would be required, and more than would be required for doing what is proposed; because, as you can readily understand, supposing this agency to have to act in the position of a buyer of cotton, their very position would give them banking facilities which would enable them to carry a large amount of cotton. This second item, the control, would be in the hands of managers appointed by a general committee of spinners and planters."

Herr Kuffler also spoke on the subject of organizing cotton spinners, and pointed out that it is necessary to have a big amount of cotton in hand to be able to influence the market in the interest of the spinners, and said under this arrangement the spinners could buy when prices went down, and if necessary, in the opinion of the committee, the bales could be thrown on the market when prices go up, and with the least

possible risk that would have an influence on the market which is not now possessed.

At the end of further discussion on this subject, the following resolution was offered:

"That, subject to the approval of a majority of the associations, an International Committee be appointed to watch over the interests and to advise spinners' associations as to action to protect their interests against any common danger to their trade."

From the foregoing extracts of the proceedings of the Zurich cotton congress, it is seen that though the spinners and manufacturers decried the activity of the cotton speculators, they were doing all in their power to form an organization which would, in effect, be more powerful in holding down and controlling the price of cotton than any similar scheme ever before undertaken. In all their discussions only once was the question raised as to the necessity of paying a price for cotton which would grant to the cotton grower a fair measure of profit and to the cotton laborer a living wage.

That has been the aim of the foreign cotton buyers in the past, and that is what the cotton growers of the South are up against today. Too long has the South been slaving for the benefit of others, and it became impoverished by low-priced cotton in the past. Now when this section is beginning to receive its just due in a comfortable living on its investment and labor, the cry again goes up, "We want cheap cotton!" Little care the cheap cotton people whether the women and children of the South are forced back into the cotton fields or not, and the cotton laborers compelled to live on "fatback, molasses and hominy," so long as cotton can be bought at a low price.

OPPONENTS TO THE LEAGUE CLASSED AS "POLITICAL BUZZARDS AND PARTISAN MOUNTEBANKS."

THE president of one of the leading cotton mills of Georgia, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, writes:

"I enclose an editorial from the Saturday, July 12, issue of the Atlanta Constitution, and an editorial from the Philadelphia North American, and refer you to your own editorial on the cover page of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of July 3 in connection with this article in the Constitution. I had these three editorials together intending to write an article to the Constitution myself. It is a wise man that keeps out of print. But as you are in it, it seems to me that a good stinging editorial on the Constitution would be in order."

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD appreciates the spirit of this letter, but it decidedly takes issue with his position that "it is a wise man that keeps out of print" at the present time. This gentleman is vigorously opposed to the League of Nations, but fearing that he may be subjected to criticism if he should, through the newspapers of his State, express his views on the subject, he says nothing and keeps out of print. In this we believe his position is untenable. It is the solemn duty of every thoughtful man in the country, especially those holding responsible business positions, whose voices carry weight with the public, to publicly make known their views on the most momentous issue which America has ever faced. If they are opposed to the League of Nations, in whole or in part, they owe it to their country and to all coming generations to give voice to their sentiment, without any regard to the criticisms which may be launched upon them by the press of their community.

If the men of the South who today are permitting themselves to be held in mental slavery, more damning in its effect than physical slavery, would come out in the open and stand up for every economic or political principle in which they believe, there would be created a diversity of mentality more important than a diversity of agriculture.

It matters not what may be a man's position, for or against the League of Nations, for or against a protective tariff, for or against any of the great questions before the country at the

present. It is his duty to let his representatives in Congress and the public at large know exactly where he stands. Until men are willing to do this and meet the issue, even though it may bring temporary embarrassment and criticisms, they are living in the grasp of mental thralldom, and so long as that condition lasts there can be no political prosperity any more than there can be general agricultural prosperity in any community which permits cotton to enslave every thought and activity.

The editorial in the Constitution to which this cotton-mill president calls our attention is unworthy of any decent paper in America. It belittles the Constitution and shows a narrowness and bitter partisanship which is unworthy of any paper that professes to stand for the South.

Referring to those opposed to the League of Nations, the Constitution, among other things, said:

"But the few recalcitrants, political buzzards and partisan mountebanks who are promoting and feeding upon it are riding to a fall, for the American people are not with them!"

There are some millions of American people patriots in the biggest sense of the word; there are Senators and Representatives in Congress representing a very large proportion of the population in this country; there are brilliant ministers, business men of the highest standing, and newspapers, such as the Boston Transcript, the New York Herald, the Kansas City Star, the New York Sun, the New York Tribune, and many others ranking among the most brilliantly edited papers in America, which are aggressively opposed to the League of Nations, certainly in the form in which it has been presented to Congress. And yet the Constitution calls such people a "few recalcitrants, political buzzards and partisan mountebanks"! In this characterization the Constitution has descended to a level which would disgrace the veriest blackguard whose billingsgate might be heard in some low dive. When a paper such as the Constitution descends to the point where it can class a large proportion of the American people as "political buzzards and partisan mountebanks" it only indicates that, being entirely without argument, it seeks to blackguard those who do not agree with its position.

It is a lamentable fact that this spirit prevails to a very large extent among the papers which are upholding the League of Nations in its present form.

BIG SHIPBUILDING MOVES.

TENTATIVE contracts have been made by the French Government for ships to be built in a number of American shipyards at an approximate cost of \$200,000,000. It is understood that some negotiations have not yet been completed for the financing of the deal, but this difficulty will probably be overcome and the contracts definitely let.

Other reports note the placing of contracts for four ships, 10,000 to 12,000 tons each, for Grecian interests, and for a number of other large ships for Swedish and Belgian interests.

There is also a report that the United States Steel Corporation will build ten boats of 12,000 tons each at its plants, including the Chickashaw Shipbuilding Co. at Mobile, for which the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. will furnish the steel.

A number of other shipbuilding contracts for domestic and foreign orders are being placed. In the meantime Japan is buying very heavily of American steel for ship work. The Japanese interests have come into the American market with great energy in the purchase of steel, indicating that that country proposes to press its steel-building interests to the limit. This is but another illustration of the influence which Japan is destined to have in world affairs. Its shipping will soon be in active rivalry in every part of the world with British and American shipping. BUILT by the low-priced labor of Japan and manned by the low-priced sailors of that country, Japanese competition will doubtless prove a very serious element in world trade with which we and Great Britain will have to contend.

THE "ON TO BERLIN" QUESTION.

Roud Manufacturing Co.,
Pittsburgh.

E. D. Brewer,
District Sales Manager.

Atlanta, Ga., July 9.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

It is all right, I reckon, for one who never smelled powder during the greatest war in history to sit back in your bomb-proof office in Baltimore and write that the war ended, too soon, and that our boys ought to have gone on to Berlin.

But if you would have asked a war-weary world on November 11: if you had asked York, Pershing, Foch, George, Wilson, Clemenceau, or any of the cootie-covered, mud-covered, blood-bespattered boys of the U. S. A.; if you had asked any of the people who were actually in the fighting, had actually tasted real blood, you would have been informed that the war ended at the right moment.

You harp on the fact that the Peace Conference was not opened every morning with prayer, yet in the same edition you would have the Allies go on spilling blood after the enemy cries "I agree to all your 14 points. I am ready to quit. I do quit."

Why not go out of your way, if necessary, to get correct information before you spill your reckless, rabid and childish opinions in your paper?

E. D. BREWER,
Residence, 75 Mayson Avenue.
Business, 72 Marietta Street.

Atlanta, Ga.

In view of Mr. Brewer's desire for accuracy of statement, we do not know how he has gained any information as to the alleged "bombproof" office of the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD*, unless he has personally, for some reason satisfactory to himself, made an investigation along those lines. Certainly a man who is so vigorous in criticising other people would not make such a statement unless he had already, to his own satisfaction, proven the truth of it.

The *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* has sought to know the opinion of the men who did the real fighting. There is one in this office, who had under his command a number of machine guns in one of the most terrific battles in France, and who was himself wounded, and when he returned to the place which had been held open for him in this office to take up his accustomed work, one of the first things he said was that a great mistake had been made in signing the armistice; that we ought to have gone on to Berlin and settled the whole question there.

Some weeks ago a captain in the United States Army, who had fought in the war with Spain and who in the recent war led his men through the fighting in Italy, was making a public address at a large meeting at which Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis was to speak. As the Captain told the story of what he had personally seen of Hun atrocity he turned from the audience to Dr. Hillis and said: "Oh, Dr. Hillis, the one great mistake made was in stopping us by the armistice, for in ninety days we would have been in Berlin, and there we would have settled all the problems which we now face!"

These two men voice the sentiment of every soldier with whom it has been our privilege to discuss the subject. They believe that the question is not settled; that American soldiers will yet have to fight the battle again, and they believe that fewer soldiers would have died in carrying the fight on to Berlin than will yet have to die to take up the work that was left unfinished when we failed to go on to Berlin.

Perhaps the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* has taken a little more trouble to investigate all the great questions of the hour before it voices its opinion on the subject than Mr. Brewer has taken to investigate as to the "bombproof" qualities of this office. Or if he has made such investigations, they were made without the knowledge of anyone connected with the institution. What information has Mr. Brewer on the subject that permits him to make so broad a statement?

We have no desire to see a single American soldier risk his life unnecessarily. We abhor war beyond the power of words to express. Before August, 1914, we believed that the world had advanced beyond the danger of such a disastrous war as that of the last five years, but we believed, and still do, that because this war was not settled in Berlin, far more American soldiers will yet die in defense of our country than would have died in going on to Berlin, and we weighed well the full meaning of that position.

The *Baltimore Sun* of July 17 had a lengthy dispatch from its staff correspondent, Marguerite E. Harrison, who has been in Europe for the *Sun* for some months. Her letter from Coblenz was of such interest that the *Sun* placed it on the front page with a big heading. In the course of which she said:

"Signing of peace pact caused no great joy in the Yanks' camp. The Army of Occupation still wanted to teach the Hun a real lesson before leaving. This article by Mrs. Harrison, staff correspondent of the *Sun*, is of peculiar interest because it discusses the psychological condition of the American soldier in the Army of Occupation at the moment that the news of the Peace Treaty had been signed. While persons at home were expecting to hear that the doughboys were wild to hear that their long term of duty was over, she found them somewhat resentful that they were not to get a whack at the Heinies to repay them for their arrogance."

The testimony which Mrs. Harrison gives is in accordance with the testimony of all that we have been able to hear on the subject.

PLANT EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE BROUGHT UP TO DATE NOW.

THE Draper Corporation of Hopedale, Mass., in its monthly circular letter to its customers entitled "Cotton Chats," republishes with hearty commendation the editorial of the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* of June 5 entitled "Get Ready Now For Labor Shortage." In that editorial the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* took the position that before next year the labor shortage will be so great that business men and farmers will be scrambling for men, and we urged that wherever possible labor-saving machinery be brought into use on the farm and in the factory, as well as in the household.

In a personal letter Mr. Frank J. Dutcher, president of the Draper Corporation, referring to the republication in the "Cotton Chats" of the editorial mentioned, said:

"It seems to me that the issue is a vital one to the country, and that the improvement in the line of automatic machinery of all kinds is of more importance at the present time and will be for the next few years than ever before.

"It develops, as has always been the case, that the parties who are trying to find excuses and are looking at the matter with the view of 'how not to do it' fail to realize that the abnormal profits in goods under present conditions would really pay for the modern equipment to replace the old in most cases more rapidly than under the conditions where the machinery is based upon a lower price and the product of the machinery also on a low scale."

This is an interesting suggestion by Mr. Dutcher wherein he takes the ground that large profits more than justify the buying of modern machinery at a high price as compared with low profits and low-priced machinery under pre-war conditions.

Before the European War there was a great industrial depression in this country, and iron and steel were selling at very low figures. But there was really less justification for purchasing machinery at low prices at that time than there is today for purchasing machinery at the high prices now ruling compared with pre-war days. Mr. Dutcher is entirely correct in that position, and it is a pity that all American business men are not broad enough to see the matter in this light, for every man who fails to recognize this situation is failing to protect the future of his business.

An English View About High Prices; Are They Due To The Large Issue Of Treasury Notes?

By ARTHUR KITSON, President British Banking Reform League.

[The question of high prices is world wide. It enters into every life and affects every human being and every industry on earth. Mr. Arthur Kitson, a leading English manufacturer and president of the British Banking Reform League, sends to the Manufacturers Record his views on the subject in connection with banking and currency questions in Great Britain.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

For some time past a very determined effort has been made by the representatives of the money-lending profession deliberately to mislead the public in regard to the cause of the high level of prices. By the money-lending profession I mean, of course, the bankers.

The conspiracy which is being enacted has for its object a gradual withdrawal of the Treasury notes and the revival of the pre-war gold currency system. The public are being told by the financial editors of the daily and weekly press that the Government has been following in the footsteps of the Russian Bolsheviks in making "unlimited issues of paper money," and that this fact alone is responsible for the dearness of food and all other commodities!

Whilst the average person (who has neither the time nor the desire fully to understand this question) is easily led to believe these statements, the authors are well aware that their statements are utterly false. Not only is there no evidence to show that the issues of the Treasury notes are in excess of the needs and wants of trade, but there is every evidence to prove the contrary.

There is a very simple method of ascertaining the fluctuations in the purchasing power of money which is recognized by the economists of all countries. That method is to take the average prices of the principal commodities ruling at a given period as the basis and then calculate the fluctuations of prices for the same goods at different periods thereafter.

Remarkable Facts.

For instance, the Economist, which is one of the journals that has most grievously sinned against the light in attacking the Treasury notes, has established a system based upon the average prices of 44 leading articles, such as cereals, meat, tea, sugar, textiles, minerals, etc., during the period from 1901 to 1905. This average totalled up to 2200, which is called the standard index number. Every month since then the Economist has worked out the average prices ruling for the 44 articles. On January 1, 1914, this index number was 2623, which showed that the average prices of these goods had risen more than 19 per cent. since 1905.

Yet up to this date (January, 1914) of course no Treasury notes had been issued, and the increase in prices was probably due to the increase in gold production and in credit facilities offered by the banks.

Now, according to the theory of the Economist and other financial journals that are doing their best to discredit the use of the Treasury notes, currency inflation means that as the currency notes increase in volume the index number increases to a corresponding degree. It stands to reason that if the Treasury notes are the chief cause of high prices, the contention of these financial writers must be accepted.

Now, a careful perusal of the Economist's index numbers discloses some very remarkable facts. At the end of October, 1917, the Economist's index number was 5071, whilst the total amount of Treasury notes outstanding was only £180,000,000. At the end of January, 1918, the index number stood at 5785, whilst the Treasury note issue was £213,000,000. At the end of March last the index number had fallen to 5708, whilst the Treasury note issues were up to £328,000,000; so that although the index number had fallen 77 points from the end of January, 1918, to the end of March, 1919, the Treasury notes had increased to the extent of about £115,000,000.

In other words, although the note issues had increased over 50 per cent., the general level of prices had actually fallen.

The same thing may be noticed by comparing the index number of June, 1918, with that of April last. According to the Economist, this number was 6105, whilst the Treasury notes issued were £253,000,000, but at the end of April last the index number was 5774, whilst the currency notes were up to £349,000,000. That is to say, whilst the general level of prices had fallen 331 points the Treasury notes had increased by £136,000,000!

Entirely False.

We have still further evidence of the entire falsity of the claims of these financial writers when we compare the volume of currency with the price level just before the beginning of the war with those respectively at the end of November, 1916. The total note issues at this latter date corresponded with the amount of gold currency that these notes had displaced from circulation prior to the war, so that the volume of the money supply was practically the same as in pre-war times, and yet we find that the general level of prices had gone up 100 per cent!

Attention was called to this important fact by the well-known author, Dr. W. A. Shaw (the historian to the British Treasury) in an article in the last January number of the Quarterly Review. Dr. Shaw says:

"I wish to clear the ground of a prevalent and persistent misconception. The advocates of a metallic currency have attacked the currency note and have assailed the policy of the Treasury on the plea or pretext that it has led to inflation, and that the increase of prices of commodities has resulted therefrom. This argument falls to the ground at a glance."

We have also the evidence furnished by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his recent budget speech, in which he asserted that the note issues had only been made in response to the public demands and necessities of business.

In view of the above published facts it seems inexcusable for well-known publicists like Mr. Harold Cox and Mr. Hartley Withers to make the reckless assertions they have done regarding what they term "inflated note issues."

The Volume of Credit.

It should also be remembered that the volume of credit has probably increased since the war started in a greater ratio than the Treasury notes, and at present these notes form the real legal basis of all our credit. The total bank clearings for last year exceeded £20,000,000,000, and, as Walter Bagehot once wrote, we may well tremble when we realize this enormous superstructure and the slender foundation upon which it is supported!

To talk of our note issues of some £350,000,000 as inflated, which have to carry a credit turnover of at least seventy times their value, is to talk nonsense!

The real cause of high prices is the destructiveness of war. We had on the one hand to meet a greater demand for ordinary commodities, food, etc., than in pre-war times, and at the same time the supplies of these goods were greatly reduced. The demand for commodities was made effective by the issue of money which was needed to pay for the war services of millions of men taken from the field of production.

These men had to be fed and clothed as usual, and not one of these financial critics who denounce the Treasury notes has ever attempted to show how it would have been possible to wage the war and finance the great armies at the front and the manufacture of munitions except by the use of paper money.

The high level of prices may be taken as one of the chief and unavoidable taxes imposed upon us and upon all nations in part payment of the war, and it is a tax which falls on all alike. What is the remedy? A recent writer, signing himself "Pessimist," actually proposed that the Chancellor should cut down the money supply drastically, notwithstanding that such a measure would entail the most terrible suffering and widespread misery and unemployment throughout the country.

Only One Remedy.

The proper remedy for high prices is increased production. The present Treasury note issues will do no more than employ the industries which are at present in operation and assist in building up the trade of the country, which has been so seriously impaired during the war. With the increase of commodities, prices will gradually decline, although it is quite certain we shall never

again reach the low level experienced 15 years ago. The demand of labor alone will prevent this.

A nation cannot enjoy high rates of wages and general industrial prosperity with a uniform low level of prices, and the sooner the working classes of this country understand this fact the better it will be for them.

The most dangerous enemies this country has today are those who are advocating a drastic contraction of the money supply with a view of lowering prices. Such a remedy is similar to the killing off of a certain proportion of the population in order to stamp out disease. There would be no more certain method for establishing Bolshevism than to follow the advice of these foolish and reckless financial writers.

Lumbermen Form Company to Handle Export Business in Large Way.

Memphis, Tenn., July 18—[Special.]—An outgrowth of the inability of exporters of lumber, acting singly, to secure the necessary ocean shipping space required for overseas business, is the organization here of the American Overseas Forwarding Co. Its charter provisions are broad enough that the concern may engage in general forwarding business as agents, may charter vessels, establish warehouses and storage yards and, if need arises, actually operate ocean-going vessels.

Formation of the company is the direct result of the recommendations of the export booking committee made at the last annual meeting of the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association which maintains headquarters in Memphis. Co-operation through some such agency was urged as the best means of overcoming the handicap of shortage of ocean freight space and, at the same time, of waging war against what has been termed discrimination against Southern ports in the allocation of ships. It has been the feeling of the Southern exporters, especially lumbermen, that the South has not been getting a fair deal from the United States Shipping Board. This was expressed very clearly on July 15 when representatives of the Mississippi Valley Association appeared before the Railroad Administration seeking adjustment of import and export rates from the Middle West to the Gulf and South Atlantic ports which would enable those ports to compete with New York.

Prominent Memphis lumbermen are incorporators of the new company, among them being James E. Stark, president of the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association; J. H. Townshend, secretary-manager of the same organization; George C. Ehemann of the firm of that name, John W. McClure of the Belgrade Lumber Co., S. M. Nickey of the Green River Lumber Co., Walker L. Wellford of the Chickasaw Cooperage Co. and Ralph L. Jurden of the Penrod Jurdan Co.

Headquarters have been established in Memphis and offices will be opened in New Orleans, Louisville and Helena, Ark. very soon. R. E. O'Rourke, experienced shipper and engaged on his own account in the forwarding business in New Orleans, will be manager of the New Orleans offices. Other managers will be selected very soon and, it is said, will be men of wide shipping experience.

At the outset the company proposes to charter vessels and book space on available ships with the initial view to taking care of export lumber business.

With further growth it will be possible—and tentative plans are to that end—actually to buy and operate ships on its own account; to own and operate barges on the Mississippi River handling lumber and other products to gulf ports, and to engage in a general shipping and forwarding business, not only in the lumber field but in any other field which it may desire to enter, such as cotton, agricultural implements, steel and iron articles and other staple commodities.

Organization of the new concern is of particular moment now, since the announcement by the United States Railroad Administration that it proposes to give the Gulf and South Atlantic ports substantially the same freight rates from the Middle West, for export and import, as those of New York; to cut down transportation costs by encouraging shipment of goods by the shortest route instead of by the more powerful but congested trunk lines running to New York and, in every possible way to give the greatest producing sections the means of getting to the seaport at the lowest cost.

\$500,000 Timber Deal Closed in Mississippi.

Memphis, Tenn., July 19—[Special.]—Two of the largest cypress brakes in the United States are included in the sale of timber from the 12,000 acres of the Panthur Burn Plantation at Panthur Burn, Sharkey county, Miss., which was closed a few days ago. The purchaser is the Darnell-Love Lumber Company of Leland, Miss., and the price was \$500,000.

Lumbermen throughout the United States have sought in recent years to buy the timber but it never was for sale until new owners took over the plantation at a cost of \$1,250,000, the deal representing one of the biggest realty transactions in Mississippi this year. Owners of the property are Senator LeRoy Percy of Greenville, Miss.; B. O. McGee, E. W. Wood and Charles C. Dean of Leland, Miss. There is timber on practically every acre, and in some places there are as many as 100 large trees per acre, including not only cypress but hard wood of other varieties.

The whole plantation lies in the famous Yazoo Valley of Western Mississippi. The 12,000 acres are wholly alluvial and similar in every way to Mississippi land that is producing some of the best agricultural crops in the United States. As the timber is cleared away the plantation will be turned into an enormous farm.

Decrease in Southern Pine Stocks.

The stocks on hand at Southern pine mills decreased approximately 7 per cent. during the month of June, according to figures contained in the regular monthly statistical report of the Southern Pine Association, issued under date of July 17. In the yards of 204 mills on June 1 there were 954,900,644 feet of lumber, while on June 30 this stock had been decreased to 888,881,582 feet. This shrinkage is due to a large number of causes, chief among which is the curtailed production brought about through bad weather conditions. The report shows that over 31 working hours per mill were lost during June because of inability to supply the mills with logs.

Exports of Southern pine for the second quarter of 1919 show an increase of 35 per cent. over the first three months of this year. During June the port of New Orleans led in the export of Southern pine, and the figures for the export of all woods, including Southern pine, show that New Orleans was far in the lead of other Gulf ports. The amount of lumber handled through this port during the last month was 10,371,937 feet, approximately 500 cars, or an average of 20 cars per day, while its nearest competitor was Mobile, Ala., with a record for the month of 6,988,042 feet.

Lumber Shipping Facilities at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., July 14—[Special.]—On account of the current of the Mississippi River and its wide varieties of depth at different seasons, it has heretofore been thought that cargo shipments could not be profitably made out of New Orleans, but a new method of handling export pine shipments by loading directly from the water will soon make this one of the recognized cargo pine ports.

In the upper part of the city a prominent lumber and export company has begun the installation of extensive and modern facilities for handling cargoes of lumber and timber. These include a timber boom extending 1800 feet along the riverfront and 600 feet out into the water. This boom will be enclosed by floating timbers, which will rise and fall with the water and will be held in place between double rows of clusters of piling at proper intervals to hold them securely in place. Gates at either end will permit ships to pass in and out, and the boom extends far enough into the river to assure ample depth to handle timber at any stage of the water and permit space for several vessels to load in the boom at once. There will be a huge wharf to provide for the quick and economical dumping of the timbers into the boom and a storage-yard on the shore back of the wharf will store great quantities of lumber. Besides economy in handling, an almost unlimited storage capacity is afforded and a great surplus of export stock can be kept on hand so that orders may be filled without delay.

Comments on "Amazing Picture of Europe"

[Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, D.D., LL.D., the writer of the following vigorous criticism of the recent address by Mr. O. F. Hershey of Baltimore, and published in the *Manufacturers Record*, is a Canadian by birth, but spent many years in the United States as pastor of some of the leading churches of his denomination. He was located in Baltimore for about six years. He is now in Montreal.

Last year Dr. Wallace spent some months in Europe in close study in cities and army camps of England and in the camps on the Continent of the moral and religious life of the soldiers. We know of no man in whose judgment we have greater confidence than Dr. Wallace, and we are especially glad to have the opportunity of publishing his views of Mr. Hershey's speech before the Maryland Bar Association.

It is supremely important to civilization that we should not do anything to create hostility to America on the part of our Allies by criticisms of them or by the foolish, stupid and insulting claim that we went to war to save them when every intelligent man knows we went to war to save ourselves, and that millions of Americans cast their votes as they did because we had been kept out of war.—
Editor *Manufacturers Record*.]

By O. S. C. WALLACE.

The "picture" by Mr. O. F. Hershey, reproduced in the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* of July 10, is certainly "amazing." Had it been presented as a caricature rather than a "picture" it might have been less amazing and its influence less mischievous. The present is not the time to aggravate by reckless assertions and wholesale condemnations a situation already sufficiently acute and fraught with danger.

This "picture" is presented to us with an underlying assumption which, unfortunately, is too common, namely, the assumption that if a man is a lawyer he must perforce possess a logical mind and a judicial spirit. Quite apart from the merits of Mr. Hershey's "picture," it is well to receive warning that a man may be a lawyer and at the same time be illogical, non-judicial and injudicious. Careful observers have often expressed surprise that men who are students of law so frequently are partisans in spirit and prejudiced in utterance. If, however, we remember the use the average lawyer, and especially the criminal or corporation lawyer, makes of his knowledge of law, we will not wonder that a lawyer should be as slow as others to grasp great and intricate affairs in a great and just way.

The average lawyer is probably not more logical than the average parson, or banker, or carpenter, or rail-splitter, while there are many lawyers who possess but little skill in gathering substantial facts concerning the moral and political conditions of a nation. The editor of the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* has told us that Mr. Hershey, during a recent visit to certain European factories owned by a corporation of which he is the attorney, "devoted much time to a study of moral and political conditions." It is left to those who have some inner knowledge of those conditions to judge after looking at the "picture" whether Mr. Hershey possesses any aptitude whatever for reaching sane conclusions as to the significance of the "facts" he has studied. But since only a few men have a knowledge of these facts in a broad way, and since these may not have soon an opportunity to be heard either in support or rebuttal of Mr. Hershey's statement, the average reader will be forced to use the methods of the textual critic in his attempt to discover whether the terribly damaging statements concerning Italians, Frenchmen and Englishmen are true.

Mr. Hershey's competency as an observer and reasoner may be at once subjected to one simple and easily understood test, namely, that of his judgment as to why the United States entered the war. Mr. Hershey, we suppose, was living in the United States in 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. He was reading the papers and magazines. He was talking with many kinds of people. Furthermore, being in a country which he knew much about, it would be only fair to suppose that he would be qualified to form a sound judgment as to why his country went into the war. No man of judicial mind could be justified in making any mistake on that score. But what do we find Mr. Hershey saying on this subject in his most dam-

ning address concerning Europe? This is what he says: "I went abroad feeling that our own chivalrous and unselfish rescue of our allies in their darkest hour fully justified all that enthusiastic love for us about which I had been reading."

This honest man, Mr. O. F. Hershey, undoubtedly believes that America went into the war to "rescue" Great Britain and her allies, and that America did this from "chivalrous and unselfish" motives! Now, it seems only fair to believe that Mr. Hershey, who has so colossally blundered in attempting to interpret a great and obtrusive fact in respect to his own country, is likely to have blundered in interpreting Europe. He had long been in America. He had read American newspapers and magazines. He had mingled with different kinds of people. And yet this excellent lawyer thinks, we believe he honestly thinks, that America from "chivalrous and unselfish" motives went to the "rescue" of Great Britain and the Allies! And this man, honest unquestionably, after a few days or weeks in Europe, undertakes to describe conditions as they actually exist there! Let no one be surprised that a man who has blundered so amazingly in respect to a matter concerning which he had every opportunity to be well informed should be suspected of even more frightful blundering when, after a cursory observation of a little of the life of Europe, he undertakes to rush into a hall of judgment where an angel might fear to tread.

His reference to the frivolous, riotous multitudes whom he saw in London makes one wonder whether, when he saw these thousands, or even tens of thousands, he thought they were typical English people of the class that determines what the real national life should be; and also whether he ever made midnight studies of his own city before the war; and whether he gave due consideration to the size of London as compared with his own city, and to the fact that in the old boozy days "the night after the Fourth" was not a typical night in an American city. The course pursued by a certain visitor to London in 1917 might be commended to other unsophisticated travellers. Having heard that London was bad, he stayed out late one night to see, and found it quite as bad as he had been told it was. But being a man of judicial mind—he was not a lawyer—he decided to withhold comparative judgments until he had had a look at his home city at night. On his return to this side of the Atlantic, and to his own city—a city less than a tenth the size of London—and after looking about at night, he decided that there was more than one "hell" on earth, and that they were not all in Europe.

Some of Mr. Hershey's statements are most indiscreet. Here is one: "You find all Europe chanting a hymn of hate." Alongside this rash statement let this fact be put: One of the greatest Christian denominations in the world, a denomination which includes in its membership some of the greatest leaders in the political and commercial life of England, has fixed upon July, 1920, for its next world meeting. That meeting will be held at the

Hague. Delegates will be present from all over the world. The advance literature of this great meeting is already being sent out. If Mr. Hershey had seen this literature, with its gracious Christian spirit, he would not have stated that all Europe was chanting a hymn of hate; and he might have concluded also that this great Christian body was more representative of the vast majority of the people of Britain, and the other nations, too, than were the men whom he heard "chanting a hymn of hate."

Here is another terrible accusation: "There is a positive, actual hostility to us on the part of the English, the French and the Italians." One wonders how thorough was Mr. Hershey's inquiry. One wonders in what spirit and by what methods he made his investigations. And one wonders what the word "us" connotes in this sentence. No doubt there is some hostility, even in England, to a certain type of American, and the unfortunately boastful and offensive claims made by that type of American in the slogan "WE won the war" may have got on the nerves of many in England who have suffered, sacrificed and achieved immeasurably more than is generally known in America. In one part of his address Mr. Hershey implies that he gathered his impressions in part from the newspapers. If Mr. Hershey will read the great British newspapers and gain access to the confidence of the great leaders of British thought, he will be able to discover that the "positive, actual hostility" of which he speaks does not represent the soul of Britain. If Mr. Hershey has traveled much in America, and has talked or listened much, he knows that there are on this side the Atlantic many—other than Irishmen and Germans—who have a "positive, actual hostility" to the English, and yet no doubt Mr. Hershey would deplore it exceedingly, and he would be fully justified, if a prominent British attorney should declare in England to an influential gathering of Englishmen, "There is a positive, actual hostility to us on the part of Americans."

Mr. Hershey says: "This new *par Britannica* has today made England more imperialistic, more navalistic, more militaristic and more jingoistic than ever before in her history. This is why the treaty suits her." If Mr. Hershey had acquainted himself with British thought as fully as an authority in international conditions should do before speaking so confidently, he would never have permitted himself to perpetrate these two related sentences. The first is so absurdly wide of the truth that one wonders how a responsible man of any standing could have made such a statement. The second would be open to challenge even if the first three words were omitted.

"The European democrat is usually a socialist," says Mr. Hershey. One cannot but regret that Mr. Hershey could not have become acquainted with the growth of democracy in England in the last 10 years. That he has not had the opportunity to learn what has happened in England in that period, both in written laws and in practice, is evident.

Mr. Hershey says: "I was surprised to find that no one abroad was talking or thinking about the League of Nations or caring a rap about it." In this statement Mr. Hershey exhibits himself as utterly untrustworthy as a reporter on conditions in Britain and on the Continent. We must accept this as an honest statement of what Mr. Hershey believes. But when we credit him with honesty we convict him of ignorance, and when a man, lately back from Europe, undertakes to report on conditions there as one who knows, and, knowing, is going to tell us all about it, he should confine himself to actual knowledge or reasonable conjecture.

Mr. Hershey quotes Clemenceau: "The world is living on a barrel of powder." Mr. Hershey evidently accepts this as a true description of present world conditions.

Then this is not a time for smokers to throw matches about carelessly.

"The League of Nations as a World Application of Discarded Feudalism."

By J. S.

Omission of the name of God from the peace treaty is well, as our French friends have it, C'est juste.

This covenant is not between nation and nation, it is between Mansoul and the Devil, entering into bonds with the power that made the war—Mammon, under the name of Commerce. Commerce should be the servitor of civilization, not its god.

Baldly stated, this is what we propose to do: Force upon races that do not need, that are happier without, our machine-made excess products, that certain ones of us may grow richer; and, that payment for these "goods" be forthcoming, the national resources of all countries of the globe are to be exploited, undeveloped peoples educated in the uses of useless luxuries and in the uses of engines of destruction; the knife sharpened for our own whistle.

The League of Nations is a world application of discarded feudalism. Neither the empires nor the Church of Rome ever held such power as may be wielded by these few palace dwellers at Geneva lapped in unearned luxury, executing the will of the international bankers. The scheme is German in concept and atheistic. We simply take over the plan Germany failed to put over for herself. "Force, force to the uttermost" against the laws of God, who made man in several aspects, each type conforming to its environment, each endowed with racial gifts necessary in the world's development and each happy in the work for which it is fitted. The German faith is that the peoples of the earth make a stratified pyramid, each stratum pressed upon by all above, upon the apex of which stands the German superman, his brother Teutons beneath his feet, beneath the Teuton all other blond races, beneath them their darker brothers, beneath them the yellow races, then the red, and brown, last the black—all dominated by one supreme power. In what, save the capstone, does this differ from the League of Nations potentially?

Upon this continent was for the first time enunciated as a principle of government the thesis that man comes into life with certain "inalienable" gifts which the State is established to protect and secure—"life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" also that all men are born with equal rights before the law in the possession of these gifts from God, not the State.

The peculiar greatness of our country comes from this development by our fathers of an inherited, tested faith in man, which will have none of privilege, and a fair field for all. It is the cool, deliberate conviction of a hard-headed, straight-thinking race compounded of Celt, Roman, Goth and Frank (as to the French). It is likewise the teaching of Christ; but the fathers, perhaps, had that little in mind as they hammered out the formula of freedom.

The Teutonic faith is that we are victims of blind force, and only he survives who knows how to live upon his fellows, destroying, devouring or bending them to his will, and that to the white man belongs the earth and the fullness thereof.

The blond Gothic races have, unquestionably, shown the greatest restless energy combined with genius for governing since their ancient kinsmen of Greece and Rome went down through decay of justice and of the virtue of their women, two externally vital forces; but in the League of Nations they sign their death warrant, for Nature has not yet said that one race may rule the globe and live as a race. Mother Earth is various in her tastes; she is not so constituted that the gifts of one race suffice; her signs are set deep and high, that all who will may read: "Thus far and no farther."

Where is the restless, dominant blond that went into India, into Greece, into the islands of the Mediterranean, Southern Italy and Spain, into Northern Africa? Fretted away or merged in the great dark tide.

Not without reason did Christ award to the meek the inheritance of the earth. None will heed, but make no mistake, our conquest of the East means our conquest by the East. Out of Asia came Celt and Goth; back into its eternal maw do they go, never to return.

"The last bowed low before the blast
In patient, deep disdain;
S/he let the legions thunder past,
Then plunged in thought again."

The League of Nations

[The following very striking presentation of the issues involved in the League of Nations was not written for publication, but merely to aid a young student friend in his investigation of this question. Mr. Knox is one of the foremost attorneys of the South, and in 1901 was chairman of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama. Though not intended for publication, Mr. Knox has given the Manufacturers Record the privilege of publishing it, and in his letter he said:

"I am glad you like the paper. I have received a number of letters speaking in the same kindly terms you express. As president of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama of 1901, I canvassed the State twice, and in doing so learned that you can make people understand these questions if expressed with simplicity and clearness, and this is the principle as you see I have adopted.

"The paper was really written just as I have noted on the cover, and if you have no objection I would be pleased if you retain this explanation."—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

By HON. JOHN B. KNOX, Anniston, Ala.

What constitutes a State?

Not high raised battlements or labored mound,
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
But men, high-minded men, men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain!

I.

Some form of government is essential to society. Through government and religious impulse primeval man in the hard school of life has been enabled to develop from the state of the savage into a state of civilization, and to enjoy the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

What is a constitution? It is the balladium of the liberties of the people. It is the highest exercise of sovereignty. In this country sovereignty exists where it should everywhere exist—alone with the people. The office of a constitution is to shield and protect the liberty of the people from the encroachments of government, and against designing, ambitious and unscrupulous officials, whether executive, legislative or judicial. To emphasize this thought the late Dr. Jabez L. M. Curry thus began his address before the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

When it is proposed, therefore, that the American people shall surrender the right to govern themselves, shall surrender their sovereignty, or any portion of their sovereignty, and amalgamate with nations and with peoples they know not of—with peoples who speak a different language, who have a different form of government, whose interests are widely and essentially antagonistic to ours—it goes without saying that the constitution of this League of Nations which is intended to guard and secure the liberties of the American people, should be drawn with care and expressed in language which has no equivocal or double meaning.

The question is not political in the sense of partisan politics. It involves the liberties of every man, woman and child of this and of succeeding generations—north, east, south and west. No question commensurate in importance has been presented to the American people since the Declaration of Independence, and the issues which involved these sovereign States in a mighty civil war.

II.

In his recognized leadership in this movement, if I properly understand his meaning as voiced in public addresses on this subject, the President of the United States would have us proceed upon the divine principles announced in the Sermon on the Mount, which may be found summed up in this injunction: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect." And it is recorded that when he had ended these sayings the people were astonished at his doctrine.

Whatever may be thought of Americans, there are no doubt some in Europe who do not yet measure up to the divine standard.

In his Boston speech delivered in February, 1919, Mr. Wilson says: "And in the midst of it all every interest seeks out first of all, when it reaches Paris, the representatives of the United States. Why? Because—and I think I am stating the most wonderful fact in history—because there is no nation in Europe that suspects the motives of the United States. Was there ever so wonderful a thing seen before? Was there ever so moving a

thing? They resort to that nation which has won enviable distinction, being regarded as the friend of mankind. All my life I have heard men speak with a sort of condescension of ideals and of idealists, and particularly of those separated, encloistered persons whom they choose to term academic, who were in the habit of uttering ideals in a free atmosphere when they clash with nobody in particular. And I said I have had this sweet revenge. Speaking with perfect frankness in the name of the people of the United States I have uttered as the object of this great war—ideals, and nothing but ideals, and the war has been won by that inspiration.

"And now, do you realize that this confidence we have established throughout the world imposes a burden upon us, if you choose to call it a burden. It is one of those burdens which any nation ought to be proud to carry. Any man who resists the present tides that run in the world will find himself thrown upon a shore so high and barren that it will seem as if he had been separated from his humankind forever."

Here we have in his own language Mr. Wilson's argument for a League of Nations, and his conclusion seems to be that the American people having made the greatest sacrifice known to history, having unselfishly accomplished the most stupendous task of all time for the preservation of human liberty, and of the lives of other nations with which we are wholly unconnected, will be forever stultified in the eyes of God and man if we do not bind ourselves and our posterity to a continuance of such disinterested service in perpetuum!

So much for the views of Mr. Wilson when he speaks as an idealist. Now permit me to call attention to the views of Mr. Wilson when he speaks more upon the lines of practical statesmanship.

At the unveiling of the Barry monument he says:

"There are just as vital things stirring now that concern the existence of the nation as were stirring then (the early days of the republic), and every man who worthily stands in this presence should examine himself and see whether he has the full conception of what it means that America should live her own life. Washington saw it when he wrote his farewell address. It was not merely because of transient and passing circumstances that Washington said we must keep from entangling alliances. It was because he saw that no country has yet set its face in the same direction as America has set her face. We cannot form alliances with those who are not going our way. And in our might and majesty, and in the confidence and definiteness of our own purpose we need not, and we should not form an alliance with any nation in the world.

"Those who are right, those who study their consciences in determining their policies, those who hold their honor higher than their advantage do not need alliance. When we go out from this presence we ought to take this idea with us, that we too are devoted to the purpose of enabling America to live her own life, to be the justest, the most progressive, the most honorable, the most enlightened nation in the world."

The governor of States and the framer of constitutions must needs deal not with idealities, but actualities, if he would safeguard the liberties of his people. "The system," says Mr. Edmund Burke, "which is founded on the heroic virtues is sure to have

its superstructure in failure and disappointment." Elsewhere attention has been called to the fact that Bishop Berkley carried the great theory of idealism to the extent of affirming that there is no proof of the existence of matter save in our own conceptions, which led Lord Byron to remark:

"When Bishop Berkley said there is no matter,
It clearly was no matter what he said!"

III.

Again, in presenting the proposed constitution for the League of Nations to the Council of Nations assembled at Paris, and speaking directly to the underlying purpose which he was seeking to accomplish, and the plan upon which the instrument was framed, Mr. Wilson says:

"I was unable to plan all the machinery that might be necessary to meet the differing and unexpected contingencies. Therefore, I should say of this document that it is not a straight-jacket, but a vehicle of life. A living thing is born, and we must see to it what clothes we put on it. It is not a vehicle of power, but a vehicle in which power may be varied at the discretion of those who exercise it, and in accordance with the changing circumstances of the time. And yet while it is elastic, while it is general in its terms, it is definite in the one thing that we were called upon to make definite. It is a definite guarantee of peace."

Confessedly then the instrument was not framed or expressed with that certainty and with that definiteness deemed essential by great lawyers in framing constitutions, or in framing legal documents intended to guard public or private rights. This constitution, as confessed by its master-builder, was not framed so that it could not grow. It was framed so that it could grow. I put it to you—if you intend to convey half of your land, would you or would you not want the deed framed so that it would grow to include all your land? If you provide in your will that your executor in lieu of fees for his services should have 10 per cent. of your estate, would you or would you not wish your lawyer to so frame the provision containing this bequest as that it might grow, with the increasing desire and needs of the executor, to include your whole estate?

The idea of elasticity and growth when applied to constitutions, when applied to any instrument intended to guard and protect valued and sacred rights, public or private, seems incompatible with the purpose for which the instrument ought to be framed.

Thomas Jefferson was a far-seeing statesman, and the experience of mankind and all history confirms the truth of his notable expression that the liberty of the citizen depends upon a jealous and watchful guard against the encroachment of governors and of governments!

The true and safe remedy for the difficulty, if any difficulty exists or should arise, will become apparent to the humblest citizen upon its mere statement. If you want to convey more land, make another deed. If you want to give your executor more of your estate, make a new will or add a codicil to the old one. If a constitution does not grant sufficient power to the Government, let the people amend the constitution, ceding such power, and no more, as they are willing to grant.

With bowed head and a sense of unworthiness we attend as the Man of God unfolds to us what human nature ought to be, but we will expect our legal advisor to shape our contracts, our wills, our constitutions and laws as he knows human nature to be.

IV.

And still again before we establish permanent family relations with all the nations in the world, should we not take time to consider if this universal brotherhood of man so much dwelt upon by the President is as real and as enduring as Mr. Wilson seems to think?

Nothing can be more kaleidoscopic than the attitude of nations under changed conditions, as witness Russia, Germany and Hungary today. The civilized world is facing a new Russia, a new Germany and a new Hungary. How do we know that we will not ere long be facing a new Italy, a new France and a new England?

But it is somewhere suggested that we need a League of Na-

tions to suppress anarchy. The answer to this is that the present allied nations who will control the proposed League of Nations had every opportunity to suppress the Bolsheviki movement at its inception, and refused to interfere, and there seems no justification for the belief that under present leadership a league of these nations would do other than an alliance of these nations has done. In permitting the overthrow of the Czar's government and in refusing to aid in establishing a stable government in Russia, through the aid of Japan or otherwise, the allied governments have given a strength and impetus to the Bolsheviki Spartan movement which may ultimately engulf all the nations of the world. But to stop it you must have a leadership which wants to stop it, and which is willing to do something effective to stop it.

But it is said that Russia, Germany and Austria will not be included in the proposed League. This is perhaps true. But it is true, too, that if omitted they will be forced to form an independent league among themselves for self-protection, which would practically restore the old balance of power status quo.

To revert then to the thought with which this paragraph begins. An alliance offensive or defensive with one or more European nations for some definite purpose is one thing—we have this now and we had it with France against England in the Revolutionary War—but organic union with the nations of the world is quite another thing, and the maelstrom of anarchy now sweeping over these nations should impress us with the tremendous responsibility involved in the proposed undertaking. "In the history of nations," says Mr. Justin McCarthy, "we commonly find that nothing more certainly bodes unsettlement than a general conviction that everything is settled forever!"

V.

And finally the President of the United States is not empowered to make treaties, much less constitutions. The President, under the Constitution, can only make a treaty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and you will search the Federal Constitution in vain for any power, express or implied, which authorizes the President alone or the President and the Senate combined to make a constitution which undermines the independence and surrenders the sovereignty of this nation. Under the Constitution war can be declared by Congress alone. Congress alone can furnish the munitions of war. By what authority could the President or the President and Senate divest Congress of its jurisdiction and compel it to obey the behests of a foreign nation or nations?

Far be it from me to pronounce any final judgment upon this great world question. I have simply endeavored to point out some of the difficulties which seem to stand in the way of its adoption, and though adopted, which may stand in the way of its successful accomplishment. In dealing with the plan and the constitution for a League of Nations, the sole authority I have used is Mr. Wilson, and, as you must have observed, he has been allowed to speak for himself.

VI.

When it comes to organic union and what it involves and what guarantee of permanent peace it furnishes, our minds naturally turn to the church whose members are all disciples of the Prince of Peace. How far could we get with a movement for the organic union of all the churches? Or taking even a view closer home, let us instance the case of the Northern and Southern Methodists, and of the Northern and Southern Presbyterians. Here are peoples of the same nation, of the same race, of the same faith, who speak the same language, who were once united, but for more than fifty years have stood out against organic union despite every effort which has been made to accomplish it. The Southern Church knows it represents the minority and no doubt hesitates to surrender its independence and become subject to the domination of the majority as represented in the Northern Church.

If church people of the same faith and nation fear to trust each other, may there not be some excuse for those who regard it as perilous for our Government to surrender its sovereignty, or a substantial portion thereof, by organic union with foreign nations in a league where it will be outvoted at least by four to one? Or if the American Government must needs enter such league, in demanding that it do so only under a constitution framed with such care and expressed with such clearness as to safeguard for all time American liberty and American independence?

Was Washington wrong in those noble sentiments familiar to every school boy, which he has embodied in his Farewell Address, when he advised us to avoid all permanent and entangling alliances with foreign nations? It may be, but let us not forget it should never be forgotten that under the guidance of his inspiring words we have grown from a weak and struggling people into the strongest and most powerful nation in the world. What a name have we here to reckon with. As long as time shall last the highest devotion to country, the highest service in war and in peace, the highest patriotism and statesmanship must find its expression in the name of Washington. The beauty and glory of Lord Byron's tribute is in the eternal truth which it emphasizes:

"Where may the wearied eye repose
When grazing on the Great;
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state?
Yes—one—the first—the last—the best—
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate
Bequeathed the name of Washington
To make men blush there was but one!"

In connection with this presentation of the League of Nations a letter from Mr. Knox to Senator Poindexter is of interest in emphasizing Mr. Knox's position on the matter. In a personal letter Mr. Knox writes:

"The trouble with those who are opposing this League of Nations scheme, is, that there is no co-ordination of effort, and no co-operation between the different elements of opposition."

It is to be hoped that this situation may soon be overcome, and that the League for the Preservation of American Independence, of which Hon. Henry Watterson is president, George Wharton Pepper, vice-president; Henry A. Wise Wood, secretary, and Stuyvesant Fish, treasurer, may be able to mobilize the forces of the entire country who are now opposed to the League of Nations as now planned in an effective campaign.

Mr. Knox's letter to Senator Poindexter is as follows:

38 Lawrence Place.

Asheville, N. C., July 24.

Hon. Miles Poindexter,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Senator—I have read with interest your able presentation of the issues involved in the proposed League of Nations. In my little paper you will observe the effort has been to bring this international constitutional question within the range of every voter, which I am sure you will agree is no small undertaking!

As president of the late Constitutional Convention of Alabama, I canvassed the entire State twice, and I learned that there must be some difference of methods used in presenting a question like this before a general audience, from that which one would use in the Supreme Court of the United States, or in the Senate of the United States.

Without regard to past political affiliations, you will get any man's attention if you can succeed in showing him that the question involves his own liberty, and the liberty of his posterity. But to succeed in this, you must proceed in a manner within his compass and by way of demonstration of the fact instead of merely asserting it as a conclusion.

Personally, I have always felt and still feel that the question of our uniting in a League of Nations, and the terms of this union, if we did unite in this League, should be separated and considered apart from the Treaty of Peace.

The question is one of such magnitude as that it not only involves the liberties of our people, but the perpetuity of our institutions, and of our system of government.

The correct solution of this problem demands earnest consideration, high-class ability, and patriotic service—the same quality of service, if you please, which our fathers received from those great men who guided the councils of our Government in its formation, and who framed the present Federal Constitution.

I have little patience with those who would make this question one of partisan politics, upon which to ride into office, or upon which to remain in office!

If our boys abroad could bare their breasts to German bullets, and exhibit, as they did, a heroism, a spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotic service, which has brought the world to its feet,—

could not those at home who are qualified, those who are students of government, and of history, unselfishly consecrate what ability they possess to guide the Ship of State so as to secure for all time the liberties of our people and the maintenance of free government upon this hemisphere.

And, finally, this Constitution for a League of Nations contemplates uniting all the nations of the world under one government.

We are uniting with peoples who have little liberty, and no conception of the office of a constitution as we understand this term. Most of them would not know a constitution if they met it on the road!

Again, tremendous importance is being attached to the opinions given out by Mr. Taft and Mr. Root and many citizens, and no doubt many editors have been influenced by these expressions. Neither of these gentlemen, however, is in any position of either official or professional responsibility for the opinions they are expressing. They are what we call mere curbstone opinions. The final responsibility is going to rest upon the Senate, and I might say largely upon the lawyers in the Senate, and this, I admit, is some responsibility!

For my part, I am unable to see how a treaty can override the Constitution!

Mr. Wilson in his book on The State says the Anglo Saxon race has ever refused to be bound by constitutions and laws, and considers that as the law which it thinks ought to be the law, and which it wants to be the law! This principle, if pushed to its logical consequence, would make all law mob law! On the other hand, in the very dawn of judicial independence, I remember that when King James took Lord Coke into his private sanctum, and demanded to know if the crown could be assured of securing convictions in certain important cases pending before his Court, Lord Coke straightened himself to his full height, and, looking the King in the eye, replied: "If your Majesty pleases, when those cases come on for trial before the Court of Kings Bench, I shall try to see that legal justice is administered!"

JOHN B. KNOX.

Continued Shortage in Coal Production.

The production of bituminous coal in the week ended July 12 is estimated by the United States Geological Survey at 10,169,000 net tons, an average per day of 1,635,000 tons, compared with an average of 1,492,000 tons for the five working days in the previous week, and compared with 2,214,000 tons in the week ended July 13, 1918. The production for the calendar year to date was 230,522,000 tons, or approximately 77,600,000 tons less than in the corresponding period last year. The average daily production, considering only working days, has been about 600,000 tons less this year than last year.

The estimated production of anthracite in the week ended July 12 was 1,874,000 net tons, compared with 2,136,000 tons in the corresponding week last year, and the average daily production in the week ended July 12 was 312,000 tons, compared with 282,00 tons in the previous week, and 356,000 tons in the corresponding week last year. The production of anthracite to date is estimated at 42,078,000 tons, or 10,870,000 tons less than in the corresponding period last year.

The production of beehive coke in the week ended July 12 is estimated at 325,648 net tons, compared with 680,000 tons in the week ended July 13, 1918, and with 264,328 tons in the five-day week of July 5, 1919. The production of beehive coke to date is estimated at 10,197,481 net tons, as against 16,412,818 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Bituminous coal dumped at lower Lake Erie ports in the week ended July 5 was 923,938 net tons, compared with 994,901 tons in the week ended June 28, and 861,063 tons in the first week of July, 1918. The total lake coal dumped from January 1 to July 5, 1919, was 10,053,441 tons, compared with 8,560,516 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

For Alabama Graphite Developments.

Alabama graphite will be mined by the Hicks-Roy Graphite Co., which has been incorporated with \$150,000 capital. L. D. Hicks of Autaugaville, Ala.; J. D. Roy of Deatsville, Ala., and N. J. Roberts of Montgomery, Ala., incorporated the company.

Birmingham Steel Corporation's Fabricating Plant

Important Outgrowth of War-Time Requirements

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Birmingham, Ala., July 16.

As an outgrowth of the activities of the war, there has been erected in Birmingham a steel plant with an annual capacity of 40,000 tons of steel products, and the ability to fabricate the various kinds of structural steel required for ships, sawmills, bridges, tanks, mining structures and other buildings of that character.

This is the plant of the Birmingham Steel Corporation, which was built primarily for the purpose of fabricating steel for the vessels of the Mobile Shipbuilding Co., which received a contract from the U. S. Shipping Board in the early summer of last year for the erection of 12 5000-ton steel cargo vessels. This was in addition to a similar contract which they already had.

Due to the fact that the fabricating capacity of the country was at that time fully occupied with essential Government work, an arrangement was made whereby the Mobile Shipbuilding Co. was to construct its own fabricating plant in Birmingham.

The plans for the fabricating plant were commenced in August, 1918, and made provision for supplying the shipyard with fabricated steel at the rate of 4000 tons per month, and all of the structures were designed of structural steel. Contracts for furnishing and erecting the steel were awarded in the month of September, and it was found after the contracts were awarded that, owing to the extreme shortage of steel, the War Industries Board would not grant a permit for the steel required for this plant on the basis that it was not absolutely essential, in that a timber frame could be used. Accordingly steps were taken immediately to redesign all of the structures of wood.

The quantities of material entering into the main building are slightly over 1,000,000 feet of lumber and about 650 tons of iron work, including such items as truss castings and rods, bolts, crane rails and crane beams, trolley beams, steel column base plates and steel details in connection with the splices on the columns and trusses.

There is a material crane runway 600 feet in length and 100 feet in width, down the center of which is a standard-gauge track on which 12 to 15 cars of raw material can be stored at one time. The bridges or cranes are of the curved-chord Pratt truss type, being 12 feet center to center of trusses, and at the center of the truss 12 feet center to center of chords. Each bottom chord consists of 2 12 inch 20½-pounds channels on which operate a five-ton, two-motor Shepard Electric Hoist. The maxi-

mum elevating capacity for the two hoists is ten tons or five tons for each individual hoist. The plans contemplate two bridges, but at present only one bridge has been installed.

The office building is a brick structure, two stories in height, 50x120 feet, providing the entire second floor for drafting room, half of the lower floor for private offices and the other half for general offices.

The main shop building, approximately 250 feet in width by 400 feet in length, has an extension to the north on the center portion of the first unit 40x80 feet. For the roof of the main shop building Barrett Specification has been used on two-inch tongue and groove plank.

Each of the three 80 feet units have provided two 36-inch gauge industrial tracks, which tracks are in all cases 25 feet center to center for each unit and approximately 29 feet from center to center of the adjoining column. These tracks in all cases project from out of the building to the center of the raw material storage yard, and likewise to the center of the finished storage yard.

There are three rows of turntables. In the first or west unit of the shop, and the west half of the second unit of the shop it is the plan to fabricate all of the structural work and in the east half of the second unit and the west half of the third unit all of the plate work. The material will be delivered to the lay-out marking skids either by the industrial tracks or the 32-inch traveling cranes, and after same is laid out and marked will be handled by the 30-foot jib cranes on each of which operate a three-ton Shepherd electric hoist. It is the purpose to handle the material by the jib cranes from the marking skids to the skids adjacent to the machines and from these skids the material will be handled by two-ton chain hoists suspended on trolleys from the 12-inch I-beams arranged longitudinally over the center of the punches.

All three of the units for a length of 180 feet at the north end of the building are of low construction, that is, the lower chord of the roof truss varies from 21 feet to 24½ feet from the floor of the shop, whereas the south end of the building for each of the three units and 220 feet in length is from 36 feet to 40 feet from the floor to the lower chord of the roof trusses. This difference in height is accounted for by the fact that in the high portion of the shop only there is being operated in each unit an 80-foot 10-ton electric travelling crane which necessitates greater



PANORAMA OF BIRMINGHAM STEEL CORPORATION PLANT AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

clearance and which handles assembled material to the riveters and assembling skids of considerable weight. While in the low portion of the building where the punches are placed it is not expected to handle any material of over two or three tons as a maximum. Accordingly the lighter three-ton travelling cranes are used to serve this portion of the shop and their travel is limited to the point where the 80-foot crane starts.

In the plate shop have been provided five 60-inch and one 48-inch punch, each equipped with a Lysholm table and a 32-foot, three-motor electric travelling crane to handle the material from the plate-marking skids to the table and from the tables to the industrial tracks, or to the high portion of the shop, where the shears and countersink drills are placed. In the south-east portion of the shop for a width of 30 feet and a length of 63 feet has been placed the machine tools necessary for the upkeep on the company's own machines.

In the south portion of the third unit on the east side are blacksmith tools and furnaces. There are also installed 10x30-foot plate furnaces and a bending floor at each end of the furnace.

For a finished storage yard the plans provide a runway 400 feet in length and 80 feet in width, served by two 15-ton electric travelling cranes with 80 feet of the runway under cover for the purpose of installing a milling machine and providing space, for gun riveting, etc., in the storage yard.

The original idea was to make the structural shops four units in width, and the foundations have already been provided for the fourth unit, although it is doubtful whether this additional unit will be constructed in the near future.

As the power lines of the Birmingham Railway, Power & Light Co. were located convenient to our site, it was decided to use central-station power and avoid the delay and expense of building an isolated power-plant. After checking up the actual requirements, with due regard to future expansion, it was decided to install two banks of transformers, one for the supply of 2200 volts for the motor generator sets and air compressor, and the other bank of 220 volts for the plant's machinery. The first bank is composed of three 150 K. V. A., 13,200 volts primary, 2200 volts secondary, single-phase transformers. The second bank consists of three 200 K. V. A., 13,200 volts primary, 220 volts secondary, single-phase transformers. This amounts to a total capacity of 1050 K. V. A. Single-phase transformers were selected in order that operation would not be held up or delayed in case of a burn-out to any one of the transformers. The motor generator plant is located adjacent to the outdoor sub-stations and just east of the center portion of the main shop building.

Panel boards for the control of 2200-volt bus, the motors for the motor generator sets and air compressors are equipped with oil circuit breakers, which are provided with overload and no voltage trip coils. All A. C. and D. C. feeder skids are equipped with automatic breakers with overload protection. With the exception of the bus bars all wiring within the motor generator

house is in conduit. The general arrangement of machines and panel boards gives the shortest possible route for the wiring, with due regard for convenience and safety to the operator. In the motor generator house are also placed two 850-foot Ingersoll-Rand air compressors.

The templet shop is located just west of the first unit of the structural shop and is 60x128 feet in plan. At present the south-east corner, 30x32 feet, is used for the purpose of general store-room. In the templet shop has been provided a full line of woodworking tools, although present arrangements have not provided for the mold loft floor, inasmuch as the fore and aft sections of the ship will be done at the shipyard.

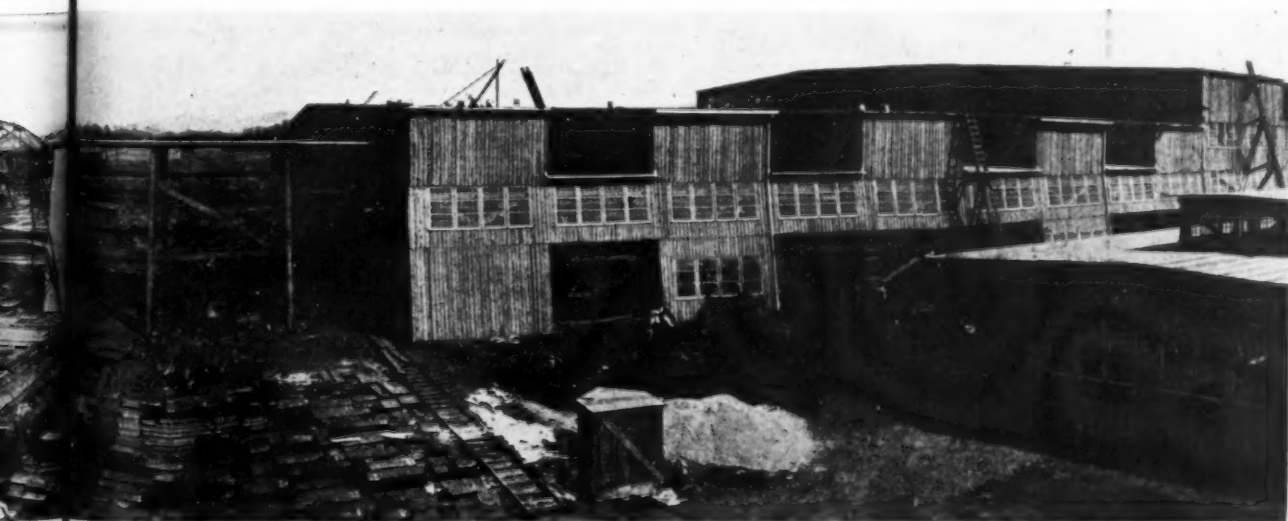
There has been provided a 75,000-gallon steel tank on a 100-foot tower for the purpose of a second source of fire protection system. A complete line of six and eight-inch mains completely surround the main shop building and templet shop, with hydrant hoses about 50 feet from the building and not over 150 feet apart. On each of these hydrant hoses is placed 150 to 200 feet of fire hose, and throughout the shop building and templet shop are located chemical fire extinguishers. There is a plant fire marshal, under whose direction fire drills are conducted.

A separate system of underground mains has been installed to supply the office buildings, shop, toilet, power-house, drinking fountains, etc.

In view of the fact that the Jefferson County main trunk sewer crosses the lowest corner of the property, it was arranged to connect an 8-inch standard vitrified sewer line from the trunk sewer to the plant terminals by means of suitable manholes, wyes, etc., to take care of the various buildings. A minimum gradient of .5 of 1 per cent. is maintained, and that of the 8-inch outlet is 1¼ per cent. Standard construction is used throughout.

For the oil storage system tanks have been secured from three second-hand tank cars, each of 4500 gallons capacity. These tanks are placed in a concrete pit, on the northeast corner of the property, at such an elevation that a standard tank car standing on the adjacent siding can drain into these tanks by gravity. Connections are made to the discharging tank by means of a swivel joint and the three storage tanks are so connected in the pit that any tank or combination of tanks can be filled or emptied. Proper vents, valves and indicators are provided to meet the underwriters' requirements. The tank pit is covered by a roof of standard frame construction. Adjacent to the tank pit is the oil pumphouse, the floor of which is at such an elevation that the oil flows by gravity from the storage tanks to the pumps, first passing through a twin strainer to remove any physical impurities.

Two vertical single-acting triplex pumps, arranged for motor drive by means of a countershaft, are employed to force the oil from the storage tanks to the distribution system. It is planned to use only one pump at a time, and the second one is provided only for emergency cases.



ANNUAL CAPACITY 40,000 TONS OF STEEL PRODUCTS. AN OUTGROWTH OF WAR ACTIVITIES.



INTERIOR OF MAIN SHOP BUILDING, BIRMINGHAM STEEL CORPORATION, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

An accumulator, with a chamber of about 50 gallons capacity, is installed just adjacent to the motor generator house and acts as a balance valve for the entire system. As the pump gains on the consumption the excess oil is forced into the accumulator, whose plunger is so weighted that an even pressure of about 15 pounds per square inch is maintained at the nozzles of the burners. When the accumulator plunger is forced up to such height as may be desired, the pump is automatically stopped by means of a remote control on the motor.

The distribution system is constructed of 3-inch, 2-inch and 1-inch standard black pipe, equipped with suitable valves and fittings to allow of easy access of repair and operation. All pipe is laid to grade, so that it will drain to a sump located at the pump house. At this point suitable arrangements have been made to transfer the oil drained from the system back into the storage tank. It is planned to use oil exclusively for heating rivets and in forming plates, shapes, etc. Suitable furnaces are installed for these purposes in the various units.

An underground duct system from the motor generator house crosses the main shop building, with lateral ducts to carry not only the electric wiring to the various tools, but also the oil, air and water lines.

The design of the various structures and machinery layouts were under the supervision of G. S. Bergendahl as chief engineer and his assistant, W. V. Bickelhaupt. M. E. Allen, in his capacity as assistant general manager, was in charge of the construction and worked very closely with the engineering department in connection with the design of structures and layout of machinery.

Mr. H. L. Brittain and Mr. Frank McLaughlin are respectively president and general manager of this corporation, as well as holders of similar offices in the Mobile Shipbuilding Co., Terry Shipbuilding Corporation, Savannah, Ga., Savannah Drydock & Repair Co. and Jacksonville Drydock & Repair Co.

The active management of the plant operation, which has already commenced, is under the charge of the assistant general manager, M. E. Allen.

More Silos Planned for South Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., June 30—[Special.]—"A silo for every farm in South Mississippi" is the slogan of a campaign now under way by extension forces of the State. E. E. Elliott, beef specialist for that section, is urging the erection of silos as a means for preserving winter foodstuffs.

Scores of silos have been built during the past few years, and the present campaign is expected to cause the building of many more. The concrete type is generally preferred, although there are others in successful use.

The great increase in livestock production in recent years has made the silo movement one of the most popular before the farmers.

New Business Organization at Madisonville, Ky.

Madisonville, Ky., July 11—[Special.]—With a view of promoting the civic, commercial and industrial welfare of this city, business men of Madisonville have organized the Business Men's Club, which now has a membership of 65. Among the activities of the new organization will be support of the new Ohio River Scenic Route, from Louisville to Paducah. Construction of this highway is assured, and if plans materialize it will connect at Louisville with the projected Ohio River route from Louisville to Cincinnati. Officers of the Business Men's Club are: W. D. Coll, president; Prof. D. Utley, vice-president; J. Basil Ramsey, secretary; J. D. McPherson, treasurer; E. G. McLeod, C. W. Lindsay and R. S. Dulin, directors.

American Constitution Shown as Embodying Fundamental and Changeless Political Truths.

PATRIOTISM OF THE FUTURE MUST SEE BEYOND LOCALITIES AND EMPHASIZE BROAD EDUCATION FOR EVERY INDIVIDUAL IN THE NATION.

By EDWARD MARSHALL.

The celebration of Constitution Day, September 17, throughout the United States will have a particular significance now that the Great War has won democracy for so many millions who knew it not before.

Prof. Robert McNutt McElroy, one of America's energetic, distinguished and able educators and publicists, is the most active of the executive heads in charge of promoting the event, which already promises extraordinary and even international importance.

"No detail of the plan," Professor McElroy told me yesterday, "is more gratifying than the promised co-operation of the Allied Nations in the celebration. As a matter of fact the American Constitution is a document of value not alone to the citizens of the United States but all all free peoples.

"The fact that the American Revolution was not a war between America and England, and did not result in a victory of America over England, but was a war of liberal ideas against reactionary ideas, and a victory of liberal government over reactionary government, affecting not only America but England herself, is fully understood by thoughtful men on this side and frankly recognized by the greatest British writers who have expressed themselves on Government during the last half-century. Therefore it seems proper that special attention of all Anglo-Saxon dwellers in America should be called to this circumstance and that it should be remembered by all Anglo-Saxons elsewhere as something of superlative importance. And the significance goes beyond the Anglo-Saxon, as I will try to show."

Professor McElroy, besides being one of America's most distinguished educators is an internationalist of note. At present he heads the department of history at Princeton University, and is educational director of the National Security League, the Nation's greatest patriotic organization. He was born in Kentucky in 1872, was given his A. B. by Princeton in 1896, was made Boudinot Fellow in History by Princeton, 1896-7, became instructor in history in 1898 and when he was made Ph.D., in 1900, was granted special leave of absence for study at Oxford.

In 1908 he was granted another year's leave of absence for study in Europe and in 1909 was elected Edwards Professor of History by his University. In 1911 he was offered the presidency of Wells College and upon declining was made life member of its board of trustees. The following year he was made head of the department of history and politics at Princeton.

He spent four months in Germany in 1914, including the period of mobilization, and, returning to America, entered the great camp at Plattsburg as a private soldier. From that moment, whether at home or abroad, he was constantly active in efforts to arouse America.

In 1916 this man of varied and great usefulness accepted an invitation from the Chinese Government to deliver a series of addresses upon the history of the origin and development of representative government, and, going to that struggling and turbulent land, spoke upon this then particularly vital topic to Chinese audiences aggregating in all more than 10,000, the lectures being published afterwards in Chinese with an introduction by the Vice-President of the Chinese Senate, the Hon. C. T. Wang, recently one of the representatives of China at the Peace Conference. They deeply thrust American influence into the new Chinese Republic.

Dr. McElroy was chosen educational director of the National Security League in 1917, and has organized and conducted its campaign for "teaching teachers," the national campaign for popular education regarding the Constitution of the United States and many other activities. He also has been the prime mover of a special campaign for teaching negro teachers which already has borne wonderful fruit in the South. During the

past year he has addressed personally 50,000 teachers and popular audiences aggregating more than 100,000.

All of which indicates his authority to speak as follows:

"The first form of patriotism," he began, "was that of a man living in a cave with his immediate family. He killed approaching strangers lest they profane that family, which was the unit of his patriotic devotion. Then families connected by blood grouped into clans, finding that this did not imply sacrifice of family devotion. Then clans gathered into nations and national patriotism developed.

"The experience of the last four years has given advanced thinkers reason to appreciate the fact that there may be a loyalty above that of the nation, but including that, national loyalty includes that of the family. This point must be considered carefully. So-called internationalists struggling for the destruction of national loyalty are like nationalists struggling for the destruction of the family.

"Communism, when applied to the things of life, has failed a thousand times in the vast sweep of ages which we call the history of man, and it has come to be recognized that the proposition of communism as applied to the sacred relationships of the family is the most accursed heresy ever advanced by misguided political philosophers in any age, for it strikes at the very root of civilization. It is reactionary and anyone who may be tempted to look backward should call to mind a certain pillar of salt upon the Plains of Sodom.

"Which permits me, for a moment, to digress, considering radicalism as it is manifested in these days. 'Bolshevism' is the popular slang term of the moment for the movement. It looks backward. It proposes to revert even beyond the days when the cave man's family was his only light of patriotism. Karl Marx declared for the abolition of the family. He was one of Germany's great guides. Said he: '... the bourgeois claptrap about the family and education, about the hallowed correlations between parent and child, becomes all the more disgusting when by the action of modern industry all family ties among the proletarians are torn asunder.' Bolshevism, it will be plain, is Karl Marx expanded.

"It masquerades as progressive, but it is reactionary; it seeks to carry us back beyond the dark recesses of the cave man's dwelling.

"But to return to the reasons for our celebration. The one great constructive, fundamental political idea which has been contributed to modern thought is that of representative government. It seems to have been born with the appearance of the Teuton races, but England developed it in the assemblies which finally took form as the nation's Parliament.

"In 1619, in the wilderness of Virginia (see how the great thought crossed the sea) was organized the House of Burgesses, first representative assembly to sit on the Western Continent. It made laws and established in the colony an ideal of free government which was the inspiration and model of colony after colony, which, although representing various races, worked steadily through Colonial history in one direction; that of enabling the people to make their own laws.

"When the Stamp Act was passed in England in 1765 the thirteen British Colonies in America had progressed to that point at which each had its representative assembly making its laws and spending its money. So when George III, having destroyed free government in England, sought also to destroy it in America, there appeared what is known in history as 'The American Revolution.' The term is a misnomer. It was not an 'American Revolution,' it was a struggle fought by the progressives, not only of America but of England, against the reactionaries, not alone of England but of America, for the preservation of this modern idea of representative government.

"The American Revolution was no more American than the French Revolution was French. When the French troops who

had fought with Washington around Yorktown sailed home to sunny France and their Bourbon despots, they began to wonder, doubtless, why they should be content at home with worse than that against which they had been fighting abroad. Thus the American Revolution, made in England, was followed by the French Revolution, made in America.

"From France the idea of revolution spread to other countries in Europe. Italy was touched. Belgium and Holland were touched. Later Portugal was touched and China's millions began dreaming of representative government and liberty.

"For a time it looked as if all those might complete their process without the intervention of any reactionary forces, but, in the northeast corner of Europe, the Prussian state, organized for military conquest, having inherited the military ideas of the Germans and through them harking back to the despotism of ancient Rome, had expanded claiming country after country through the sheer force of military organization.

"Everything was subjugated to the one thought of military power. When, therefore, the Allies and Prussian hosts, the latter with their millions from dependent and subjugated principalities, met in 1914, it was evident to the thoughtful men of the world that the idea of representative government and its right to develop, unmenaced by the presence elsewhere of armed and predatory autocracy, was at stake, not on a small scale, but on a scale inevitably including the destinies of the world, everything which the American Constitution represented was involved and most of the things involved were represented by the American Constitution. Eventually America saw this and plunged into the combat.

"In the victory, won at last, the Allies and America have performed two feats: they have assured the lives of their own democracies and they have restored to Germany the institution which Montesquieu once said had been 'born in the forests of that country.' If the natural processes are permitted to operate, that nation which will gain most from the conflict will be Germany, for her chains have been broken and her birth-right has been restored to her.

"But the point which I am especially anxious to make, and which I may have spent much time in making, is that in this celebration of the birthday of the American Constitution all the world is as closely interested as the Americans. Surely it is worthy of its celebration!

"But we shall not have the right to expect from our beloved nation the best that we should get from it until we really have made education universal here," Professor McElroy continued. "We must have people who understand before we can expect to have representatives in Congress who understand. Until we have them we cannot hope to set fully in order the affairs of the Republic.

"Radicalism, as we find it here, is not advanced thought distorted, but ignorant thought. There is no excuse for ignorant thought in any considerable amount in the United States, yet, at the present moment, we have ten per cent. of illiterate in our population. Among this percentage of illiterate are, approximately, 700,000 young men of military age. If we should gather the illiterate of the nation into one city we would find this dark community as large as New York, Chicago and Philadelphia combined.

"The fathers knew the grim unwisdom of such a condition. We were warned of danger by the men who laid our national foundations. It was clear to them that the Republic could succeed only on the basis of an educated electorate and on that of equal opportunity for all. The war had made it clear that we have neither an universally educated electorate nor equal opportunity for all, the latter being quite impossible without the former.

"We who are engaged in the battle against radicalism in the United States must look facts in the face. Have we bred radicalism and are we breeding it? There is not a great difference between two nations in one of which those born to certain families by that birth are guaranteed certain social advantages over others and in the other of which education is reserved for those who are born into certain types of families.

"An absolutely true democracy would give education to all, thus discovering every highly gifted mind, and, having discovered it, finding means for giving it the special training which would insure society the fullest benefit of its particular gift. Highly gifted minds come by no rule which humanity as yet

has been able to formulate; they are as likely to be born in hovels as in palaces. But in this Republic, despite its Constitution, they are less likely to be fully developed if they are born in hovels than if they are born in palaces. That is something which we should remember as we celebrate our Constitutional Birthday.

"At present, too, we have education in terms of localities. A boy being reared in the country suffers, perhaps, disadvantages therefrom; reared in one city his opportunity may be less than it might be in another. This nullifies our vaunted scheme. If there is such a thing as an inalienable right in a democracy it is that every child educationally shall be fitted for that career for which he or she is naturally fitted, the will of parents and the influence of locality (or environment) notwithstanding. The world owes no man a living, but it owes every man that equipment which will enable him to use to the fullest extent those talents which have been given to him, and, through them, making a living for himself.

"The patriotism of the future must see beyond localities. Indeed, it must see far. It must see far enough to realize that the great thing is the human individual; that a nation advances in proportion not only to the general development of its mass, but in proportion to the special development of its particularly able. True democracy must search for individuals.

"And henceforward, I believe, the United States will do so. This war has proved the grandeur of no especial class among our fighting youth, but has proved the worth of all classes and the grandeur of a few individuals, self-selected out of each class. I believe that never again will it be possible to satisfy the people of this nation that it can afford to let any individual child mature without such training as will give it opportunity for the announcement of its special talents if it has them. War gave that to our youth. Education must give it with inevitable certainty to all our childhood in the future.

"In all I have lived in eight countries, and until this war I did not realize that this differs from all others in that it is the nation quite independent of race, language, religion and color. If we ever make of this polyglot collection, whose sympathies now reach everywhere, a unified nation whose sympathies wholly center here, we must build Americans who will be distinctly American, who will never be other than American. This already we have begun to do.

"No other nation remakes as effectively as we do those strangers who sojourn within its gates. Browning, for example, lived a good part of his life in Italy, achieved ability to speak Italian, think Italian, be Italian, but remained an Englishman. The Frenchman may live all his life in Russia and remain a Frenchman. An Italian resident in Holland remains absolutely an Italian.

"Bring them to the United States and the Englishman ceases to be English, the Frenchman ceases to be French, the Italian ceases to be Italian—all become Americans. They become as really American as the descendants of those who voyaged overseas in the revered Mayflower.

"We must not pause in the procedure which promotes this; we have paused in it of late years, and the tragic consequences were revealed during the earlier portion of the war. We are not a nation because of ties of blood or coherence of race. We can be a nation only through community of ideas and ideals. We cannot make Americans by telling those whom we desire to transform into spiritual citizenship what constitutes Americanism and bidding them acquire those traits; we must organize machines for the manufacture of Americanism. The propaganda which we inaugurated during war-time will not go very far toward the accomplishment of that result for which it was devised.

"My idea of propaganda is only hasty education of the nation. The man educated in and of and for America needs no propaganda of Americanism. The German educated in and of and for Germany needed none of Germanism.

"But in America we have not unified, through education, the fundamental ideas of the people. When by propaganda we prepare a man for entrance into citizenship it is like cramming a student for the passage of an examination; he gets small good out of it. We do unwisely if we merely burn a foreigner's bridges behind him by making him forswear allegiance to his old land and swear allegiance to his new one; we must build

bridges before him—bridges of that education which will lead him into real American citizenship.

"During our past history we have been thriftless in this matter, trusting to the casual education which we furnished. That may have been all right while we were isolated from the balance of the world, but we have learned of late how slight our present isolation now is.

"Free Government now is facing world-wide testing. All look to us for leadership. We stand out as the great example. We automatically have become world leaders. If we do ill, we may be copied in our errors. If we do well, we certainly shall be copied in our worthiness. To do our duty to the world, therefore, we must make a far greater success of our Republic during the next 50 years than we made of it during the half-century just passed.

"Our failures are not due to the type of the Government which we have established; they are due to the fact that we never really have tried that experiment of actually free government which was guaranteed by our forefathers as the basis of the chosen type. Now the time has come when we must try that great experiment, when we really must make good our promise to the world, when we must think of ourselves not only as self-contented people living prosperously on our own Continent, but as teachers of the balance of the world—teachers of the great art of Democracy.

"This has become the very definite conviction of the immense organization known as the National Security League, which, I think it is generally acknowledged, did good service for the nation and the Allies during the great war, and proposes now to keep on with the work.

"As an organization we have become convinced that it is especially essential that we should bring quickly home to the American people a realization of the fundamental ideals and doctrines which made us a nation. So we have organized a great campaign leading up to the celebration of the Constitution's Birthday.

"On the 17th of September, 1787, the delegates to the Federal Convention signed their names to a document which created what now is the oldest Republic in existence. In the discussions of the convention Gouverneur Morris, who furnished the style for the Constitution, said that he sat as 'in some degree the representative of the whole human race, for the whole human race will be affected by the proceedings of the convention.' The whole human race has been so affected; it will be more so in the future; we must see to it that the effect invariably is good.

"Since that time nation after nation has organized some kind of liberal Government and in every instance the American Constitution has been drawn from more freely than any other source. Laws change and must change as conditions change, but political philosophers realize that the great fundamental political principles are singularly changeless. All fundamental political doctrines, many of which now are being paraded as if they were quite new, the discovery of some single modern man, with the one exception of the representative plan, were old when Plato walked amidst the groves and Solon gave his Constitution to the Athenians. The stars by which the early Cretans steered their barks will be the guides of mariners to the end of time.

"So now it must be our task to make the American people realize that their Constitution embodies those great, fundamental, changeless political truths and that they need not change as laws must change; if we can only make them realize that under the elastic provisions of that document they can have whatever they want without revolution, without bloodshed, without sacrificing the results of centuries of struggle for political liberty, our present will be safe, our future certain.

"The people of America today are not interested in the discussion of a merely political Democracy. Thinking Americans comprehend that after 142 years of struggle we have realized that—imperfectly, it is true, but realized it. Now we must go further.

"Until the days of Andrew Jackson political democracy in this country was based upon a very restricted suffrage. The control of our political destinies was in the hands of a comparatively small group of men. The people in effect were told that if they interfered with this, extending manhood suffrage (woman suffrage was scarcely even dreamed of) they would wreck that sacred bark of Government which had been intrusted

by an all wise Providence to those chosen to think for the people.

"Now we know that anyone who thinks for the people of a Democracy robs them of their birthright. The real political leader will try to devise methods which will enable and stimulate them to think for themselves, and, after they have thought, regard their thinking with respect as almost invariably better than his own. The future of representative Government, in this and all other countries, depends upon the certainty with which this fundamental fact is realized.

"The conditions of the last four years have created matters which demand prompt action; they have made it clear that we are bidding for control of the country against reactionary heresies masquerading as 'progressives.'

"One of our fundamental ideas is that of majority rule. We must say to all groups of thinkers (save those who advocate lawless methods): 'If you can persuade a majority of the American people to accept your views you have a right to your experiment.'

"But there are others to whom we must not say this—radical thinkers harking back to the exploded heresy of communism, now systematically teaching the people of the country that industrial democracy can only be realized through what they term 'the revolution.'

"Bloody methods of revolution became obsolete when the idea of majority rule was instituted, for revolt against the majority means minority rule and minority rule must mean a settlement not permanent.

"If the people who believe in America, in her fundamental ideals, in her world-mission, in her conceptions of justice, honesty and equality of man before the law, do not unite their forces to defend these institutions, of which they are the custodians for all humanity, they cannot blame the radical thinkers if their machine for propaganda succeeds in winning the majority vote, thereby relegating to the condition of discarded theory the conceptions embodied in the Constitution under which we have become powerful, wealthy and happy, and which, if properly adjusted and properly supported by public education, would make real the hopes of the dreaming millions of China, of the disorganized and maddened multitudes of Russia, and of those other countries which today are looking to America as the oldest organized Republic.

"Our Constitution is a world thing, not a national thing. Eight Allied countries will look with approval as we celebrate its signing. In this we, who now promote the enterprise, feel justified in calling for assistance from all real Americans whether such by birth or right of choice. We wish the assistance of every dweller on our shores who believe in our Constitution, who subscribe to our Declaration of Independence and those great charters of liberty which preceded them and are no less ours because they are not American—the Bill of Rights, the Petition of Rights and Magna Charta. In order that we may get this assistance we must work, all of us must work, every man and woman in America who hopes for a bright future for the nation and the world should work.

"We believe in the United States because the national ideals have worked out in institutions that are just. The nation gives to everyone the right to rise, to take part in making laws, to hold his neighbor equal to himself, to speak the truth and resent lies, to serve no man as master, to earn by toil the right to take the name of Man.

"We believe in the world mission of American ideals; by them, expressed in terms of nations; we believe right can be made to conquer force and fraud, justice to reign sustained by potent law, the weaker States to live as live the strong. We believe in the United States because the nation thinks in terms of justice, not of gain, and holds her heritage the right of all.

"And so the organizing committee which has been charged with the duty of preparing for the celebration of Constitution Day, rapidly is perfecting an organization including a director in each State, chosen, wherever possible, from those who have won distinction as interpreters of the Constitution.

"Missouri, Virginia and New Jersey are being organized under the direct supervision of the State Bar Associations. The American Bar Association has appointed a committee of three, which has sent notices to all State Bar Associations

urging them to give the fullest possible assistance to the campaign for the celebration.

"The list of State directors will be published frequently during the intervening time and any American citizen who wishes to help the campaign can attach himself to it by sending a card to some director in his State, offering his services.

"Nine special pamphlets, designed to set forth in detailed, simple, popular form the essential meanings of our Constitution have been prepared and printed and we plan to furnish them without charge not only to speakers but to all who may be willing to use them in conference groups, in teaching children, or in any other detail of the work of teaching.

"The one object which we have in mind is our country's good and these pamphlets, prepared by experienced students of the Constitution, will be found valuable for varied types of minds and types of teaching. They cover (stated very sketchily): A digest of the original Constitution and how it was signed in the old hall in Philadelphia; the opinions of eminent authorities of many countries regarding the value of the Constitution; a catechism of the Constitution in 12 lessons, making clear the machinery by which our Government is operated; the principles of the Declaration of Independence and many other vital topics." [Copyright, 1919, by Edward Marshall Syndicate, Inc.]

Shipbuilding to Continue Active at Houston.

Houston, Tex., July 11—[Special].—J. W. Coffin of Birmingham, Ala., has succeeded Alexander Maitland of Kansas City as director of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation for the Gulf division, which comprises all ship yards west of New Orleans. Mr. Maitland has returned to Kansas City to engage in private enterprises connected with the Kansas City Bridge Co. of which he is president.

Prior to entering the Government service Mr. Coffin was engaged in the lumber industry in North Wisconsin, in British Columbia and in New Mexico. He was connected for 10 years with various subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation and was at one time assistant secretary and treasurer of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railway. For five years he was president of the Schaefer Manufacturing Co. of Birmingham. Mr. Coffin was connected with the cancellation and adjustment work for the Shipping Board with headquarters at Philadelphia when he was appointed director of the Sixth District and ordered to Houston.

The ending of the war has not materially affected the shipbuilding industry in Houston. The Universal Shipbuilding Co. and the Midland Bridge Co. are still engaged in constructing seagoing vessels. The latter company launched in June the 2500-ton wooden coal barge contracted for by the United States Shipping Board. According to officials of the company, the barge is the first of this type of vessel to be launched in the United States for the Shipping Board. It is of the Kelly-Spear type and the keel was laid September 16, 1918. The company has one more of this type to launch under their present contract with the Shipping Board. The Midland Bridge Co. has constructed six Ferris-type steamships which is the largest number launched by any shipbuilding company in the Gulf District.

Officials of the Universal Shipbuilding Co. and the Midland Bridge Co. have announced they will continue the building of ships and barges when their present contract with the United States Shipping Board terminates. The two companies have submitted bids for the construction of four dredges to be used in widening and deepening the Houston ship channel for the construction of which the Government has appropriated funds.

Jackson's Box Factory to Represent \$2,000,000 Investment.

Jackson, Miss., July 19—[Special].—Improvements under way at the plant of the National Box Factory located at Natchez will make the big factory modern throughout and one of the largest in this section of the South.

It is estimated that the property will represent \$2,000,000 when present improvements are completed. An electrical plant is being installed and all machinery will be electrically driven.

A bucket factory, in connection with the main plant, has been completed. The total number of employees is 700, and the payroll is a big asset to Natchez.

BUYING SAVINGS STAMPS INSTEAD OF GOING TO JAIL.

A Novel Plan to Save Boys and Men and to Encourage Thrift.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 1—[Special].—Six months ago David Broderick, convicted of a minor offense, complained bitterly at the severity of the sentence imposed upon him. Today he thanked Police Court Justice Piper who had found him guilty, declined to allow his sentence to expire and continued his "punishment" of his own accord. His "punishment" was the practice of thrift.

Since the issue of War Savings Stamps by the Government, Justice Piper has sentenced many culprits convicted of minor offenses, such as drunkenness and disorderly conduct, to buy a certain number of these securities each week rather than send them to jail in default of a fine they could not pay. The offender is placed on probation, usually for six months or a year and brings the money to the probation officer each week. This officer invests it in Savings Stamps and at the expiration of the probationary period these are turned over to the probationer or his family.

Justice Piper placed Broderick on probation six months ago and ordered him to pay \$12 a week to C. V. Mahoney, assistant county probation officer. Broderick protested, saying it was impossible for him to pay so much, but agreed to try when he realized a jail sentence was the only alternative. Each week since that time, he has brought in his \$12.

At the expiration of his probationary period today, he was handed \$230.50 worth of War Savings Stamps. When Justice Piper entered his courtroom he found on his desk a cigar wrapped in the following note signed by Broderick. "You're a friend of mine. Good luck, Judge."

Broderick then sought out Mr. Mahoney, asked him to hold for him the stamps already bought and voluntarily placed himself on indefinite probation promising to bring in \$10 a week to continue his savings investment.

The practice of sentencing minor offenders to a term of saving has grown widespread throughout the cities of New York State. In the police court of Syracuse in 1918, \$5000 was invested in War Savings Stamps by minor offenders, most of it under compulsion. All of it later was returned to the men or was used to aid in the support of their families.

Charles S. Chute, secretary-treasurer of the National Probation Association, declares that the teaching of thrift is most vital in probation work, and says the issue of small Government savings securities has been of great assistance to probation officers in New York.

Three Oil Terminals Established on Lobos Island Below Tampico.

Tampico, Mexico, July 3—[Special].—With the establishment of three large oil terminals on Lobos Island, that spot of land, situated just off the Gulf coast below Tampico, has come into much industrial prominence. Besides the terminals already finished and in operation, there are four others now under construction at different points upon the coast of the island. It is interesting to note in this connection that Lobos Island is owned by Thomas Coleman of San Antonio, who is one of the wealthiest ranchmen in Texas. He came into possession of the island more than 40 years ago.

Loading of oil tank steamers from the various terminals on Lobos Island is by means of ocean pipe lines. This method of loading vessels was originally adopted off the port of Tuxpam. It proved so successful that it is now in general operation. The Island Oil & Transport Co. has just finished installing two ocean-loading pipe lines off its terminal at Palo Blanco. These lines give the company two ocean-loading berths with two 8-inch lines to each berth. The pulling of the lines is a most interesting operation. The work is done by steamships that are specially equipped for the purpose.

The Texas company's oil terminals are at Agua Dulces, the Cortez Oil Co.'s terminals are at Port Lobos, and the Atlantica Oil & Refining Co.'s terminals are at Port Atlantica. The international Oil Co. and the Transcontinental Oil Co. are assembling material for the construction of terminals. The ocean-loading pipe line of the Atlantica Oil & Refining Co. at Port Atlantica was recently pulled.

Kingsport's Unique Housing and Insurance Plans as Basis for Stable Industrial Development

By ALBERT PHENIS.

Kingsport, Tenn., July 11.

For Kingsport the cessation of war-time activities meant freedom to return to the far greater development plans of ante-bellum days which had been halted by Government requirements when we entered the war. Numerous important projects are in hand, with many others in various stages of negotiation. One big new undertaking is that of the Grant Leather Corporation, a \$4,000,000 company, which will begin at once the construction of factory buildings to cover five acres of ground. This corporation, which is affiliated with the Simmons Hardware Co. of St. Louis, recently bought an interest in Kingsport's tanning and extract plant, and the output of the tannery is being increased from 100 to 500 hides daily. Twelve acres of ground were purchased for factory-site purposes. The corporation will manufacture saddles, harness, bridles, etc., on an extensive scale and will employ 1000 or more workmen. Four or five months will be required to construct the new buildings.

Every move made by Kingsport is in harmony with a well-defined plan. A remarkable industrial development has already occurred, evidenced by the 10,000 population Kingsport has acquired within about four years' time. It is the full expectation of the authorities here, based on the program of development that has been mapped out, that within two or three years Kingsport will have 20,000 population. A contented, permanent population of workmen is essential to the fullest success of this undertaking. Such a population of workers is here now, and to assure these conditions for the future some extraordinary steps are being taken. The Kingsport Improvement Corporation has just started work on 175 high-class residences, for which plans were drawn by noted architects. They will be of five to eight rooms each, built on lots at least 50x150 feet in size. The lots will be sold at \$100 each to acceptable purchasers, workers in Kingsport, and the houses will be sold at cost, on easy-payment plan. It is the program to continue building houses as fast as industrial growth requires new housing facilities. In fact, it is aimed to keep slightly ahead of the demand and to furnish real homes, attractive, and having every modern convenience.

Not only are the whites to be thus taken care of, but a section of the city is to be devoted to the needs of the negro workmen as well. It is planned to make this development the best of its kind in the South. Comfortable, neat houses will be built on lots of good size, and every house will have a bath and other modern conveniences. There will be churches, schools, lodgerooms, playgrounds and parks. Having now a good class of negro workmen, the company considers them entitled to good living conditions and wishes to attract and hold an equally good character of negroes as the demands for this class of labor increases. These improvements will be made without delay.

In addition to providing the best of living conditions for Kingsport labor, white and black, further consideration of an extraordinary kind is being shown the working population of Kingsport, for every man and woman on any pay-roll here is to be given life, sickness and accident insurance policies. The Kingsport Pulp Corporation, the Kingsport Brick Corporation, the Kingsport Extract Corporation, the Kingsport Utilities, the Kingsport Farms, the Kingsport Hosiery Mills, the Kingsport Stores, the Clinchfield Portland Cement Corporation and the Marcell Quarries have all made arrangements with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York by which the life of every man and woman in their employ is insured. The amount ranges from \$500 for those in service for less than one year, and runs to \$1500 for those whose employment extends to five years or more. Also, all have a health policy by which, after an illness of one week, they get half their weekly earnings for a maximum period of 26 weeks. The accident policy carries similar provisions in case of accident. All this is an entirely voluntary move by the companies, at their own expense, and is outside of and in addition to any benefit that may accrue under the workmen's compensation act.

Furthermore the insurance company and the industries named will establish a community nursing station, which will be supervised by a high-class nurse of broad experience, assisted by three to five others, as may be required. Their work will be to prevent

as well as to cure sickness, so they will visit schools and assist in inculcating lessons in health and proper living conditions that will be useful now and in after life. They will also visit the homes of the people to give advice that will protect their health and induce happy living conditions.

A community nursing service will also be established so that every family will have the benefit of a graduate nurse when occasion requires. In case of sickness in the family, instead of losing time and money by himself remaining at home to look after the patient, all that a man will have to do will be to notify the company for which he works, when a nurse will immediately be sent, leaving the man free to go to his work.

A first-aid station has also been planned. It will have two beds for emergency cases, and will have all modern first-aid appliances. It will be under the constant supervision of a trained nurse sent by the Aetna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., which carries the companies' compensation insurance. The Aetna company also provides a modern ambulance which will be always available for immediate use, the co-operation being made possible through the co-operative plan of the companies in placing combined insurance in a wholesale way. The insurance companies can thus afford to do something outside of the ordinary.

Still further manifesting the broad lines on which the community spirit is being created and fostered at Kingsport, there is to be a community "Y" on new, unique lines. The company will put up a \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building, with Dr. John H. Clifford in charge. Out of his war experience Dr. Clifford brings new ideas as to the possibilities which Y. M. C. A. work contains. Before the war he was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Tucson, Ariz. During the war he was nine months on the fighting front with the marines. He was wounded with them and gassed with them, and became so much one of them that he wears the insignia of the marines—the only civilian ever accorded that privilege, it is said. On the battlefield he attended the wounded and dying, with a crucifix for the Catholic, a prayer to the God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob for the Jew, and his own familiar service for the Gentile and the Protestant of any creed. Returning before the armistice, he has been delivering lectures on an average of three times a day, telling what our boys did and what the Y. M. C. A. did for them. An offer recently made him to locate in Kingsport attracted him more than offers of another pastorate, and he proposes a new kind of "Y," a family "Y," where mother, father and also the boy will all have a part and a work.

All these unusual moves have been made as a matter of enlightened self-interest, as well as from personal inclination on the part of those at the head of the industries here. Also, appreciative recognition of the excellent character of the labor employed here is intended to be shown. Speaking of his experiences and attitude as typical, Mr. J. H. Thickens, manager of the Kingsport Pulp Corporation, declares he has never found men so intelligent, loyal, enthusiastic and faithful. They are of native, thoroughly American stock, mostly people whose forbears have lived in the coves and valleys hereabouts for generations. They learn quickly, they are big, strong men, who have been used to work and who are now ready and willing to work.

A native of Canada, Mr. Thickens has had a wide experience with labor elsewhere. He has operated mills in Wisconsin and in New York State, and is familiar with labor conditions the country over, and he is unstinted in his praise of the labor available at Kingsport. Not only is the quality highly gratifying, but it is believed the quantity will long continue ample. When it was recently decided to change from a two to a three-shift run at the pulp plant, the output of which plant is being increased from 45 to 70 tons a day, as many as 50 men from the mountains showed up, looking for positions at the time the new third shift went on at 11 o'clock at night. With increased and improved housing facilities it is not doubted that men with their families will freely come in from the surrounding territory.

The occasion for labor unions does not occur to these native workers. They are paid as much as any union scale; they are insured against accident, sickness and death; they have first-class school facilities for their children, and unusually comfortable home surroundings for their families. They are content.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Heavy Bookings in Pittsburgh District.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 21—[Special.]—The total volume of orders for finished steel products placed thus far this month runs well in excess of the bookings in the corresponding period in June. The compilations on which this statement is based are of actual orders for mill rolling and shipment, and of course include specifications against contracts. There may not be altogether as heavy a volume of contracting as in June, but that would not be seasonable.

The American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., in the last week for which the figures are available, had the largest order bookings in the company's history, with the single exception of one week in the fore part of last year. The bookings were approximately as good in tin plates as in sheets. The National Tube Co. booked in the first half of July a tonnage slightly in excess of its full capacity for an entire month. The bar mills have been booking much larger tonnages than in June. The wire mills also have much heavier shipping orders. The contracts were placed in June, and it is the specifications against contracts that are now coming out. Shapes, plates and rails continue to lag. If there were anything like as large a demand, proportionately, for plates, shapes and rails as there is for sheets, wire nails and lap weld pipe, the entire steel-making capacity of the country would be fully engaged. As it is, the mills are operating at about 70 per cent. or a trifle more of capacity, measured in the form of ingots, and some finishing departments are taking their full quotas of raw steel, while others are taking relatively little.

This quite unbalanced condition in the matter of demand is due, of course, to the difference in time required for various lines of activity to return to normal after the war. The demand for automobiles came at once, and the question was purely the physical one of the factories making the necessary changes to resume production. As the steel had to be ordered in advance, the automobile makers were good buyers, even at the beginning of the year. Then came the oil boom, producing a very heavy demand for pipe line and oil country goods generally, a demand that has continued up to date and has filled the lap weld departments of the pipe mills until almost the end of the year. The usual delivery promise on new orders for such goods now is November or December. Later came a greater degree of activity among agricultural implement makers and machinery manufacturers generally. Demand for fabricated steel for large construction works, buildings, bridges, etc., was almost absent, but this demand has been improving since April. The fabricated steel jobs let in April represented only 24½ per cent. of the capacity of the fabricating shops, and even that represented an improvement over the first three months of the year. The shops in turn bought very little tonnage of structural shapes and plates from the mills. This line is constantly improving, and the present rate of placing fabricated steel contracts is probably between 50 and 75 per cent. The greatest laggard of all is the railroad demand, which is practically nothing. It is too late for the Railroad Administration to do anything and too soon for the individual railroads.

The prices for finished steel products that became effective March 21 are now being quite strictly observed in all lines except plates, which are being shaded much as formerly. The usual cut seems to be \$3 a ton, making a price of 2.50 cents against the regular price of 2.65 cents per pound.

In manufactured steel products there are cross currents. Recently one of the nut and bolt makers advanced prices 5 per cent., and at intervals other producers have followed, but not all, so that it is not certain the advance will take hold. Rivet makers have been considering an advance from the present market of 3.70 cents for structural and 3.80 cents for boiler rivets, but after a conference last Wednesday it appears nothing definite has been done.

While these incidents suggest that the general tendency in manufactured steel is an advancing rather than a declining one, something of the opposite character has occurred in the chain market. The largest producer, the American Chain Co., apparently felt that it was not receiving as large a share of the total business as was proper. At any rate it made sweeping reductions in common chain, much to the surprise of other producers. The base price on one-inch proof coil chain was reduced from 6.50

cents to 5.75 cents per pound, and the extras for size on most sizes were at the same time reduced, while the extra for BB and BBB quality was also reduced, whereby the average reduction on all common chain was reduced about \$25 or \$30 a net ton. Some of the other producers contemplated for a time making reductions in bright chain and specialties as a rejoinder, but concluded not to do so. All, of course, have met the reductions made by the larger producer.

The Pittsburgh district scrap market is strong but not active. Heavy melting steel has sold at \$20, delivered to Pittsburgh district mills, the high point since the break from the Government price after the war. Mills show little interest, while offerings are light. The dealers have very considerable stocks, largely of material they bought from the Government, but all this is being held for a greater rise than has yet occurred. For much of the Government steel higher prices were paid than the prevailing market at the time, and there is the expense in addition of storage and extra freight.

The Connellsville coke market has become decidedly easy again. Almost invariably there is a rise in the spot furnace coke market just before Independence Day, which is energetically though not altogether wisely celebrated by the men. This year it was expected there would also be a celebration late in June in anticipation of the July 1 dryness, and just after the Fourth Fayette county had a four-day celebration in honor of the returning soldiers. In anticipation of curtailed production the spot furnace coke market advanced from \$4 to \$4.25, a considerable tonnage being sold at the advanced price, but the market is now down to \$4 asked and no inquiry. Many additional ovens were fired late in June and in the first half of this month, and it looks as though the thing has been overdone. One large interest, usually better acquainted with prospects than the general run of producers, is blowing out 120 ovens this week, having 150 cars on track, for which there is no spot demand and which will be applied as opportunity affords on regular contracts.

The foundry coke market, on the other hand, has been strong, with prices advancing slightly. Two months ago ordinary foundry coke was available at \$4.50, and there was a heavy turnover in such coke, the well-known brands, then held generally at \$4.75 to \$5.25, being in light request. At the present time the non-descript coke cannot be had at under \$4.75, and little of it is moving, while the well-known brands are in great request, bringing \$5.25 and \$5.50, except for one brand, which is obtainable at \$5. Apparently the price is being held down to regain trade lost during the period when fancy prices were exacted.

The steel mills do not appear to be paying much attention to the campaign of education being waged by the coal producers, pointing out that coal is practically certain to be very scarce next fall and winter and urging consumers to lay in stocks now while the going is fairly good. There may have been a time, a few months ago, when such propaganda was open to the suspicion that the coal producers were merely attempting to bolster their market, but that time is now past. The coal producers are absolutely sincere in their claims. Suspicion that the coal industry would welcome famine prices is unfounded. The test of that statement is that the men in the coal business who are the fairest minded and most conservative are equally positive with the men who talk merely for the purpose of selling some coal each day. The coal trade really expects a famine unless there is liberal stocking in anticipation, and it does not want to see famine prices, which in the long run would be very injurious, both because the inevitable reaction would more than make up for the temporary gain in revenue, and because of the very undesirable influence it would have upon the workmen. The coal operators have large contracts at flat prices running to April 1, 1920, which would become unprofitable if the cost of mining should increase in relation to famine prices obtainable on a relatively small portion of the total output. The coal producers are certain that the railroads will be unable to handle a full tonnage of coal next winter. Assuming figures that seem to represent fair estimates of what may be expected, take it that the operators have sold on contract 50 per cent. of their capacity, being doubtful whether they would be able to ship much more, that the demand for coal will run to 80 per cent. of capacity and that shipments

only at 65 per cent. can be made; then the 15 per cent. would bring fancy prices, but costs might be such as to cause a large loss on the 50 per cent., which must be shipped first as it represents contract obligations.

Pig-Iron Consumption Overtakes Production in Birmingham District.

Birmingham, Ala., July 21—[Special.]—Pig-iron prices in the South are on a firmer basis, and while sales are not as active as they were a short time since, the manufacturers have every confidence in future conditions and are looking forward to a big buying movement, with consequent upward trend in prices. Sales for fourth quarter delivery are not numerous, but there is no doubt that an increased make will be needed. Stocks of iron on furnace yards are coming down steadily, and not more than three-fourths of a month's make, less than 100,000 tons, is estimated as remaining. There is need for iron off the yards every month now, the shipments and local consumption amounting to more than the make. Some inquiries have been received for iron for 1920 delivery, but the inclination to remain out of that market is stronger than ever, a positive feeling being noted to the effect that iron before any buying starts will be selling at \$30 per ton, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent. silicon. The time has come for an increased iron production in this State, and the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. will blow in one immediately and get another one ready. The Republic, Gulf States Steel and another furnace will put in a furnace each by the end of the month. Some iron is leaving the district for export, and inquiries are being received for more. Unconfirmed reports are current that from this time on there will be steady shipments of pig-iron and steel for export from this district. Domestic consumers intimate that there will be a need for a large tonnage of iron and the buying movement looked for, delivery during the fourth quarter and first half of next year, promises to be very active. In the local consuming field there appears to be possibilities for a very large melt of iron, the cast-iron and soil-pipe plants in particular having a number of specifications in hand and many others in sight.

Foundries and machine shops in the Birmingham district are doing well, orders of various kinds, except railroad repair stuff, being in hand and others in sight. The labor situation is being watched closely. Efforts to organize the iron and steel workers are still on, and labor leaders, like the industrial people, are making no public announcements as to progress.

J. W. McQueen, president of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., has returned to his office in Birmingham after being in New York for three weeks in conference with the board of directors on the proposition to issue notes to the amount of \$6,000,000, which amount will be used in meeting a mortgage in February next, completing the big by-product coke-oven plant and electrifying the mines of the company, besides other betterment and improvement of property. The proposed improvements will be given early consideration.

Steel-wire products are in strong demand, and orders in hand will keep mills in this district busy for some time to come. Steel plants working on cotton ties, hoops, etc., have many orders in hand.

Coke is in good demand, and those companies producing foundry coke can hardly answer inquiries. Foundry coke is around \$9 per ton, while furnace coke promises to take on strength as the operations at furnaces improves. There is not a great amount of coke accumulated; in fact, other than that with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. there is practically none.

The scrap iron and steel dealers of Birmingham are in receipt of inquiries for heavy melting steel for export to Italy, and a price has been given via New Orleans. The consuming interest is to provide transportation over the ocean. The domestic scrap business is not picking up as much as was expected, and a slight weakness was noted in the quotations. All dealers are well prepared for any improvement in demand. Reiteration is heard of the statement that while old material in the Northern and Western centers is very active, the activity has not spread to this section. Local consumers insist on fixing their own price for heavy melting steel.

Quotations for pig-iron and scrap iron and steel in the South

have undergone some changes recently, the iron assuming strength while the scrap dealers say the lists of prices are but normal figures. Following prices are given:

PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent. silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$26.75; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent. silicon, \$28; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent. silicon, \$29.75; basic, \$25.75.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$19.00 to \$21.00
Old steel rails.....	15.00 to 18.00
Heavy melting steel.....	13.50 to 14.50
No. 1 railroad wrought.....	14.50 to 15.50
No. 1 cast.....	22.00 to 23.00
Stove plate.....	18.00 to 20.00
Old car wheels.....	20.00 to 21.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	20.00 to 21.00
Machine-shop turnings.....	10.00 to 11.00
Cast-iron borings.....	10.00 to 11.00

Extensive Levee Protection System Proposed for Dallas District.

Dallas, Tex., July 19—[Special.]—Plans and blueprints have been completed by State Reclamation Engineer Arthur A. Stiles, covering the straightening of the Trinity River channel at Dallas, the reclaiming of a vast acreage of industrial and agricultural overflow lands and the protection of the Union Terminal Station and other valuable property by the erection of levees on both sides of the river. The plans as outlined by Mr. Stiles have been approved by the city, county and Federal engineers, as well as private engineers of Dallas, and it is estimated that the work can be completed at a cost between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

These plans have recently been submitted to the Trinity River Reclamation Association, and a movement is being launched through President W. S. Mosher of the Association for the establishment of the levee districts. Of the two divisions included in the above estimated cost, one division would start at Turtle Creek and end just below the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, or to Miller' Ferry Bridge. In this division it would be necessary to raise the tracks of several railroads where the levee crosses them, but the tracks and yards around the Union Depot would not be disturbed. This division would be known as the Depot Division, and would contain 1198 acres of overflow land. The levee would be 30 feet high.

The other division planned and included in these figures is to be known as the West Dallas division, to start either at Cement School or one mile farther down the valley and ending at or near the Oak Cliff viaduct. Fourteen hundred acres that overflowed in 1908 would be reclaimed in this district. The flooding between the two levees would be approximately 2000 feet.

According to Mr. Stiles, the engineering work is not entirely complete, but when complete the system proposed would be the most important and biggest in the entire State. He also stated that the figures of \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 for the two levees included all expenses, even to that of raising railroad tracks wherever necessary, although this expense may not have to be borne in the budget.

The sentiment of the people is in favor of the construction of these districts, and every indication points to the submission of the matter to a vote of the people within the near future. Sentiment also favors the organization of the levee districts under the Laney act. This provides for a sliding scale of assessment in proportion to the benefits received from the reclamation project. Taxation under the old reclamation law is on the ad valorem basis.

The O. W. Finley Engineering Co. is preparing plans for the Cement School levee from that point down the west fork of the Trinity River to a junction with the Elm Ford and then down the main channel to the Texas & Pacific Railroad crossing. According to Mr. Finley, "this levee will raise the average price of the approximate 2000 acres from \$75 and \$100 to \$300 and \$400 an acre, and can be constructed at an estimated figure of \$2,000,000. Approximately \$500,000 would be added to Dallas property figures, and many industrial sites made available along the Texas & Pacific Railroad." But slight changes are being made in the plans of Engineer Finley over those of Mr. Stiles as submitted to the Trinity River Reclamation Association, and when completed will be forwarded to State Reclamation Engineer Stiles for approval. Petitions are being circulated among the property-owners for an election for the issuance of levee bonds for these projects.

Recent Transactions in Oil Fields Show Large Influx of Independent Capital

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Austin, Tex., July 12.

Investments in oil land leases in Texas have been made by representatives of practically every large business and industrial interest in the United States during the last few months. It is shown by recorded transactions that many men of staid and conservative judgment in the matter of dealing with financial affairs, particularly along investment lines, have entered the oil industry in competition with the older and larger well-established operating companies. What the outcome of the great influx of new and independent capital into the various branches of the industry will be no one ventures to predict. It is evident that the excess profits of many large manufacturing enterprises are being invested in oil leases and producing wells in Texas. The recent purchase of the extensive holdings of the Gates Oil Co. by the Guggenheims is an illustration of the general drift of outside capital to the oil fields of this State. Already several companies have developed into big operating concerns through the development of their respective properties or the purchase and merging of other holdings. These growing corporations are following much the same lines as marked the development of such companies as the Texas Company, the Humble Oil & Refining Co., the Empire Oil & Gas Co. and a host of others that are now important factors in the industry. Banking interests not only of Texas, but throughout the East, North and West, are giving substantial recognition of the stability of the producing end of the oil game by making heavy investments in the different proved fields as well as in territory that may be many miles removed from them. From Maine to California men are pouring into Texas for the purpose of visiting the different oil fields and satisfying themselves as to the truth of the reports that have gone forth as to the scope of development operations and the opportunities that may exist for profitable investments. Along with these men there ebbs and flows through the streets of Burkburnett, Ranger, Eastland, Desdemona, Cisco, Breckenridge and De Leon a restless horde of humanity that has been attracted to the scenes of excitement for no plausible reason. They are the typical boomers, promoters and get-rich-quick men who are at home wherever they hang up their hat. These men are ever ready to swing any kind of deal, no matter how unsavory it may be. They have no compunction about selling worthless oil stocks or floating fictitious corporations.

More pipe line and gathering systems are beginning to be badly needed in the Burkburnett and Ranger fields in order to handle the existing and prospective production. It is asserted by the smaller independent operators that but for the lack of pipe-line outlets there would be a considerable increase of the actual output of these fields week by week. While some effort is being made by the Texas Company, the Magnolia Petroleum Co., the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. and probably other large operators to meet the demands of the smaller producers by extending their common carrier systems to the widening areas of the different proved fields, the necessities are of such a nature as to require a much greater pipe line expansion than is now planned.

It is shown by the drilling records that more than 500 wells located in wildcat territory of the western part of the State are now down to depths ranging from 2000 to 3000 feet, and that they should tell the story as to the existence or non-existence of crude petroleum in a big scope of country within the next two or three weeks. In view of favorable geological reports as to many localities where drilling is in progress, the opening of new fields is generally regarded as almost certain.

An interesting statement of the situation in many counties of West Texas was made a few days ago to a joint committee of the Legislature by ranchmen who own land the oil rights of which are retained by the State. This legislative committee was informed that permits to prospect for oil and gas are held on approximately 8,000,000 acres. This is divided as follows: State land, 1,300,000 acres; University land, 1,700,000, and land sold by the State but on which the mineral rights are retained, 5,000,000. The sum of \$559,000 has been paid or is pending payment on these permits, according to the State records.

Surface owners of land on which permit holders are prospecting

complained that the oil wildcatters are damaging their business by camping at springs and water holes, keeping the cattle away, leaving gates open and hurting them in other ways. They maintained they are entitled to some compensation in case oil is discovered, because they have developed the country and made possible the towns and railroads in West Texas. The only compensation now provided the surface owners is 10 cents an acre when the permit holder moves on the land.

Rev. L. R. Millican of Allamore, Tex., said the ranchmen of West Texas had expended much money for water and wire and had developed the country. He said prospectors came into the pastures, bringing a horde of Mexicans, with "every Mexican bringing a goat," and that the prospectors were damaging the cattle business. He didn't want the State to stop present contracts, but not to extend them unless the law is amended. A member of the committee suggested giving the surface owner the first right to file on mineral rights after the permit owner's contract had expired.

One measure suggested by the permit holders was to give the surface holders a one-sixteenth royalty on oil and gas.

The principal desire of the permit holders is to secure legislation which will permit them to pool their holdings and make them into commercial leases. They want the mineral leases to extend for a period of five years, with a payment of 10 cents per acre to the State the fifth year, or a total of 80 cents for the five years. It was pointed out that at least five years are necessary to develop an unproved oil field into a paying proposition.

Since the first of the present month interest of oil operators and investors has been centered in the wonderful development activities in the proved pool at Desdemona and the outside territory for several miles around. Operations there have practically demonstrated that the Desdemona field covers a large area. One feature of the operations is the rapidity with which wells are drilled, the formations offering no delaying obstacles, as is the case in the other fields. Another factor in the work which is being carried on there is that many of the large companies have lease holdings and producing wells and are handling the product in a systematic and expeditious way. The wells are far enough apart to prevent the hasty exhaustion of the pool. The output of the wells at Desdemona is also more uniformly large than in the other fields. This is shown by the records of some of the recent completions, among which are those of the Cosden Oil & Gas Co., 3000 barrels, and partly closed; the Magnolia Petroleum Co., 3600 barrels; the Sun Company, 3600 barrels. In the Olden pool, which may properly be classed as a part of the Ranger field, recent wells have extended the proved territory to the westward in the direction of Eastland. The Magnolia Petroleum Co. and the Sun Company, both Standard Oil Co. subsidiaries, have brought in a new well each in that pool. Both wells are of large production. The Mother Pool Oil Co., the Hueco Ranger Oil Co., the States Oil Corporation and the Gillespie Oil Co. have all added to their production in the Eastland county fields during the last few days. In Stephens county the Sinclair Gulf Oil & Refining Co. has brought in a new well with an initial production of 500 barrels a day. It will do much better when cleaned out, it is claimed. During the first 14 days' run the Perkins well of Root, Hupp & Duff of Pittsburgh gave a yield of 89,000 barrels. The drill is still hanging in this well, otherwise its production would be larger. The Union Oil & Refining Co. is well along toward the development of large production in the deep sand fields, its latest well having an output of 3200 barrels.

That drilling operations in the sections around Ranger have not reached their peak is shown by the statement that during the period between June 30 and July 8, 97 new locations for wells were made. This was an increase over any previous seven days' record. The Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Co. leads the list with 26 new locations, with the Texas Company next, its number of proposed new wells being 17. The Consolidated Producers & Refining Co. has started drilling two wells in the Desdemona field, and will spud in another one soon. John J. Phoenix, president of

the Bradley Knitting Mills of Delevan, Wis., is largely interested in this company.

In the Burkburnett field and outlying pools several wells have been brought in during the last few days, their production averaging well up with the general run of producers in that locality. The proved area continues to be gradually widened in a north-westerly direction.

In the Gulf coast territory, West Columbia continues to show an increase of production. The Goose Creek and Hull fields are also centers of enlarged operations. Now that production in the Gulf fields has finally reached a stable basis, steps have been taken by the several larger companies operating there to put down additional wells as rapidly as possible.

Enormous Oil Production of Texas Overtaxes Facilities for Handling.

Austin, Tex., July 16—[Special.]—What may be said to be the first critical stage in the development of the crude-oil industry in the central west Texas fields has now been reached. True to the predictions and warnings that were made and sounded several weeks ago by the Magnolia Petroleum Co. and other conservative and large operators, the wild rush of drilling wells has resulted in an overproduction in the Burkburnett and Desdemona fields with indications that a similar condition will be brought about at Ranger, Gorman and other pools within the next few weeks. As a consequence of there being an available output of probably 50,000 barrels a day in excess of pipe line and rail transportation facilities, a slump in prices may occur.

While this is not regarded as an inevitable contingency, the effect of the overproduction has already brought losses to lease speculators. The drop in the market value of oil-lease rights to land in the producing territory came suddenly and entirely unexpectedly so far as the owners were concerned. The demand for leases slackened the moment it was found that there was no outlet for new production.

It is thought that this phase of the situation is only temporary and that lease values will return to their former high standard when the product again begins to move freely through additional pipe lines and gathering systems that are certain to be provided in due time. The complete cessation of all drilling operations in the Burkburnett and outlying pools for a period of 30 to 60 days, by order of the State Railroad Commission, is one of the remedies that is now being seriously considered. At the present rate of constructing new pipe lines and connecting up the wells, the problem of taking care of the production may be solved within the next two months, provided the extensive drilling campaign that is under way and planned eases up immediately. Additional steel storage tanks are also being erected as rapidly as the material can be hauled in by the railroads and laid upon the ground.

According to information received by the Railroad Commission, the situation in the Burkburnett territory is viewed in two different lights by oil men. The element that is opposed to any cessation in drilling operations assert that the petition for a stoppage of work comes chiefly from companies that have brought in dry holes in outlying territory and that they are anxious for drilling operations to cease in order that they may get rid of their properties before the discovery is made that the wells are non-producing.

It is asserted by the larger oil operators that they are just as anxious as the small producer to maintain the price of the crude product at the figures which have ruled the market for the past several months, but that when offerings of oil at reduced prices come to them it is only a matter of wise business policy to accept them. They deny that they are striving to beat down the price. They point out that there is a market for all the existing production, and much more if it can be gotten into pipe lines and tank cars.

Unusual interest has been attracted to the Desdemona field recently by the remarkable role which the wells there are playing. These wells started off with strong gas flows, and for a time it was the belief of the uninformed public that the field contained little oil. The experienced operators, however, permitted the wells to blow off, and following the escape of the gas have come flows of the oil in the wells that have already marked that field as the largest in area and destined possibly to eclipse all others

in quantity of output. The coming in of wells in the Desdemona pool during the last two weeks has been so rapid that the overproduction condition was reached. Most of the operations in this field, however, are by large companies that have their own pipe line and refining facilities, and it is expected that they will be quick to give relief to the situation by rushing the construction of pipe-line extensions and gathering systems to the different wells.

At the present rate that new refineries are being built in Texas this State will have shown a wonderful growth in the industry by the end of the present year. The plants will be able to take care of an enormous quantity of crude oil daily. Such cities as Wichita Falls, Fort Worth and Dallas are already big refinery centers, and plants are in operation and being built in a dozen or more towns in and out of the oil fields. It is expected that one of the early transitions of the industry will be the merging of many of these small independent refineries into large corporations. It is regarded as practically certain that the comparatively few big concerns, such as the Standard Oil Co. and subsidiaries, the Texas Company, the Empire Gas & Oil Co. and subsidiaries, the Royal Dutch-Shell interests, the Sinclair interests, the Gulf Refining Co. and subsidiaries, and a very few others, that now practically control the transportation, refining and marketing of petroleum throughout the world, will not stand idly by and see the encroachment upon their business to any great degree by the newer and smaller operators. Already a gradual absorption of the holdings of the little investor by the big companies is to be noted.

The absorption of the holdings of the Texas Gulf Refining Co. by the Texas Independent Pipe Line Co. may mark the beginning of other mergers by the latter corporation, according to statements made by interested parties. The Texas Independent Pipe Line Co. has a capital of \$3,500,000. In the recent transaction it takes over three refineries and considerable producing leases. It will build pipe lines to connect its refineries at Fort Worth, Oildom and Abilene with its wells.

Figures have been compiled which show that during the first six months of this year, ending June 30, the total production of light crude petroleum in Texas was 23,400,000 barrels, valued at \$52,651,000. In view of the fact that all of this product was refined, it yielded much more than its value as crude. The total production of the different fields for the six-months period was as follows: Ranger and other fields of Eastland county, 9,621,115 barrels; Burkburnett, 8,640,100 barrels; Corsicana, 105,975; Electra, 2,133,645; Iowa Park, 45,250; Holiday, 32,940; Petrolia, 151,680; Stephens county, 1,505,470; Desdemona district, 840,910; Moran, 27,525; Strawn, 74,985; Brownwood, 113,725; Thrall, 17,305; and miscellaneous, including some production from Coleman, Young and other countries, 90,165 barrels.

As soon as additional pipe lines are built into the Desdemona field several wells that are now close to the sand or capped will be turned loose. The Humble Oil & Gas Co., the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. and the Gulf Pipe Line Co. will have their lines finished into the field in a short time and will be able to add about 40,000 barrels to the daily quantity transported. At present the Magnolia Petroleum Co. has the Desdemona field to itself so far as handling the product by pipe line is concerned. Just at the time when the transporting and storage of oil is so critical Warren Wagner brought in a well of 12,000 barrels daily production on the tract owned by Mrs. Bobbie Terry. This well promises to run to waste unless provision can be made for storing the oil in earthen reservoirs. It is said to be the largest producer so far brought in at Desdemona.

In the Gulf coast fields, particularly West Columbia and Hull, the increase of production during the past week or 10 days has been unusually large, amounting to close to 20,000 barrels a day. The Gulf Production Co., the Humble Oil & Refining Co. and the Crown Oil & Refining Co. have been the chief participants in the additional production that has come to these fields.

The influx of Mexican crude oil to Texas and other parts of the United States continues at a rate that is alarming to the independent oil producers of the Gulf coast fields. Much significance is attached to the recent protest on the part of the larger coal operators of the country against the heavy importations of Mexican crude which comes into direct competition with coal as a fuel for many railroads and industries generally. The movement to have a heavy import duty levied on the Mexican product is gaining headway, it is declared, and it is expected that the

competition from that source may be eliminated to a considerable degree before many months. The larger American oil corporations, with hardly an exception, own extensive holdings in the oil fields of the Tampico and Tuxpam regions of Mexico, and naturally they are opposed to any import duty being imposed upon the production that comes from their wells in that country. It is admitted that should a prohibitive duty be levied upon Mexican crude petroleum by the United States it would cause a diversion of shipments of that product to other countries and perhaps stimulate the establishment of refineries and topping plants in Mexico.

Oil Developments in Progress in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., July 16—[Special.]—With the entry of the Armour and Insull interests into the Kentucky oil fields it is believed that a new era opens for this development. The Du Pont interests came into the field several weeks ago.

Until recently Kentucky wells have averaged a little less than 50 barrels each, but the drilling in of a well estimated to be 4500 barrels daily on the lease of the Swiss Oil Co. of Lexington, in Warren county, Kentucky, has led to the belief in informed circles that there are much larger potentialities in this field. The Swiss well is the largest in Kentucky.

The drilling in of this well came just at a time when William R. Jillison, geologist, was predicting a production of 7,500,000 barrels in 1919, as compared with 5,682,000 barrels last year. However, recent developments such as these have led to the belief that Kentucky production will go considerably over the estimate made.

The field has attracted recently George Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and J. T. Lally, personal representative of J. Ogden Armour, together with James Martin of Esterbrook & Co. of Chicago. After a conference with Louisville bankers and a visit to the Kentucky fields it was made known that Mr. Martin had purchased for Messrs. Armour, Reynolds and others \$1,100,000 worth of the stock of the Swiss company and that the Swiss company had increased its capital stock to \$5,000,000.

More and more the swing of the Kentucky oil field around Louisville in a semi-circle is making this city the headquarters of the many companies monthly springing up.

As James R. Duffin, president of the Inter-Southern Life Insurance Co., who is largely interested in the Old Dominion and other oil companies, expressed it at a recent banquet given by the Louisville Board of Trade to the Kentucky Oil Men's Association: "Geologists and hardy pioneers define a crescent stretching from Bath, Menifee, Breathitt, Wolfe, Powell, Estill, Lee, Owsley, Lincoln and down through Green, Hart, Barren, Warren, Allen, Christian, Muhlenberg and Ohio counties on over to Crawford, Perry, Dubois and Gibson counties in Indiana and crossing the Wabash River to Lawrenceville and Bridgeport, Ill., a clearly defined structure extending around Louisville for a distance of 300 miles. Sometimes it is proven up conclusively; other times there are only surface indications, but for most of the unproven part of the entire crescent there are light wells and gas wells. The gas wells in Meade county and across the Ohio River in Harrison county, Indiana, with an occasional light oil well, are indices. They point directly to the necessity of further pioneer drilling in these counties and in Hart county and Edmonson, and on the Indiana side of the river to Crawford and Perry counties.

"The Allen, Barren and Warren county fields in Western Kentucky is in its extreme infancy. Christian and Muhlenberg counties have almost as much oil now as Wolfe county had and which pumped for 15 years within a stone's throw of the Big Sinking Pool before it was discovered. Who knows when any of these counties will rival Oklahoma and Texas?"

Since Mr. Duffin delivered that address the 3000-barrel well has been turned in in Warren county, Kentucky, and across the Ohio River, in Southern Indiana, near Petersburg, the Alubama Oil Co. on July 10 turned in a 100-barrel well in that pioneer field, and W. S. Blatchley, former Indiana State Geologist, was reported from Petersburg, Ind., to be leasing thousands of acres for oil development in Harrison township, Knox county, Indiana Monroe county, in the same section, also reported a small flow of oil.

Activities such as these account largely for the immense ex-

pansion of the plants of the Standard and Aetna Oil companies in Louisville, which, with the C. C. Stoll Company, are the principal refineries here. The influx of oil men here and elsewhere in the State has filled office buildings and hotels, and in Lexington a new 300-room hotel has been contracted for by the Fayette Hotel Co.; a 60-room hotel is being completed at Scottsville, while one or more new hotel companies are reported as projected for Louisville.

Meanwhile the development of the Kentucky field goes forward more and more rapidly. Reports for June show that there were more extensive operations and drilling than during any month on record in this field. A total of 396 wells were completed with a new production estimated at 13,168 barrels for the 323 that proved to be producers. Fifty-eight were dry and 15 gassers. June, as compared with May, showed an increase of 59 completed wells and of 2756 barrels production.

While heretofore the greatest amount of activity has been in the Lee and Allen county fields, recent developments have brought Warren county rapidly to the front, and it is expected to make an impressive showing during the coming months.

Geologist Jillison is making preparations for extensive mappings of the Warren, Barren and Allen county fields. In Allen county this will include the Moulder and Gainesville pools, two of the largest in the State, and individual farms in that county will also be shown. Another geologist, Charles Butts, will do the map work in Barren county, while a study of the limestone formations in eastern Kentucky will be made by W. C. Morse of the Agricultural College of Mississippi.

Nearly \$600,000,000 Invested in Mexican Oil Industry.

Monterey, Mex., July 15—[Special.]—On July 1 the Mexican Government fixed the valuation of crude petroleum for the purposes of levying the export tax for the months of July and August. It is stated that the method of fixing these values was to take the market price of the oil at the American ports where it is discharged, deduct the cost of transportation thereto, and levy a tax of 10 per cent. on the balance as being the real value.

In a statement just issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry it is shown that the total amount of money invested in the oil industry in this country, including wells, pipe lines, pumping plants, refineries, loading racks, storage tanks, building and tank steamers, is approximately \$600,000,000. These holdings are classified as follows:

Wells in exploitation with a capacity of 1,500,000 barrels daily, \$300,000,000; 1200 kilometers (900 miles) pipe lines, \$50,000,000; tanks with capacity of 26,000,000 barrels, \$60,000,000; refineries, \$55,000,000; lands, \$50,000,000; railway lines, buildings and machinery, \$30,000,000; vessels for transportation, of which the Aguila Company owns one-third part, with a capacity of 250,000 tons, \$50,000,000; total, \$595,000,000.

Continuing, the statement says:

"Within the last few months there has been a great stimulation in investments in the oil regions, and several very large foreign companies have acquired lands and are proceeding with their development. One of these, called the Petroleum Corporation of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific, has a capital of \$40,000,000, and has acquired a fleet of tank vessels for the purpose of transporting the oil to all portions of the world. Other new concerns engaging in the business are the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies, the New York and Porto Rico, the Mallory and Clyde, as also a Norwegian Company, an Italian one, and one made up of French capital, the latter of which promises to be one of the largest in the field. It will establish refineries and maintain its own transportation system, as well as developing its own petroleum deposits which it has acquired.

"Important discoveries of petroleum have been made in the State of Coahuila, and it is believed the oil belt extends entirely across Northern Mexico, connecting the deposits in Texas and those in Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi and Vera Cruz. This oil is said to have a paraffin base instead of asphaltum and to be of high quality. Governor Espinosa Mireles of the State named is actively interesting himself in the developing of the new measures, as also in taking proper precautions that the new fields do not fall into the hands of monopolists in vast areas, as has been the case elsewhere."

Freight Congestion Continues to Be Serious Problem in Oil Regions.

Burkburnett, Tex., July 19.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the additions to passing track and terminal track facilities that have been made by the railroads traversing the oil fields of Central West Texas, the congestion of freight traffic continues to be a serious problem of shippers and oil operators. Several hundred additional cars of oil would be shipped each day from Burkburnett, Ranger and other fields if rolling stock and trackage were available for the purpose. While the pipe-line companies handle enormous quantities of the product, many of the smaller independent operators are dependent largely on tank cars for the movement of their shipments. The car blockade on the Texas & Pacific extends all the way from Fort Worth to Sweetwater, including Ranger and the other towns around which oil excitement is raging. The side-tracks all along the route are crowded with loaded cars. The terminal facilities at Ranger have been enlarged until the yards resemble those of a city of several hundred thousand population. When the fact is considered that the freight receipts of the Ranger station are larger than those at Dallas or any other city on the Texas & Pacific, the necessity for the big terminals becomes apparent. It is reported that the Texas & Pacific, under reorganization plans now practically completed, will pass into the hands of a company organized under the laws of Texas instead of being operated under its original Federal charter, and that it is planned to construct a double track between Fort Worth and Ranger. On the Fort Worth & Denver City and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas traffic conditions in the oil fields reached by those lines are little better than on the Texas & Pacific. Several new railroads are planned for construction through the oil-producing region, but it will be probably several months before these projects are accomplished facts.

Oil Production Extending Throughout Kentucky.

Whitesburg, Ky., July 14.—[Special.]—The increase in Kentucky oil production last week totaled thousands of barrels, according to the reports of the several pipe lines entering the territory.

Within the past few days some important announcements have been made looking to much activity in drilling work in the counties of Letcher, Pike, Knott, Floyd, Johnson and Martin. Large leases have been closed and arrangements made for immediate drilling. In some instances the drilling work has started. Several test wells are going down around Pikeville on the Big Sandy. Other tests are going down around Wayland and Weeksbury, on Beaver Creek, along Mallet Fork, Car's Fork, Middle Creek and other tributaries.

Up to this time oil has been struck in paying quantities in over half of the 120 counties in the State. In a large number of the remaining counties tests are to go down as soon as the machinery can be put upon the ground.

Reports Show 70 Per Cent. Successful Completions from Wildcat Wells.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 12.—[Special.]—There are 2175 rigs and drilling wells in the new area of North Central Texas, according to figures prepared by the Ft. Worth Chamber of Commerce early in July. Of this number 513 are "wildcats." The new Texas area has far surpassed any other field in the country in the percentage of producers brought in in the "wildcat" territory.

During the three months' period ending June 30, there were 59 "wildcat" completions, only 18 of which, or 30 per cent., were dry. The average production of these wells was more than 400 barrels.

Oil operators regard 25 per cent. of producing wells from "wildcat" tests as an average. The new Texas area showing 70 per cent. of successful completions is regarded as little short of miraculous.

Will Manufacture Steel Shutters.

Steel shutters will be the product of the Peerless Steel Shutter Co., incorporated at Richmond, Va., with a capitalization of \$2,000,000. R. E. Winfree is president, and Allen Talbott, secretary.

Southern Sulphur Saved the Union.

A leading railroad official was very much amazed a few days ago when he was told that but for the sulphur of the South the country could not have fought the war. He had no knowledge whatever, although holding an important railroad position, that the nation was dependent upon the South for sulphur for its explosives, its sulphuric acid and for all other purposes into which sulphur entered.

Perchance others may be likewise ignorant on the subject. It may, therefore, be of interest to restate, as we have done before, that 90 per cent. of the entire sulphur production of America comes from mines in Louisiana and Texas. But for these two great sulphur producers the United States would have been absolutely without any supply of sulphur, and thus its ability to produce sulphuric acid and explosives would have been almost nil.



STEAMSHIP TREMAYNE LOADING 6000 TONS OF TEXAS SULPHUR FROM MINES OF FREEPORT SULPHUR CO.

These two States produce three-fourths of the world's sulphur output, and the opening up of an additional sulphur property in Texas will still further increase our percentage of sulphur production. France, which formerly received its entire sulphur supply from Italy, is now largely dependent upon the mines of Louisiana and Texas.

The accompanying cut from a photograph by the Galveston News, shows the Steamship Tremayne loading 6000 tons of sulphur from the mines of the Freeport Sulphur Co., Freeport, Tex. Another steamer carrying about 4000 tons of sulphur, under the same company, recently sailed, and these are typical of the steady stream of sulphur which, pouring in liquid form from the Freeport mines, is allowed to harden and then pours in an almost continuous stream to all parts of America and to Europe by rail and by steamship.

Large Business Maps of Latin America.

All the sea routes connecting the markets of the two Americas are made plain on the new Spanish edition of the commercial map of South and Central America just issued by the Irving National Bank, New York City. To the Spanish-speaking merchant who has trade connections beyond the Caribbean, this full-color map presents in graphic form many essential facts and basic conditions for his immediate use.

The population as well as location of over 3000 cities and towns is indicated, together with the distance of important centers from each other and from New York. Steamer routes to and between all Latin American ports are given, with the distances in miles and days at sea. Also, all the harbors, railroads, navigable rivers, wireless stations, submarine cables and telegraph lines, consular offices and agencies.

One of the five small insert maps furnishes information about the natural vegetation of the continent, color-plating forests, grasslands and cultivated lands, deserts, prairies and steppes. Another treats the agricultural and mineral products in the same way, showing deposits of iron, timber, gold, copper and precious stones, and mapping out the coffee, rubber, sugar, tobacco and cattle-breeding districts. One is devoted to a study of density of population and distribution by language, and two indicate the mean rainfall in the winter and summer seasons.

There is also an English edition of this map, besides a trade chart of Latin America. Each of the three is large and adapted for wall use.

Edge Bill's Plan to Finance American Export Trade.

Washington, D. C., July 21—[Special.]—There is no legislation now pending before Congress of more fundamental importance to American business and American manufacture than the Edge bill.

The Edge bill undertakes to make possible the financing of American export trade, and through it the financing of stricken industrial Europe. It provides for the incorporation of a number of export banks or financial institutions, since their scope will be somewhat larger than ordinary banking, with a minimum capitalization of \$2,000,000 each, under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board.

The bill will make feasible the so-called Davison plan for reconstruction. The Davison plan has never been fully stated with clearness, and only the general outlines of it have been made public. It may be doubted, in fact, if the plan has been worked out in all detail.

The condition of Europe is such that her industrial system can be saved from a total breakdown only by immediate and prompt help. For the United States to extend that help through the Government would require the issue of billions of dollars of new bonds on the low interest rate usual with Government instruments of credit, and would put the burden of subscription on the entire populace, irrespective of the wish of individuals.

It has been apparent, therefore, that the people as a whole, in one way or another, must come to the aid of Europe, since the financial requirements are far beyond the power of any bank or system of banks to satisfy.

The essential principle underlying the Davison plan is that a number of export banks be created, which would sell their obligations direct to the people. The advantage of this, it is held, are many, among them being the fact that in this way the people would be given the privilege of participating in the profits resulting from their investment, although not being required to invest unless they wished. In addition, it was felt that private initiative, courage and efficiency would lead to far more rapid relief than would be possible under direct Government direction.

It was at first proposed that one great export bank should be established, but this idea was abandoned by Mr. Davison and also by Senator Edge.

It is contemplated that there shall be a bank for each large particular industry, or for combinations of industry. To illustrate, if the Edge bill becomes law, it is believed that the coal interests will promptly organize a Coal Export Bank. The services of this institution would not be limited to subscribers.

Assume that Jones is a small exporter. He has an order, say, from Spain. He can apply to the bank for a loan or for the financing of the entire transaction. The bank would examine his contracts, have its branch in Spain report on the standing of the buyers in Spain, and if everything proved to be satisfactory, would take care of the transaction.

It is proposed that these banks shall sell their debentures to the public. They will be authorized also to extend credit on foreign mortgages, under liberal terms, and in general to function as the peculiar conditions of industrial Europe would require for restoring prosperity and industry.

Other corporations, under the terms of the bill, are permitted to own stock, and the object of the McLean amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, which recently passed the Senate, is to permit the national banks of the country to aid in the organization of the proposed export banks.

Mr. Davison was in Washington on July 16, when he discussed his plans with important Treasury officials as well as with Senator Edge. It is stated that both Secretary Glass and Governor Harding gave the proposed bill their approval to the extent of saying that they would not oppose it. It would be too much to say that the Administration, however, is behind it.

The bill was originally sponsored by Senator Owens, but has been modified.

Senator McLean has notified Senator Edge that he will have hearings on the bill whenever the latter wishes. It is expected, therefore, that hearings will be held during this week, and that they will be followed very promptly by a favorable report. The need for haste is said to be obvious.

It is also stated that the difficulties which the Cotton Export Association has experienced in carrying out the Harding plan for its functioning will be overcome if the Edge bill goes through.

Although no opposition to the bill has yet appeared, it is certain to be studied with great care. It is pointed out, for instance, that the enormous investments proposed in Europe would scarcely be wise unless the League of Nations becomes a fact. Although Senator Borah has made no statement or given any hint of his views on the bill in question, his well-known belief that international finance is behind the League of Nations may lead him to examine closely the proposed legislation.

The one thing certain is that the United States must supply Europe with credit running into the billions, if industry in Europe is to survive and if the enormous production of the United States is to find a market. The thought underlying the Edge bill and the Davison plan is that private corporations must supply the credit. No other plan designed to meet the situation has been presented.

Productive Farms from Cut-Over Pine Lands in South Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., July 5—[Special.]—Dairying, together with truck-growing, sweet and Irish-potato producing, and livestock farming, promises to be South Mississippi's answer to the oft-repeated question: "What are you going to be when the timber gives out?"

The cut-over pine lands of that section are developing rapidly into productive farms, and it has already been proved that farm products there are worth as much to the acre as the timber that was removed from the lands, in addition to being a permanent source of revenue.

Some of the State's finest livestock farms are in South Mississippi, and within the past year, the world's record for an auction sale of hogs was broken there. Sheep raising is on the increase, as is evidenced by the sale a few days ago at Biloxi of \$20,000 worth of wool, produced by Harrison county farmers.

Purvis, located in the heart of the cut-over country, is to have a modern creamery, and the creameries at Brookhaven and Wesson, with numerous substations, have long been successful enterprises. Hattiesburg also has a successful creamery.

H. C. Ferguson, a graduate of the Iowa State Agricultural College, has recently taken up the work of furthering dairy interests in South Mississippi, as a member of the agricultural extension forces of the State.

A number of the best dairy bulls to be bought have been purchased during the past few months, and will be used to grade up the herds in that section.

South Mississippi never had to conquer the one-crop system, cotton, but has had to overcome other and greater problems to get its agriculture on a firm basis. It was forced to diversify in the beginning, and the wisdom of the policy is shown in the prospect for a continued prosperity long after the great lumber industry has ceased to be a factor there.

Planning to Restore Strawberry Industry to Its Former Prominence in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., July 12—[Special.]—The Atlantic Coast Line Railway has secured the backing of the horticultural and marketing divisions of the North Carolina agricultural service in a great campaign to put the strawberry industry of Southeastern North Carolina in the commanding position it occupied a few years ago. Last April the writer was in the heart of the strawberry district, and told the MANUFACTURERS RECORD the story of strawberry culture on a great scale in this State, and of the fact that a remark by a member of the staff of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD was the cause of its beginning.

With the prices obtained this year, it is found that the farmers lost at least \$250,000 because they had abandoned the crop or reduced the acreage, for the price averaged \$5 a crate of 32 quarts. Many growers got \$8 to \$10 a crate, so great was the demand for perfect berries. In some cases the remarkable figure of \$12.80 was reached. One grower made a net profit of \$1300 on less than two acres in Pender county, near Wilmington.

Reports show a remarkable increase in the number of farm tractors operated by kerosene in the State, and progressive farmers in all the sections are using them. Twice or thrice as much improved agricultural machinery was sold this season as ever before in a year. The practical tests prove that one man with a tractor does here the work done by four men and four mules.

American Form of Government Must Be Retained Unimpaired

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PACT MAY BE RATIFIED, BUT WITH RESERVATIONS STRONG ENOUGH TO PRESERVE INDEPENDENCE OF UNITED STATES.

By P. H. WHALEY.

Washington, D. C., July 21.

The strength of the opposition to the League of Nations Covenant gained strength during the week. The President summoned into conference those Senators whose general sympathies are greatly in favor of the League, but who have some objections to the text of the covenant. It was assumed that they could most readily be won over in favor of ratification. But not one of them had his views changed in the slightest as a result of conversations with the President.

Mr. Wilson made no attempt at conversion. He outlined the reasons which had induced the compromises made and answered such inquiries as were asked, but went no further.

It was pointed out to the President that 35 Senators have absolutely pledged themselves to vote against the treaty as it stands. The 35 in a block would constitute an absolute veto power. They would not be powerful enough in themselves to amend the treaty, but the strategic advantage given them by their ability to veto argued in favor of their being able to force a compromise. The President was urged to accept such a compromise, and that this urging was productive of results seemed to be indicated by the report going the rounds of the Senate that he had cabled to Paris to ask what view the Allies would take of the suggested reservations.

Quick to scent their advantage, radical opponents of the League, combining with those who have been fighting the Shantung agreement, began to talk about rejection of the treaty in its entirety, and Senator Knox took the position that it was now just as essential as ever to separate the covenant from the treaty proper.

It may be doubted, nevertheless, if absolute rejection of the treaty is among the possibilities. The formulation of the instrument was a Herculean task, involving the labor of hundreds of men for hundreds of days. It has in it much of merit, and certainly clips the German claws. If it came to a showdown, few Senators would be ready to refuse their endorsement of the provisions for keeping the Hun chained.

The contention of those favoring absolute rejection is that obligations imposed upon the United States to co-operate with the Allies in the enforcement of the peace terms cannot be carried out by diplomatic commissions.

During the week Republican Senators cabled to France to find out exactly what amendment of the treaty the French Parliament is proposing. France is not satisfied with the League as written, because it does not provide for any army and navy organization. The French want "an international general staff." They want a league with teeth in it, a real supergovernment, able to rry out its decrees by force. It is freely hinted in France that if this is not made a feature of the League now it will be arranged for after the League is formed.

A tremendous controversy is raging over the Shantung arrangement, and it is viewed with grave apprehension not only by the Administration, but also by others who are not in favor of the covenant. Baiting of the Japanese, it is pointed out, may be a popular pastime, but it is playing with fire. The tensify of this situation has been increased by the attacks of Senator Phelan on the Japanese in California and by the publicity being put out by the Korean press bureau. A coterie of politicians seem determined to force an issue with Japan just at a time when friendliness between the nations would seem to be the chief desideratum.

The President, it is understood, pointed out to the Republican Senators who visited him that Japanese rights in Shantung had been guaranteed in advance by the Allies, who were not in a position to treat their contracts as scraps of paper. Nevertheless, he is reported to have said the Japanese were required to give assurances that they would promptly return Shantung to the Chinese, retaining only a trading center. It is stated, but not officially, that the President has urged the Japanese Government to make an explicit statement of its position. This, it is assumed, would clarify the situation.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is proceeding leis-

urely with its consideration of the treaty, and has not yet finished its first reading of it.

The President has been urged to abandon his tour of the country on the ground that there is no possibility of changing any votes by that course, whereas, through conferences in Washington he may be able to establish a status of compromise that will assure ratification. There is nothing so far to indicate that this view impresses him.

While unquestionably, on a straight vote uninfluenced by political conditions and by the chaotic condition of Europe, the Senate would overwhelmingly reject the treaty, in view of the exceptional circumstances, a majority of the Senators are sincerely hopeful of some solution which will permit them to vote favorably. Senator Norris, for instance, declined to accept the President's invitation for a conference, not because of unfriendliness to the treaty, but because he has in his possession or expects to get confidential information relative to Shantung which a talk with the President might prevent him from using.

There is much muddying of the waters and some extravagant statement, but the situation in its essentials is that a group of thoroughly American Senators are determined to retain the American form of government, to refuse to sanction the subordination of Washington to some supergovernment, although they are ready to make very liberal concessions in order to give a League of Nations a trial. On its merits they would reject the entire proposition, but they are willing to go further than their good judgment dictates in order to "help Europe out."

Nothing as yet comparable in importance to the Root proposals has appeared, and despite waverings this way and that, there is a return always to the Root suggestions as the best way out. A very careful weighing of the statements made by both sides and a painstaking analysis of the situation as a whole indicate that the Senate will find it possible to insert in the ratifying resolution reservations strong enough to preserve the independence of the United States and the integrity of American institutions, the permanence of the Monroe Doctrine, the right to withdraw from the League, the retention of American sole control over purely American questions, and modification of Article X of the covenant.

The only real fight that has developed on the treaty aside from the covenant is on the Shantung provision, and it seems reasonably assured that common sense and other influences will combine to shove that into the background. There will be some statement either from Japan or from the Allies which will put the Shantung arrangement in a better light and make it possible for the Senate to accept it.

Another danger, however, to which the treaty is subjected comes from the increased cost of living and the Edge bill. Some Senators have been deluged with protests against the proposal to form a few giant export financial institutions, whose enormous operations, it is feared, will further increase prices. Most of the protestants do not mention the Edge bill, which they know nothing about, but they have an indefinite idea that there is some scheme afoot which will rob the United States for the benefit of Europe. An exporting house in New York wires to Senator Capper: "Nothing could be more dangerous for the freedom and development of America than to let a few large corporations, in the control of five financial factors, monopolize this country's foreign trade." Europe must be succored somehow, and the Edge bill proposes what would seem to be a sensible method of doing it, but the point is that Senator Borah has already charged that international finance is behind the League, and there is reason to believe that the proposed banks to finance export trade would be viewed by some elements as evidence of the fact.

An important contribution to the general League discussion has been made by Henry Watterson, the intrepid and brilliant former editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and now president of the League for the Preservation of American Independence. He says: "The proposed League of Nations is, in my opinion, a

scheme to have the United States pull England's chestnuts and the chestnuts of France out of the fire. It would have to unedrwite the combustions of Europe. The bedrock of the religion of humanity from which it springs is laid in the chimera of racial brotherhood and the chimera of racial brotherhood is laid in the visionary theories of self-exploiting philosophers more learned in books than in life. America should stand as at once a refuge of hope and an example of wisdom to the beleaguered of all lands. We are strong enough to make our isolation effective, to punish the selfish and protect the stricken, and we shall only weaken our moral power and international influence by high-sounding verbal conventions and one-sided foreign alliances that, while raising many responsibilities, put us at universal disadvantage."

Mr. Watterson's thought is largely of Article X of the covenant, whereby the United States undertakes to be the Cerebus of national territories, to guarantee the world map and make geography as fixed as the laws of the Medes and the Persians. But if there is one thing certain in Washington today, it is that the Peace Treaty will never leave the Senate with that article intact and meaning what it seems to mean. If Article X is the teeth of the covenant, then a toothless League of Nations is the only kind of league to which the United States will ever give adherence.

President Wilson and the Tariff.

[From London Morning Post.]

To the Editor of the Morning Post:

Sir—The last number of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, a well-known American journal with a very large circulation, contains an article with the following headline: "President Wilson Leads His Party for Protection to American Institutions." The writer of the article says:

"President Wilson rendered a great service to the nation by the position which he took in his message to Congress in favor of an adequate protective tariff for such industries as dye making, and for a tariff which would enable this Government to protect itself by retaliation against any other Government which might make adverse tariff regulations against us. In taking this stand President Wilson completely changed the historic position of the Democratic party in favor of free trade, or a tariff for revenue only, for he spoke not a single word in behalf of a revenue from this proposed protective tariff, but he favored a tariff along the line of his argument wholly for the protection of certain industries of this country to insure their upbuilding and safeguarding for the benefit of America.

"President Wilson has now made it possible for every Democrat in America who believes in protection to advocate a protective tariff without going contrary to his own party. He has made it possible for the whole tariff question to be discussed from the economic standpoint of its relation to the welfare of the country and without regard to party politics. This is a position which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has advocated for more than a third of a century. Its adoption by President Wilson will unshackle the thought of millions of people who believe in a protective tariff, but have been afraid to say so by reason of the power of their party politics. It is a great thing to have broken down this mental subservency to party dictates and to have opened the way for a broad national discussion of the tariff question from the economic standpoint rather than from that of the political. In this President Wilson has taken a stand which will change a large part of the discussion of the tariff, which will make the advocacy of a protective tariff a feasible proposition for every Democrat who at heart believes in protection, and in this way he will have rendered a great service in the broadening of American thought on this, one of the most important questions which have faced us in the past, and which will continue to grow in its far-reaching effect."

The same journal also publishes an extract, as follows, from an address delivered by the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Thomas R. Marshall:

"Time was when, theoretically, I was a tariff-for-revenue Democrat, practically a free trader, but every principle known to economic man has been jostled out of position by the war, and I find myself very much in hope that the Tariff Commission, while re-

fraining from giving bonuses for service unperformed by the manufacturers of this country, will take care to see that they have an even start in the race for the commercial supremacy of the world."

It is well to contrast these opinions of the two leading American statesmen (regarding whose patriotism there has never been a shadow of doubt), with the present attitude of Mr. Asquith and the Liberal party. While the revelations of Germany's economic methods have taught the Americans the wisdom of maintaining the protection of their own markets, our statesmen apparently have learned nothing, and if the Liberal Party is once more elected to power, the ports of this country will be thrown open to the Germans, so that they may have another opportunity of effecting the economic conquest of our markets by their unscrupulous methods of "peaceful penetration." It is to be hoped, however, that the public will never again permit the men who were responsible for allowing us to drift into war totally unprepared, and who are directly responsible for the greater part of the losses of men and money which the war has entailed upon the British Empire, to be in a position to jeopardize the fortunes of this country. Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR KITSON.

The British Empire Club, St. James, June 24.

What Is Your Town Doing? Tulsa Sets a Good Pace.

Tulsa, Okla., July 14.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The building and improvement program for Tulsa, which is financed at the present time, totals \$15,000,000, the program including \$2,600,000 for hard-surface roads, \$1,500,000 of which is now under contract and a portion of it under construction; \$1,000,000 for a construction program for school buildings in the city of Tulsa; city building permits for the past three months, \$4,015,538; park and boulevard improvements, \$50,000; paving under contract and in the office of the City Engineer, \$1,000,000; betterments and additions to the water and sewer system within the city limits, \$700,000; fire stations, improvements to the Convention Hall, viaducts and subways, \$200,000. To this must be added \$5,000,000 for the construction of a 55-mile conduit, bringing a new water supply for the city of Tulsa from the Spavinaw River, with the necessary hydraulic pumping stations, dam transmission lines and auxiliary pumping plant, the \$5,000,000 bond issue having been voted by a large majority on July 10.

The building permits issued for the first six months of this year in Tulsa number 1262, calling for a total expenditure of \$4,654,958, the largest item being for 619 residences at a cost of \$2,414,715. Tulsa ranked ninth in the building permits issued in 158 of the principal cities of the United States for the month of June, and indications are that the month of July will add \$1,000,000 to the building program above announced.

This city took \$31,371,760 in Liberty Loan Bonds during the war and has an income from this source in interest alone of over \$1,000,000 per year. There are more than \$57,000,000 on deposit in the local banks, and the clearings are running substantially \$1,500,000 a day.

There is a distinct shortage of labor and materials in various lines of construction work, but this condition is not expected to exist following the completion of the harvest season.

CLARENCE B. DOUGLAS,

General Secretary Tulsa Chamber of Commerce.

Dairy Industry Thriving in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., July 19—[Special.]—Before the close of the present year Mississippi will have at least 30 modern creameries, located in various parts of the State. Several have been established already this year, and others are in contemplation. Twenty-three were in operation January 1, 1919.

Business men are willing to put up the money for the starting of a creamery because of the rapid development of the profitable dairy business that comes immediately after.

Canton and Sardis are two of the most recent towns to establish creameries. The dairy industry generally is thriving and the finest cattle to be had are being brought in. Mississippi creameries already supply a large amount of products used in such cities as Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, and in large cities of the State.

Power Farming Exposition Shows Farm Tractors as Modern Miracle-Workers, Completely Revolutionizing Methods of Agriculture.

By ELMER T. PETERSON, Associate Editor The Beacon, Wichita, Kans.

Farming is now a matter of manufacturing.

This may sound like a revolutionary statement, coming as it does after six thousand years in which the mind of man has been permeated with the tradition that farming is a matter of raw human and animal effort, but no discerning visitor at the National Tractor Demonstration at Wichita, Kans., could come away with any other impression.

The real name of this tremendous event—for it is a tremendous milestone setting—should be the Power Farming Exposition, for the function of the tractor has far outgrown the tractor itself and has been amplified into a general mechanizing of farm work.

Gradually and imperceptibly the application of motors and machines to farm problems has emancipated the farmer.

A single instance will illustrate.

A man in Western Kansas had 800 acres of wheat this year. Hands were very scarce. It usually takes two or three crews of from four to six each to harvest such a crop and a crew of from six to ten to thresh it. In the days of horses it took a score or more to do the incidental draft work.

Three men, a combined harvester-thresher machine and a motor truck harvested and threshed the whole field at the rate of 60 acres a day and delivered the wheat to market in a nearby town without a horse having come within a mile of the operation. A double crew was used and the machine was run 21 hours a day. Electric lights illuminated the machine by night. The cost of the whole operation was less than one-fourth the usual cost of harvesting and threshing, to say nothing of the inconvenience incident to the feeding and care of large thresher and harvester crews. Not only the farmer, but the farmer's wife, has been emancipated by petroleum and a fortuitous combination of metal devices.

And so farming is a matter of manufacturing rather than of raw muscular effort and travail in the blazing sun.

The National Tractor Demonstration at Wichita this year has several features which make it of manifold significance.

It is the first event of its kind of the new era of peace and reconstruction. It marks the time when world agriculture—we may say this because American agriculture sets the pace for the world as far as mechanics go—is at the point where it must pause and take an inventory and prepare for the new start.

The war was a great liability to the world, but it had a few assets, one of which was the speeding up of inventive genius in the motor industries. A normal advance of 10 years was accomplished in two or three under the grievous compulsion of war's demands. Airplanes were not the only machines to feel this increased impetus. Motor trucks and tractors and automobiles profited. And so this event finds the motor world at the threshold of a tremendous new era.

In the second place, Kansas happens to raise this year the largest wheat crop any State ever raised, about 200,000,000 bushels. Wichita is the milling center of Kansas and the Sunflower State's farming activities naturally center here. The tractor always finds its firmest hold among wheat farmers.

Three thousand acres of land eight miles west of Wichita were selected for the test tract. A mile of huge tents sprang up almost overnight, the largest of which was bigger than any "big top" ever used by the largest circus on the road. These were to accommodate the exhibitors. The tract was divided up into eighties. Nearly 1000 carloads of machines were brought to Wichita especially for the demonstration. Nearly 100 different firms were represented, there being 67 tractors in action when the starting flag was waved.

When the flag fell the air was filled with the crackling and snorting of the infinite varieties of tractors—dragging plows, discs, harrows and cultivators—and in a little more than one hour the allotted area for the day was changed from a long vista of yellow and green to a solid black. The soil was turned over at the rate of 133½ acres an hour.

Darting hither and thither were motor trucks delivering supplies. On the roads were hundreds of automobiles. Overhead an airplane circled, scattering advertising literature. There was not a horse in sight. Ten thousand people were on the ground the

first day and 30,000 the second day. The predominant color was khaki, for the war color has been continued in the peaceful overalls and jumpers.

Coughing hoarsely in one place was a huge 40-horse-power mogul tractor with a caboose looming over the field like a signal tower, with broad eight-foot drivers crunching over the ground, dragging a "gang" of eight plows, while a short distance away was what appeared to be an animated boy's express wagon pulling a seven-inch plow in a garden demonstration. It was a one-horse-power tractorette, guided by a farmerette, a diminutive but effective vest-pocket edition of the larger machines suitable for truck farming and for drawing a small mowing machine or other light implement.

In the accessories tents were other answers to the farm labor problem. Inventive genius has found a free field in this industry.

For instance, there is the little portable power elevator, which empties a wagon load of grain in five or six minutes and throws the grain by a fan blower through a spout into a granary door eight or ten feet above the ground. Many an elderly city man who spent his boyhood days on the farm sighed as he thought of the numberless backaches which came from the shoveling of grain out of the wagon box in the old days. No talk about "the good old days" for him.

The tractor was the entering wedge for revolutionary farm mechanics. It has been followed by countless accessory machines. Farm homes have been electrified. They have been furnished with water pressure systems. The washing, ironing, milking and other chores are gradually coming under the spell of the geni of farm power.

One of the startling evidences of the arrival of the new era in mechanics was the dramatic coming of C. F. Kettering to the Wichita exposition.

Mr. Kettering is associated with Col. E. A. Deeds in the Domestic Engineering Co. of Dayton, O.; is president of the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co. of Dayton, and was closely associated with Colonel Deeds on the aircraft production board during the war. Kettering was born on the farm, and farm mechanics is his hobby.

With Howard Rhinehart as a pilot he flew from Dayton to Wichita, more than 700 miles, in seven hours, without a stop or a hitch, on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 16, using a De Havilland plane with 12-cylinder motor. At the time this was written it was believed he had broken all overland records of that nature. He came here to attend the dinner of the Society of Automotive Engineers, of which he is a past president. This society held its sessions contemporaneously with the tractor exposition.

Among the interesting visitors at Wichita were two representatives of the Mexican Government, forming a commission that will purchase several hundred tractors for the Government, which, in turn, will sell them to Mexican farmers at actual cost.

The members of the commission were Eduardo Chavez, chief of the engineering section of the Department of Agriculture, and Samuel Torres Elorduy, assistant secretary to the chief of the Department of Agriculture. They were deeply impressed with what they saw.

"Mexico faces a wonderful era of agricultural development," said Mr. Elorduy. "Most of the farmers are using wooden plows now. There are not more than 1000 or 1500 tractors in the whole country, but we feel confident that a great new era is opening for us. Our Government is encouraging scientific agriculture and modern methods, so you see we will not have to go through the 60-year period of struggle that America underwent in coming from the wooden plow to the tractor age. We will make it at once."

One of the agreeable features of the demonstration was the announcement on the part of three of the larger concerns—the Avery, the Case and the International—that they would make material reductions in their prices, amounting in some cases to \$225.

This was done in spite of the mounting price of labor and ma-

terial, in the confident belief that the increased production due to the unprecedented demand would justify the reductions.

Although Kansas, as a wheat State, naturally takes a leading part in the development of tractor farming, the Wichita exposition has demonstrated that wheat farming will be only one of many phases of the versatile farm power machine in the near future. A small, narrow animal looking like a small edition of a French mosquito tank crawls on caterpillar tread between two corn rows, pulling a two-row cultivator. Most of the smaller tractors of the five and ten-horse-power type can turn as sharp corners and cut as neat squares as a team of horses. The machine never tires. It never gets frightened or thirsty or balky, and it eats less than the number of horses for which it holds the proxies. It is a constant and not a variable quantity. It never gets heaves or colic or distemper, and if intelligently handled it never kicks.

The agricultural colleges had better begin building large annexes devoted to farm mechanics, if they do not already have them, and the steel and iron trades had better get ready for a new item in manufacture, for the iron mules and the animated sunstroke-proof weed-killers and soil-stirrers will soon invade the cornfields and truck gardens of the East, the cotton fields of the South and the fruit orchards of the far West as well as the great central plains regions, for the newly stimulated era of farm mechanics is here with possibilities that defy the imagination.

Developing Valuable Mineral Wells Near Boyce, La.

Boyce, La., July 11.—[Special].—A health resort that has already become famous is being developed at Hot Well, six miles west of Boyce, where a local company a few years ago, while drilling for oil, brought in a well that flows hot salt and sulphur water.

The driller struck a strong stream of hot water, accompanied by a flow of gas, at a depth of 3000 feet. Believing the gas was not of a sufficient quantity to become a commercial proposition, the company abandoned the well.

About two years later the wife of a farmer, being afflicted with a severe case of rheumatism, bathed in the water and was cured. A short time afterward an employe of the Texas & Pacific Railroad at Boyce, who was paralyzed from his hips down, took the baths and was restored to health. Then others who were suffering from diabetes and skin diseases were cured.

Analysis of the water from the hot well disclosed the fact that it contained many health-giving mineral properties, whereupon the Hot Well Health & Amusement Co. was organized by local capitalists and purchased the property.

The company is now developing the place into a modern health resort. A hotel, sanitarium and bathhouses have been built, and other improvements are under way. The place has suddenly sprung into such prominence and the number of visitors and patients are so great that the company is arranging to build another hotel at a cost of \$100,000.

The water from the hot well comes out of the ground at a temperature of 118 degrees, accompanied by a flow of natural gas. The water is passed through a separator, from which the gas is conveyed to a tank. From the tank the gas is piped all over the grounds, being used for illuminating and fuel purposes.

Oil men from Texas have recently leased land near the well, and will immediately begin drilling for the purpose of making a thorough test of the field.

Countrywide Industrial Development Campaign for Petersburg-Hopewell District.

A joint industrial development campaign of country-wide magnitude for the Petersburg-Hopewell district in Virginia is to be undertaken by the business men and Chamber of Commerce of that section and the du Pont Chemical Co. This district is the site of the famous war plant of Hopewell, where more than a billion pounds of guncotton were turned out for the United States and the allies during the four years of the world war.

According to arrangements now made, the du Pont Chemical Co., owner of the property, has joined hands with the business interests of that section and will bring to the attention of manufacturers throughout the world the advantages of the location of this great war plant and the surrounding district for manufacturing purposes.

Safety in Building Construction Essential.

By J. ALBERT ROBINSON, Special Agent for Safety and Hygiene, Federal Board for Vocational Education.

It has been recognized that the building industry in which a large amount of enterprise and capital were enlisted before the war, has been cut down or paralyzed to a very serious extent by the war activities of the past few years. The Department of the Interior, through the agency of the Geological Survey, made inquiry into this building situation and published some interesting figures showing what a comparatively small number of structures were put up in the last two years and at what a diminishing outlay of capital in spite of high cost of material and labor.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has recognized that the building industry is the one most certain to revive and to recuperate rapidly, and is using its influence splendidly in this behalf. There is much neglected but needed work to be done. The need for more buildings is now quite pressing, especially for residence purposes in large cities and populous districts. There are also changes in industry and trade that require building construction on a growing scale.

It will be out of tune with the present-day trend of humanistic ideas, however, if the revival of this industry and the opportunity for increased employment in it are accompanied by the continued neglect of the consideration of safety that the building construction industry has shown in the past. Nearly every important building erected, no matter in what city, has exacted a toll of fatalities and accident, and a similar statement may be made with regard to the remodeling or the demolition of buildings. There are, however, some notable exceptions, and these go to show that it is possible to take ample safety precautions both in erection and demolition.

It is high time for architects and builders to manifest more concern than many of them have displayed hitherto for the safety of the lives and limbs of workmen on scaffolds or elsewhere, during the process of erecting or demolishing buildings. In building construction the safety features, as far as the workmen are concerned, have been less carefully considered because of the temporary nature of the work. The construction of a building is not a shop process, surrounded by machines and equipment permanently located, but it is fabricated on the spot where the building is to stand. Any safety features for the benefit of the workman have been looked upon as temporary to cease with the completion of the job. They have received less thought than the more permanent safety features in shops and factories. The keen competition in building causes contractors to disregard calculations for safety in order to offer the lowest bid. Such employers object to the expenditure of any money for safeguarding on the ground that they do not figure on it in their bids. The speed and high pressure under which most construction work is carried on causes the contractor to avoid anything which seems to him to retard the progress of the work.

In all fairness to the employers, the fact should be noted that the workman whose habits are fixed is inclined to look on safety devices and regulations as reflections on his ability to take care of himself. He is often averse to bothering with safeguards. In his impatience to get ahead, he will often use weak material because it happens to be nearest at hand. It is most essential, therefore, for the future well-being of the trade that the young workman should be taught to work with proper safeguards, to observe safety precautions and so form his habits that he will as far as possible eliminate danger to himself and others.

The Vocational Education Act, now operating in every State, under Federal jurisdiction, aims to develop the vocational school as the future source of supply of skilled workmen for the building trades, as well as for other trades and vocations. It is significant of the times that the Federal Board for Vocational Education at Washington, D. C., should appreciate the need for safety instruction in the various trades and vocations. This board has issued Bulletin No. 31, entitled "Training Courses in Safety Hygiene in the Building Trades," to meet the needs of this important field of endeavor.

This bulletin is prepared with the intention that it form the basis of definite instruction in safety and hygiene as applied to the building trades. It is intended primarily for use in vocational schools, but may be of use to employers who wish to promote safety methods and practices among their employes, and a fitting textbook for those workmen who are desirous of improving their efficiency and anxious to avoid the hazards of their occupation.

Notes of Agricultural Prosperity and Advancement in Memphis District.

Memphis, Tenn., July 16—[Special.]—Nearly 25,000 boys and girls are helping Arkansas to a place in the sun as an agricultural country, according to late reports by W. J. Jernigan, State club agent. There are more than 600 clubs flourishing, with 22,472 boys and girls as members, the report not containing the record for 10 counties. Boys number 11,442 and girls 11,130.

Almost half the total membership is represented in pig and poultry clubs, the July survey showing the following figures: Poultry clubs, 5946; pig clubs, 5644; canning clubs, 5034; corn clubs, 2576; potato clubs, 1055; cotton clubs, 793; sheep clubs, 151; wheat clubs, 65.

One of the interesting features is that membership in cotton clubs is small as compared with that in other clubs. It has been the effort to educate the young folks in other things than cotton, and with good success.

The State now has 365 clubs of negro boys and girls, the girl membership numbering 5062 and the boy membership 2744. Most of the girls are in canning clubs.

In rough figures, here is what the youthful generation is going to produce for Arkansas this year: Ten thousand chickens, 6000 pigs, 50,000 cans of fruits and vegetables, 3000 acres of corn, producing probably 200,000 bushels; 500 acres of potatoes, 800 acres of cotton, 200 head of sheep and 100 acres of wheat.

Clubs composed of boys and girls living in the eastern part of the State, which is the valley or alluvial soil region, are making fine records owing to the very fertile soil and cheap feed for the livestock and poultry. Abundance of feeds and good pastures keep their production cost low and profit, therefore, proportionately higher.

Since the National City Bank of Memphis started its new policy, two months ago, of lending money on livestock, thousands of dollars have been loaned to farmers in the Memphis territory who are turning their attention to breeding cattle and hogs.

"It is simply astonishing to learn how rapidly the livestock industry is coming to the front in this section of the country," said C. W. Thompson, president of the bank. "Farmers who in the past produced only cotton and a little corn now are buying purebred cattle and hogs. Scores of other farmers have informed me they are preparing to purchase herds."

"Our long pasturage season and cheap silage, together with our short, mild winters combine to make Memphis territory an ideal country for the production of livestock, a fact that the farmers are realizing more and more. There is an abundance of cattle, sheep and hogs in this territory to supply a large packing-house in Memphis, and before long one will be necessary."

The Tennessee Bankers' Association is behind a movement and is conducting a campaign to cure the evils of the one-year-cash-tenant system and to urge that the length of the agricultural land leases be increased from three to five years in order that the tenant may pursue a course of diversified farming with rotation of crops, staying on the land long enough to improve it and to become also a member of his community. The association also will lend its effort to the end that every county in Tennessee shall have a farm agent and a home demonstration agent.

High prices for Southern farm products will bring about an almost unprecedented era of prosperity this fall and winter in the opinion of Frank Hayden, president of the Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. of Memphis.

"We are going to have good crops this year in spite of the adverse weather conditions and scarcity of labor so general over the country," Mr. Hayden predicted. "I believe cotton will sell at 40 to 50 cents per pound. It will have to sell at a good price to offset high cost of production."

"Southern banks have more money on deposit today than ever before in their history. As an illustration, the two banks in the substantial little town of Tunica, in the heart of the Mississippi Delta, have on deposit more than \$1,225,000, whereas a few years ago they did not have more than \$300,000. Plenty of money is available for all kinds of development."

Mr. Hayden's bank is one of the youngest in Memphis. It has prospered since the day it opened its doors, and business continues to grow steadily.

Eighty thousand acres of virgin timber land, sufficient for 600,000,000 feet, has been cleared of title disputes and ownership

vested in the Arkansas Timber Land Co. Among stockholders are L. K. Salsbury and Ralph and Frank May of Memphis. The land, involved in a long legal battle, lies on the Saline and Ouachita rivers in Union, Ouachita and neighboring counties, in Southern Arkansas. Much of the land is alluvial, and eventually will become farm land.

The Delta & Pine Land Co. has taken over all holdings, rights and assets of the Mississippi Delta Planting Co., the Lake Vista Plantation Co. and the Triumph Plantation Co., which have gone out of existence with closing of the deal. The money involved was not announced. The Delta company was owned largely by British capitalists, who represented \$50,000,000 worth of capital. The sawmill the company operated is to be continued by the new owners, whose organization is one of the old and well-known ones of the South.

Batesville, Ark., business men numbering 110 will make a 10-day automobile tour in 30 cars after the first of August, visiting biggest farms and plantations in Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi to view different farming and livestock raising methods proving highly successful in the delta land region. The itinerary is being mapped out by Dr. E. R. Lloyd, farm development agent of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

Agricultural forces, dealers and manufacturers have mapped out the unique plan of a buy-a-fence campaign throughout Mississippi for this fall. Details have not been announced but one of the bits of work will be a survey by county farm agents to find what farms seriously need fences and to direct campaign gunnery at them. The agricultural forces are helping because good fencing increases farm values, saves forage, saves labor because stock gathers its own food and is otherwise of big value to successful agriculture. The State Hardware Dealers' Association recently adopted resolutions to support the movement. The tentative date of the campaign is September 8-12.

Sixty-two new factories and business houses representing a capital of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 have either opened branches in Memphis or have moved headquarters to this city since the first of the year, according to a report compiled by Mark Fenton, Industrial Commissioner of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

The number and capital does not include Memphis concerns which have enlarged plants, moved to new quarters or increased capital, nor does it include a new \$1,000,000 packing plant to be built here.

The largest of the industrial acquisition is the \$500,000 plant of the Shelby Cotton Oil Mills in South Memphis, which is an adjunct of Swift & Company.

A considerable number of the firms that have located here made a survey of conditions during the war. They represent virtually every sort of enterprise. While quite a few obtained quarters already constructed, several will have entirely new places of business. Beside these, it is estimated that more than 400 dwellings have been, will be or are planned for construction this year.

Mississippi Returning to Tobacco Raising.

Jackson, Miss., July 19—[Special.]—Growing of fine cigarette tobacco in the territory near Meridian is on a rapid increase, and the crop this year, just marketed, totals approximately 500,000 pounds. It brought \$200,000.

Upward of 2000 acres were planted in tobacco this season, much of the land that had been used for cotton being changed over to tobacco, and farmers are well pleased with the results.

Last year only about 800 acres were planted. The Pachuta territory, where the tobacco was first grown, continues to be the center of the industry, which is spreading to adjoining counties, where suitable soils are found.

The counties of Lauderdale, Wayne and Clarke have been found best suited to the crop, and the acreage is expected to show another large increase next season, as financial returns are very satisfactory.

Buyers for large Eastern firms spent several days in the tobacco territory this season aiding county agents in showing the farmers how to handle the crop for the market.

Tobacco is just coming in in Mississippi as an important commercial crop, although in ante-bellum times there were patches on nearly every large plantation in the State for home consumption, and it grew well.

Dallas Has Tremendous Jobbing Trade, Totaling More than \$415,000,000 Annually.

Dallas, Tex., July 11.—[Special.]—The jobbing business of Dallas aggregates more than \$415,000,000 annually, according to extensive survey recently completed. These figures do not include any retail business houses but cover only the Dallas distributing business, and are based on the business done the past 12 months. A feature of the Dallas market is that a failure here in any line is practically unknown. A skeletonized tabulation of the extensive distributing business done follows:

Building materials: Dallas distributes annually approximately \$37,000,000 worth of building material. Of this paint, glass and varnish, wall paper, etc., are placed at \$10,000,000; plumbing, \$2,000,000; structural steel, \$2,000,000; elevators, \$500,000; brick, \$1,500,000; interlocking and other tile, \$300,000; roofing material aside from those distributed by lumber yards, \$750,000; output of planing mills, \$500,000, and lumber yards handling general building material, \$20,000,000.

Farm implements and machinery: Estimated at \$30,000,000, making Dallas rank second in the United States, second to Kansas City. In tractors, however, Dallas leads the nation. Tractor business is expected to reach \$4,000,000 this year. A heavy distribution of binders to take care of the exceptionally heavy grain crops is a feature of this year's business. A total of 500,000 wagons are sold annually.

In machinery: With two big plants here Texas leads the world in the manufacture of gin machinery. The gin and mill supplies distributed annually here are placed at \$4,500,000. Since Texas produces one-fifth of the world's cotton much of the output remains in the State, but the trade territories of local concerns includes Siberia, India, and South America.

Dallas leads the world in the manufacture and distribution of saddlery and harness. Annual business is \$7,000,000.

Annual output of Dallas' three crude oil refineries, with a total daily run of more than 25,000 barrels, is \$35,000,000. Two additional refineries are soon to be located here.

Additional lines in which Dallas holds a prominent place are automobiles with sales of \$35,000,000 for the 12 months ending June 30; motor trucks, with a distribution of \$2,500,000 annually; tires and accessories, \$33,000,000; news print and fine paper, \$1,750,000 annually, and wrapping paper, paper bags, etc., \$4,000,000; office supplies, \$4,000,000; furniture, trunks, bags, coffins and undertakers' supplies, \$3,500,000; hardware and heavy machinery, \$8,000,000.

Other figures compiled show dry goods \$50,000,000, to which might be added \$3,500,000, representing the portion of the output of local factories making overalls, middie blouses, etc.; musical goods, \$1,000,000; jewelry and optical goods, \$3,000,000; sporting goods, \$5,000,000; film supplies and theater equipment, \$10,000,000; food products—wholesale grocers—\$32,500,000; wholesale produce, \$5,000,000; local packing houses and wholesale distributing offices for non-resident packers, \$20,000,000; cottonseed products, \$25,000,000 annually; flour mills, \$13,000,000; candy factories, \$1,750,000; feed and grain, \$3,500,000; field and garden seed, \$10,000,000 annually; soda fountain supplies, \$2,500,000; wholesale drug business, \$5,000,000; textbooks and miscellaneous books, \$3,000,000 annually; electrical goods, \$6,500,000; hide and wool industry, \$3,000,000; manufacturing or jobbing of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, \$1,000,000; about \$700,000 worth of photographs and barber supplies are distributed annually, and florists and nursery stock dealers report jobbing business of \$100,000 annually. Approximately \$2,250,000 worth of bags, sacks, etc., are distributed annually. These totals together with a close estimate of the jobbing business on sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, box manufacturers, advertising novelties, artificial limbs and scores of minor lines will place the annual jobbing business of Dallas at more than \$415,000,000 annually.

Hedrick Coal & Lumber Co. Incorporated.

Several thousand acres of coal and timber land in Marion county, Tennessee, will be developed by the Hedrick Coal & Lumber Co. of Chattanooga, which has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$500,000. W. C. Hedrick, Carter Lynch, L. G. Phillips, J. J. Lynch and J. S. Rogers will organize the company.

Texas to Have Great Automobile Speedway.

Dalworth, Tex., July 19.—[Special.]—At this point, just half-way between Dallas and Fort Worth and only 15 miles from each city, there will be built an automobile speedway by the Dalworth Park and Racetrack Co. It will be constructed of brick. The project has been financed and it is planned to have the track finished by November 1.

The track is to be one and one-half miles in circumference, three-eighths miles longer than the Indianapolis speedway, giving Texas the largest speedway in the country. Two grandstands are to be constructed, having a seating capacity of 50,000 people. A judges' stand will be built between the two grandstands.

While the speedway will be ready for racing by fall, work on the grandstand will not be completed until next spring. In all, the enterprise will entail an expenditure of approximately \$150,000 when complete.

The company is backed by automobile men, and all money necessary for the building and maintaining has been secured and no stock will be offered on the market.

Sixty-five acres of land were purchased from A. E. Mangold of Dallas for a consideration of \$20,000. Other purchases to complete the site will be made, giving the company a total of about 80 acres in all.

It is the plan to open the track with speed stunts staged by some of the most famous of racers before the end of the year. The company is planning to develop the racing sport in this section of the country and stage races second to none in the United States.

Other features, hotels to accommodate visitors, natatorium, will later be constructed adjacent to the speedway.

Large Daily Output of Bricks at Ferris, Tex.

Ferris, Tex., July 12.—[Special.]—From a small beginning made several years ago the brick manufacturing business of Ferris has grown until the town now has the distinction of being the second largest in the matter of daily output of bricks. Over 10,000,000 common building bricks are manufactured in Ferris each month, and when the seventh plant is completed this summer this will be increased to nearly 14,000,000.

The only other town that produces more brick than Ferris is Coffeyville, Kans., which manufactures mostly paving brick.

It was only about 27 years ago that Capt. J. T. Hurst and Tom Pogue of Dallas started the brick industry at Ferris. They put in a plant with a capacity of 40,000 bricks a day. They failed to obtain enough land on which to operate, and the plant had to close down.

T. T. Cole of Ferris then realized the value of the land and the possibilities of the brickmaking industry, and purchased large tracts surrounding the plant. It was really Mr. Cole who founded the industry. He is now the largest operator in Ferris, and three of his sons are now managing three of the largest plants. The industry has grown so rapidly that many people of Texas do not know that such an enormous manufacturing center exists in the State.

It is said the supply of material used in the making of the brick is inexhaustible. The stratum of blue shale runs through a valley just northeast of town for several miles. In many places it is only two or three feet under ground, and has been found as far down as 80 feet. The plants are all located within a radius of three miles, and all use practically the same methods of manufacture.

Wooden Shipbuilding Thrives in American Shipyards.

Washington states that the month of June showed a much larger proportion of wooden ships over steel than was the case for either April or May. According to figures filed with the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, 39 wooden seagoing ships were built in June and 72 steel. In May there was 20 seagoing wooden ships and 84 steel ones, and in April the numbers were 30 wooden seagoing against 75 steel. During the 12 months ending June, 1919, 481 wooden seagoing ships were built with a gross tonnage of over 1,000,000, and during the same period 656 steel ships were built with a gross tonnage of about 2,700,000. These figures indicate that wooden shipbuilding is thriving in American shipyards.

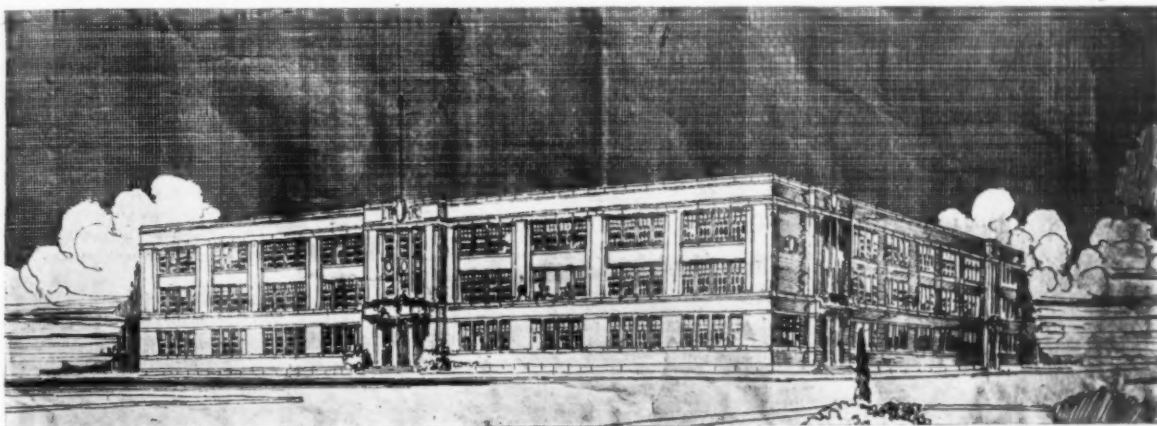
\$500,000 HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING FOR HOUSTON.

Houston, Tex., July 19—[Special.]—Plans for the construction of a new \$500,000 Central High School as adopted by the Houston School Board call for one of the most modern and complete public school establishments in the United States. The building, which is to replace the Central High School recently destroyed by fire, will be constructed of reinforced concrete and brick. Simplicity in design and utility in construction will be its chief features.

The building, containing 138 rooms, will consist of three great wings built around an open court. Provision has been made for adding a fourth wing to the structure at some future time, which

will complete the square. It will have a large auditorium on the interior court and connected with the main building. Each of the three wings to be constructed now will be 250 feet in length. There will be three stories and a basement, 60 recitation rooms, four large study halls, and the building will accommodate 2800 pupils without overcrowding.

Construction is to commence immediately. A school bond issue of \$700,000 has been voted by Houston, and the total funds available for the construction of the building and the installing of necessary equipment is more than \$800,000. Sanguinet, Staats & Gottlieb of Houston and Ft. Worth are the architects.



\$500,000 CENTRAL HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING FOR HOUSTON, TEX. A MOST COMPLETE AND MODERN STRUCTURE.

Building Activities in Houston.

Houston, Tex., July 18—[Special.]—With the removal of building restrictions which were imposed during the war, Houston architects have announced the completion of plans which call for the erection of many large substantial apartment-houses and residences in Houston. Real estate activity in Houston and Harris county has experienced a decided upward trend since the signing of the armistice, and contractors predict a marked increase in their trade.

Contracts amounting to approximately \$120,000 have been awarded by Finger & Bailey, architects. Their plans call for the erection of apartments to cost, respectively, \$50,000, \$38,000, \$17,000 and \$12,000. Also, a residence to cost approximately \$25,000.

Jones & Tabor, architects, have completed a storage garage to cost approximately \$36,000. The architects also are planning for the erection of a brick-vener apartment in the business district of Houston, and plans have been submitted for the construction of several large offices in towns within 100 miles of Houston.

Houston Expects Great Industrial Expansion from Utilization of Ship Channel.

Houston, Tex., July 19—[Special.]—The utilization of the Houston Ship Channel as a deep-water outlet to the Gulf of Mexico and the further deepening and widening of the channel, which will commence within a short time, will mean the establishment of great manufacturing industries along the water front, Houston business men believe. To meet this new industrial expansion public service corporations are planning to furnish motive power for these new enterprises.

The Houston Lighting & Power Co. contemplates extensions along the north side of the channel, the project to entail an outlay of approximately \$500,000. The prospects are for a great increase in refineries and mills along the channel, and the power company plans to furnish motive power for the new projects. It is understood that a large portion of the manufacturing concerns will rely on electric-driven machinery to turn out their products.

The money for the extensions proposed by the Houston Lighting & Power Co. will be raised by the sale of \$483,000 of bonds.

The issue will be a new one and will raise the company's bonded indebtedness from \$1,903,000 to \$2,386,000, officials of the company said.

Texas Kaolin for Fine Pottery.

Leakey, Tex., July 19—[Special.]—Frank A. Sebring of Sebring, Ohio, and associates have acquired the lease of the large kaolin deposits situated near here from the Lone Star Kaolin Co. of Chicago. These deposits are owned by the Dodge Estate of Council Bluffs, Iowa. It is planned by Mr. Sebring and associates to build a railroad from Uvalde, on the Southern Pacific, to Leakey, and to develop the deposits on an extensive scale.

Mr. Sebring owns several potteries, and, together with his associates and affiliated interests, he is said to control 75 per cent. of the pottery business in the United States. He has visited the kaolin deposits here several times, has burned the kaolin in his own kilns and is thoroughly informed of its qualities, which are said to be the equal of the finest imported china clays.

Carbonizing Lignite Plant for Texas.

Waco, Tex., July 19—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Lignite Operators' Association of Texas, just held here, plans were adopted for adding \$50,000 to the Federal Government appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction of a carbonizing lignite plant here. The by-products of tar and gas are to be taken care of by plants erected by individuals and corporations.

The use of the carbonized lignite in briquets for domestic and smelting purposes will open a new market for the Texas lignite. It is believed that the lignite will make better iron in the smelter than the ordinary Pennsylvania coke, and Government experiments show that it can be used successfully in the iron furnaces of East Texas.

A plant is planned by the University of Texas to use the by-product of tar for dyeing purposes. The gas will be piped by the Texas Power & Light Co. for domestic use in the city of Waco. Private capital will erect a plant for converting the carbonized lignite into briquets for commercial use.

J. C. McKay of Dallas was re-elected president of the association.

Factory Planned for Manufacture of Airplane Safety Device.

Wichita Falls, Tex., July 18.—[Special.]—Plans are well advanced by W. A. Uttz and associates for the construction of a plant for the manufacture of a safety appliance for airplanes. Mr. Uttz, who was formerly an inspector of airplanes for the United States Air Service, is the inventor of the device. He asserts that it has been put to practical test and proved successful. It is in the nature of parachutes that may be attached to airplanes. The parachute is double. The larger of the two, which lets the passenger or passengers to the ground at the gentle speed of four miles an hour, is folded under the fuselage, or body of the plane, at the center of gravity. Attached to this, but folded up and packed at the tail of the plane, underneath, is a smaller parachute, the operation of which is controlled by a lever close to the pilot's hand.

In cases of fire, damage to the ship or a fall out of control, the pilot presses this release, which permits the smaller parachute to spread. The wind blast on this parachute drags the other from its place and the bigger parachute takes the pilot, sent an all, from the disabled ship.

The release of the seat automatically after the smaller parachute is put in operation is ingenious. It is taken over a stream hinged releasing track running the length of the fuselage on top. The danger of a parachute not opening, common when a jump is made from a disabled plane, is eliminated and the chance of the falling ship fouling the parachute is taken away by the release from the end of the tail, which is always above the nose in a fall. To get the pilot out of the rudder's way, double rudders, such as are common on the big bombing planes, are used, and the release is made between them.

New High Density Press for Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—To meet the demand for increased facilities at Atlanta for the preparation of cotton for direct shipment overseas, the Atlantic Compress Co. will install a new press with high-density appliance at its Edgewood avenue plant, thus doubling its capacity, increasing its output of high-density cotton from 800 to 1600 bales per day. Announcement of this improvement, which will represent an outlay of approximately \$80,000 and will be completed by September, has just been made by Capt. J. C. Haskell, president of the Atlantic Compress Co.

This improvement is a recognition of Atlanta's growing importance as a cotton center, and at the same time it will contribute materially to Atlanta's facilities for handling business of this character. The preparation of cotton at interior points for direct shipment without any additional handling is of great advantage to all concerned in the movement, as it tends to relieve the pressure at the ports and enables the shipper to get a through bill of lading for his cotton from Atlanta to the foreign port.

The Atlantic Compress Co.'s big plant is one of the important factors in Atlanta's position as a cotton-handling point. In addition to the two high density presses it has another press, giving it a total capacity of 3000 bales per day for ordinary compression, while its warehouses of approved construction and equipped with the most modern devices for sprinkling furnish first-class insurance against the fire hazard.

The Land Purchase at Baton Rouge, La.

Aluminum Company of America.

E. S. Ficke, Vice-President.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Acknowledging yours of the 24th of June, the Aluminum Ore Co. of East St. Louis, Ill., has purchased a tract of about 100 acres of land near Baton Rouge, La., which it expects to use for the transfer and storage of bauxite from ocean vessels to river barges. The ore company has no plans at present for building docks or terminals, and it will probably be some time before it makes any improvements on this property.

As stated in the telegram of June 23, there is absolutely no truth in the report that the Aluminum Ore Co. proposes to build a manufacturing plant at Baton Rouge.

E. S. FICKE.

Peach Growers' Organization Will Manufacture Crates.

With a view to minimizing the loss from fruit in transit, there has been organized at Macon, Ga., the National Crate & Cushion Co., the membership consisting chiefly of peach growers of that State.

To accomplish its purpose, the company plans to provide a sufficient quantity of satisfactory peach crates to take care of the constantly increasing peach crop of Georgia, and has secured full control of a patented cushion cover, the rights on which were heretofore leased to crate manufacturers throughout the country. Any profits resulting from the operation of the crate factories, which are running on a co-operative basis, will be returned at the end of the season to the various members of the peach growers' organization. There are at present two factories at work on the manufacture of the crates and the covers—one, at Montezuma, Ga., considered especially favorably located because of its proximity to the timber resources of Georgia, as well as being in the heart of the peach belt. The other is located at Midville, in Burke county, an excellent timber section assuring to the factories a plentiful supply of raw material for many years. The announced policy of the National Crate & Cushion Co. is to fill first the crate requirements of its stockholding members, retaining a satisfactory emergency surplus supply, then from the remainder of the total production of 4,500,000 crates yearly to supply any growers who are not members of the association.

The personnel back of the company is considered particularly strong, inasmuch as its officers and directors are men of experience and stability in the financial, commercial and industrial life of their respective communities. The vice-president is C. O. Roberts, president of Roberts Bros., wholesale canners of Baltimore, Md. One of the directors is John W. Martin, Mayor of Jacksonville.

While the activities of the company are at present confined largely to the State of Georgia, their expectations are later to take in growers in Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

New Paint Manufacturing Plant Proposed for Birmingham District.

The Allen-Oden Ore Co. of Birmingham, Ala., has been organized with an authorized capital of \$50,000, to manufacture and sell umber, one of the most valuable bases in the manufacture of paint. The company has purchased the mineral and fee-simple rights to 60 acres of land located about one mile from the L. & N. Railroad at Mt. Pinson, in Jefferson county, Ala. It is estimated that there are approximately one million tons of the ore within 50 feet of the surface.

The necessary machinery and equipment to mine, grind and market this umber will be installed at a cost of \$12,000 to \$15,000. It is stated that the umber is of a superior grade and marketable at \$50 to \$85 per ton. According to analysis made by some of the research laboratories, it is pronounced of equal grade to the best American umber, and compares favorably with umber that is imported into this country at a much higher price, to be used in the manufacture of paint.

The Road Led South, and Here's the Result.

Memphis, Tenn., July 16.—[Special.]—In last October Manager J. D. Clarkson of the Jefferson Davis Highway Association was in northern North Dakota, where he came upon Ole Hanson, a farmer. Hanson disliked the long winters and so much cold weather, and was figuring on going to California. Mr. Clarkson had quite a talk with him.

In January Manager Clarkson ran across Hanson in De Soto Parish, Louisiana. Here's Hanson's explanation:

"Well, it was this way," he remarked. "After I talked to you up in North Dakota I wandered on to the Jefferson Davis Highway and noticed the blue and white signs pointing the way. I just followed them along and they led me right here to De Soto Parish. I found the land I wanted, the climate was fine, and the people were finer. So I let them take my \$25,000 in exchange for some land, and here I am, safe and sound for the rest of my life."

Appeal to Mob Spirit Arouses Resentment of Florida Press.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 19.—[Special.]—While acting as official arbitrator, appointed by resolution passed during the recent session of the Florida Legislature in connection with the strike of phosphate miners throughout the mining regions of this State, Governor S. J. Catts threw fuel upon the flames in an address delivered by him to over 1000 people at Tampa on July 14, when he openly declared his sympathies were with the strikers and urged that the charters of the phosphate mining companies be declared forfeited, on the grounds that they would not recognize the miners' unions.

This address of the Governor was received throughout the State with a feeling of awe on the part of all serious-minded citizens, as they realized the general unrest in labor circles throughout the nation and felt that such remarks emanating from the chief executive of the great Commonwealth would, instead of bringing order, induce further chaos, and in all probability bring other industries into the matter.

In commenting upon the address and its immediate effects, the leading newspapers of Florida, including the Tampa Tribune, Florida Times-Union, Florida Metropolis, Miami Metropolis and others, several of which have in the past defended the Governor for many of his erratic actions, boldly denounced his utterances as pure Bolshevism, and issued for the purpose of furthering his candidacy for the United States Senate. The Tampa Times and Tribune states editorially that the "Governor violated the sense of his appointment as arbitrator, and his address would cause still greater unrest throughout the State," and advised that the differences between the operators and miners be settled by arbitration, but not with the Governor as one of the arbitrators.

In addressing the strikers in Tampa, Governor Catts announced that he had circulated handbills stating that his sympathies were with them, and he denounced all newspapers in the States as "damned liars" "who could not tell the truth." In this connection it might be stated just what the phosphate miners are on strike for, which is an eight-hour day, recognition of their unions, with a minimum wage of 37 cents per hour for unskilled labor.

Following his vamping outburst in Tampa, Governor Catts came to Jacksonville and on Wednesday, July 16, addressed members of the local labor unions at the Labor Temple, in connection with the firemen's strike now on in this city. During the evening, and shortly before his appearance, he held a conference with the striking firemen to hear their side of the question, and then, never hearing the city's side of the case, denounced the City Commission and the entire city government as "incapable," "plutocratic," etc., and declared that all city affairs should come under the supervision of the Governor, when he would soon put a stop to such actions. He further declared he had no friends among the banking fraternity, as they were "plutocrats" and that all men who had money were in the same class.

In closing his address, the Governor urged the firemen and other union men to elect men to the city, county, State and national government who were favorable to their cause.

In commenting upon the Governor's Tampa address, a prominent attorney of Jacksonville stated today that the Governor was misleading the miners and other union men when he urged the annulment of the charters of the operators, which, he stated, could not be done except where it was shown that they had violated some law on the statute books. "In the phosphate miners' strike the operators have violated no such law, as the question is purely one of more money, less hours and recognition of a union. There is no penalty provided for the closing down of a mine on account of a strike, and in truth, the Governor is bounden by virtue of his office to give protection to the operators if they request same in the event their properties are endangered by the strikers and they desire to operate with strike-breakers."

Instead of endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the various strikes through arbitration, the Governor has furthered the strikes by openly sympathizing with them, regardless of whether they are right or wrong, and it is understood a movement is on foot to have a special session of the Legislature called for the purpose of forcing him out of office.

The Florida Metropolis says "the Governor is trying to get to the Senate by the prejudice route."

[Never was there a time when public officials needed to be more careful in their language and actions than at present, nor when

it was more supremely important that law and order should be upheld, and this includes the protection of property and the protection of every man in his right to work without fear or hindrance by any organization of any kind. Entirely without regard to what may be the merits of the dispute between the phosphate operators and their employees, any suggestion of annulling the charters of the phosphate companies is a direct slap at the integrity and the safety of the charter of every business organization in the State. It is an appeal to the mob spirit, to the Bolshevistic element at a time when it is the duty of public officials and business men everywhere to do their utmost to allay irritation and to bring about a peaceful and harmonious settlement without giving up principle. However strong may be the views of anyone in regard to the right of men to organize in labor unions, there are, on the other hand, men who do not want to belong to labor unions. They want their own individuality, and if they prefer to work on that basis it is the bounden duty of the public officials to protect them from the hostility of labor-union officials.

Regardless of the question at issue between the phosphate operators and their employees, it is the duty of the officials of Florida to see that law and order are maintained and to see that everything possible is done to bring about a peaceable settlement without any threat against business interests or against labor. Every threat such as Governor Catts is reported to have made only intensifies the situation, helps to create anarchy and injures every interest in the State of Florida, and, indeed, injures every interest in the country at a time when the utmost care is needed in the guidance of national affairs.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

Aluminum Ore Co. Developments at Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge, La., July 28.—[Special.]—The Aluminum Ore Co. of East St. Louis, Ill., of which C. B. Fox is president, has completed the purchase of two tracts of land here, one of 92 acres and another of 135 acres, making a total of 227 acres, at \$350 per acre, on which it is understood here they will build a large smelting plant. The property fronts on the Mississippi River in North Baton Rouge, and adjoins the right of way of two railroads, thus enabling the company to get both water and rail transportation.

It is understood here that the company will bring ore here in ocean vessels from British Guiana, and that the aluminum pigs will be smelted at the plant to be built here. Docks for handling the ore will also be constructed. The company will operate a line of barges for the shipment of aluminum pig from their Baton Rouge plant north on the Mississippi River, as well as operate their vessels in the interest of merchandise importation and exportation shipments to and from terminals and as between intermediate points, this point being the terminal for importation as well as exportation.

Most Successful Sheep-Raising Season Closing in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., July 14.—[Special.]—Mississippi's most successful sheep-raising season since the Civil War, when the State was a heavy producer of wool and mutton, is drawing to a close, and prospects for the next year are much better than those of the present one.

South Mississippi counties were the heaviest wool shippers this season. Pearl River county shipped 60,000 pounds, or three carloads, valued at \$30,000. Harrison county shipped 20,000 pounds. Many other smaller shipments went forward, and excellent prices were received.

Eight pure-bred Shropshire rams have been brought into Pike county, the sons of Bristol Royal, a famous imported English sire, and said to be the finest rams ever brought into the State. Individual farmers bought them. Thirty per cent. of the flocks in this county are headed by pure-bred rams.

Yazoo county, where the Lamb Club originated, is buying 300 ewes and rams for various farmers in the county, and the Lamb Club boys and girls will continue their good work.

Very little trouble has been reported lately from stray curs, chiefly because public sentiment is turning against them as the sheep industry grows.

It is considered probable that the January session of the legislature will pass a stringent dog law, and give the industry another impetus.

Florida Purchase Centennial Commission Preparing Way for Event.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 16.—[Special].—Created by an act of the Florida Legislature at its recent session, the Florida Purchase Centennial Commission, comprised of W. G. Borein, W. A. Blount, C. M. Cooper, W. A. McWilliams and George W. Allen, is now actively preparing the way for the preliminary matters in connection with the staging of the great exposition, which will be held in some large city of the State beginning November 11, 1921. At a meeting in the near future definite plans for organizing a Centennial Corporation to aid in the financing of the project will be decided upon.

That a great exposition held in the State of Florida during the winter months will be an excellent inducement for visitors from other States to come to Florida at the season when their respective communities are covered with snow and ice is granted by hundreds of Northern residents who spend much of their time in the State, and that an exposition commemorating the Florida Purchase from Spain, July 16, 1821, will be doubly attractive is shown by the enthusiastic endorsement given the project throughout the South as well as in other parts of the nation.

In naming and creating the Florida Purchase Centennial Exposition Commission, the Florida Legislature in this act declares in part as follows: That there is hereby created a Board of Commission known as the Florida Centennial Exposition Commission, which said commission shall consist of the following members, namely, W. G. Borein, W. A. Blount, C. M. Cooper, W. A. McWilliams and George W. Allen. That said commission is hereby vested with full power to undertake, inaugurate, create, perfect, complete, supervise, manage, control, regulate and direct an International Exposition, which is hereby authorized to be held in the State of Florida, dedicated on July 16, 1921, and inaugurated on "Victory Day," November 11, 1922, in commemoration of the Florida Purchase Centennial, at such point in the State of Florida as said commission may select.

That said commission is hereby fully authorized to represent and act for the State of Florida in asking for, receiving and handling such appropriations by the United States Congress as said Congress of the United States may make, grant, appropriate or allow toward or in aid of the International Fair heretofore mentioned in this act, and said commission is fully authorized to ask for, receive and accept such appropriations upon such terms and conditions as it may deem necessary or proper, and the said commission is hereby authorized to go in person or by their duly appointed representatives before the United States Congress for the purpose of seeking and requesting appropriations for said International Fair.

In the selection of the commissioners the Florida Legislature named men whose interest in the growth and development of the State is generally known, W. A. Blount being one of the trustees for the Henry M. Flagler estate; C. M. Cooper, one of the most prominent lawyers of Jacksonville; W. G. Borein, one of the foremost capitalists and business men on the East coast, and Messrs. McWilliams and Allen being as prominently known throughout the State in business affairs.

In connection with the creation of the commission, the Legislature also adopted a memorial to Congress requesting financial aid toward furthering the exposition, calling attention to the fact that the United States is now going out into the world markets for trade, especially in Latin American countries, and that with the co-operation of South American, Central American countries and those in the West Indies in this exposition, it would tend to bring this country and those nations closer in a bond of mutual understanding and increased reciprocal trade.

Staged at the time of year when more than a million visitors are sojourning in Florida, the exposition would be the means of their familiarizing themselves with every section of the State through the exposition as a medium, and would also bring to their attention the enormous opportunities and possibilities in foreign trade with Latin-American countries.

Direct shipment of cotton from Athens to foreign ports, without the necessity for any handling at the American port from which the cotton is forwarded, will be possible within a few weeks as the result of the installation of a high density appliance at the Athens (Ga.) plant of the Atlantic Compress Co. The installation will represent an outlay of approximately \$35,000.

Bristol's Industrial Expansion Typical of New Methods Southern Communities Employ.

Bristol, Tenn., July 10.—[Special].—The industrial growth and activities of Bristol are of interest as typifying the progress under way in communities all over the South. A steady advance is being made, new industries coming in and those established growing in capacity, under conservative scientific effort, by the directing and sustaining forces of local commercial bodies.

As never before, in every section of the South, the effort is getting away from the general and concentrating on the concrete. Instead of "shelling the woods" with wild enthusiasm and boundless hope, the gunners of today are sharp-shooters, with range-finders, and a very definite object in mind. The advantage, even the necessity, for the industrial survey is becoming more widely understood and acted upon everywhere. The present-day seeker after new industries does not draw on imagination nor expect the fulfilment of mere dreams. It is becoming more and more a case of careful examination of conditions—what the freight rates are, for raw materials and the finished product; what climatic advantage is possessed; what is the labor supply, now and to meet increasing demands, and new industries are today locating where a satisfactory showing is possible as affecting the cost sheet and the market for the products.

This is the outstanding fact in the field of endeavor for industrial expansion, a fact becoming more and more recognized as well by commercial bodies as by those at the head of industrial affairs. The result should be the elimination of the all-too-numerous failures which have blighted new industries and new towns, too, where in the past they have come into being through haphazard effort and unsubstantial hope.

With an elevation of 1900 feet, climatic conditions are highly favorable for manufacturing, notably of cotton goods; so there is a big hosiery mill in operation, three garment factories—overalls, pants, and work shirts, and a dress factory, now installing machinery, will be in operation in a few weeks.

The Chamber of Commerce is working on prospects, with expectations of success, which include a knitting mill for the manufacture of underwear, two additional hosiery mills, a yarn mill and an apron factory, which would be a branch of a New York apparel manufactory.

Other industries here are of varied character. The Schieren's, of Brooklyn and New York, have an old established and extensive tannery and dye extract plant. Availability of timber materials has likewise made possible the establishment of an important wood pulp plant, in operation for many years. A paper box factory is one of the possibilities of the near future.

As throughout the mountain regions of the South, the best of American labor is available here—the supply keeping pace with the demand—by which men and families are drawn from their mountain homes as the requirements become known.

Bristol estimates its present population at 20,000, an increase of 6000 from the census figures of 1910. Municipal and public improvements now under way to meet increased needs, include extension of water system, sewerage system, street paving, railroad terminals, etc., aggregating in estimated cost about \$1,000,000.

A problem which confronts the Chamber of Commerce just now is how to secure desirable sites for new industries. A scarcity is reported by Secretary Roberts. This important question has been worked out elsewhere by united effort on the part of property owners and organization officials, as it has been found that cities with readily available sites for new industries have an initial advantage over other cities that is not readily overcome.

New West Virginia Lumber Enterprise.

Capitalized at \$250,000, the Meadow Mountain Lumber Co. will be organized to develop timber land and manufacture lumber in West Virginia. This company has been chartered with offices at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and its incorporators are J. C. Myers of White Sulphur Springs; J. A. and H. V. Viquesney and J. A. Campbell of Bellington, W. Va., and J. W. Powell of Washington, D. C.

New

Prize Speech on New Orleans.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 1—[Special].—At the recent convention of real estate agents held here a silver cup was offered for the best five-minute talk by a representative of an American city. The prize was won by Meyer Eiseman of New Orleans, whose speech follows:

"New Orleans, the metropolis of the South, the city of new opportunities, has always been a tower of strength in the support of Americanism.

"She has repelled the invasion of plague and pestilence imported from foreign shores; she has kept the flood-waters of your 32 Mississippi Valley States off of her alluvial farm lands, and after each trial she has emerged stronger and more glorious and better fitted to fight the battle of industrial and economic advancement.

"Picture in your mind a fan—New Orleans its handle—the ribs to the East represented by the Ohio and its tributaries extending to the coal fields of Pittsburgh and the Alleghenies—the ribs to the West represented by the Missouri and its tributaries extending through the golden grain fields to Denver and the Rockies, and the principal rib, the majestic Mississippi, winding her way through the heart of the Valley to the twin cities and the ore fields of the Great Lakes. This picture typifies the Mississippi Valley with New Orleans its gateway to the markets of the world. Taking advantage of her unparalleled geographical position, she has at all times risen to her opportunities.

"She has fostered and brought to realization that long-dreamed-of revival of inland water transportation, so that these God-given highways of commerce may once more be used to transport the products of the Valley to her. They are received at her 30-mile protected harbor, stored in steel and concrete sheds, commodity and cotton warehouses and grain elevators, representing an expenditure of over \$100,000,000, all publicly owned, thence moved by the Public Belt Railroad at a cost of \$2 per car to the various trunk lines for distribution; but should the products be consigned to foreign shores, her steamship lines, by the use of the Panama Canal, will place them on the western coast of South America, the Orient or any other port in the world with the facility brought about by the co-ordination of river, rail-terminal and steamship facilities.

"The Industrial Canal, or inner harbor, six miles long with locks 1000 feet long, and massive concrete warehouses, costing \$25,000,000, all publicly owned, now nearing completion, are the master links in the magic chain of port development that is destined to change the trade routes of the Mississippi Valley from the eastern seaboard to its natural gateway—New Orleans.

"Her house is in order to handle this commerce of the Valley, and that the world may know what she has accomplished she is conducting a great national advertising campaign, inviting inspection and investment. As a fitting climax to this national publicity, the Associated Ad Clubs of the World will hold their convention in New Orleans in September, which will be followed in October by the World's Cotton Conference. These two international organizations have selected New Orleans as their meeting place so that they may learn at first-hand what have been the contributing factors in the development of the second port of the United States.

"She has more than kept pace with the civic, educational, social and economic conditions of the time, and we find today magnificent schools and municipal buildings, splendid clubhouses and edifices for social and cultural advancement; but over and above all these we find the home life and the strength of character so moulded among its people that she boasts of home surroundings and hospitality unsurpassed by any city in the Union.

"The greatest gas, oil, sulphur, alluvial and salt deposits in the world are at her doors. Natural gas will soon be piped to her manufactories, supplying the world's cheapest fuel. Her farms produce four crops annually, and when your fields are crowned with snow we are basking in God's sunshine and keeping your tables supplied with green vegetables and luscious fruits. New Orleans is the market-basket of the Mississippi Valley. Her climate makes her as well the winter capital and convention city of America, with neither extremes of heat nor cold, her citizens and visitors enjoy 12 months of outdoor life.

"Come to Dixie. Welcome to New Orleans. Many of you have been there and will go again. We are proud of all of your cities, of your brave men and noble women, your sacrifices, your

struggles, your successes. But we are prouder still of that broad American spirit which stirs you to unite with me in doing justice to loyal-hearted, open-handed, sunny-browed, divinely-blessed, good old New Orleans."

Movement to Establish Livestock Market in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., July 5—[Special].—There is a well-defined movement for the establishment of a livestock market in Memphis. Large shipments from the lower Mississippi Valley region, which have grown in such volume in recent months to cause this center to be a formidable competitor to the great stock-producing centers of the Central States, have created a real demand for big marketing facilities. Officials of the Chamber of Commerce, headed by H. O. Pate, market specialist, who formerly was with the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, are the prime movers toward adding a third great market to those of cotton and lumber already established here.

In the last five years the livestock industry has been growing rapidly in this region, and by providing adequate marketing facilities it is the belief that huge shipments can be diverted from Northern markets to a nearer-home market, with its money-saving feature for both marketers and farmers.

The Memphis need is for larger stockyards and more commission houses, the paramount idea now being that they should operate separately with the yards, providing facilities which would draw to Memphis the huge shipments now going through.

"One of the requisites for obtaining such market facilities," said Mr. Pate, "is serious consideration of the project by business men who can make it possible to handle record shipments expected this fall. If Memphis could handle these shipments, it would go far toward diverting the business from the North and starting marketing on a good foundation, thereby insuring a development running hand in hand with the insured development of the livestock industry in territory that is distinctly Memphis territory."

The development in cattle raising has been almost as great as that of the hog industry, while both are just starting—just coming through the period of infancy. When it reaches the point that all indications herald—say in the next 10 or 15 or 20 years—it seems likely the region will be the leading cattle-producing country of the United States, and if that is to be the case, a Memphis market must come sooner or later.

Memphis business men who have seen cotton the one big farm product of the South for so many years, and who have seen it pushed closely in late years by alfalfa and corn and wheat and many other food crops, have read the sign of the times and are blazing the way that their city may be prepared to reap the benefits of enterprise and the territory 'round about be given the added stimulus not only of feeding itself, but helping feed the world.

In showing how the industry is growing, Mr. Pate gave figures dating back to 1916. In April of that year Arkansas shipped 11,000 hogs. The next year the number swelled to 20,479. In 1918 the State shipped 20,525 in the one month, and this year 21,555 were marketed in the 30-day period. In the same month Mississippi's record during the four years was 3360, 8766, 10,192 and 27,884, showing that in the fourth year shipments were eight times greater than in the first year.

Tennessee's shipments made a big jump over all previous records last year, judging from the April reports. The record for that month through the last four years was 7159, 8087, 10,679 and 26,471.

During April, 1919, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi shipped 75,910 hogs to the St. Louis market, while many thousands were sent elsewhere, to Chicago chiefly. In May the same States marketed 60,000 hogs in St. Louis, while the March shipments went well over the 100,000 mark, these shipments to St. Louis alone. It was estimated that Mississippi contributed 65,000 of these. Five hundred cars went to St. Louis as against 13 to Memphis, 40 to New Orleans and 61 to Natchez.

From Yazoo County, Miss., which lies in the rich alluvial soil region, \$158,313 in hogs were marketed the first six months of this year. Fifty-six cars were shipped from Oxford from January 1 to May 6, and between 50 and 60 cars were sent from Henry County, Tennessee, during the last shipping season, dating from October to May. In that same period Tiptah County, Mississippi, shipped 70 cars, valued at \$150,000, and Montgomery County marketed 45 cars through Winona, Miss.

RAILROADS

Southern Pacific Report and Discussion of Freight Rates.

The annual report of the Southern Pacific Company and proprietary companies for the year 1918 shows that the operating revenues, operating expenses and net revenue from their railway operations during the first year of Federal control compared with the last year of private control as follows: Operating revenues, 1918, \$221,611,206.21; 1917, \$193,971,489.54; increase, \$27,639,716.67, or 14.25 per cent.; operating expenses, 1918, \$162,722,371.84; 1917, \$120,601,822.82; increase, \$42,120,549.02, or 34.93 per cent.; net revenue from railway operations, 1918, \$58,888,834.37; 1917, \$73,369,666.72; decrease, \$14,480,832.35, or 19.74 per cent.

Continuing, Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors, says that the increase in operating expenses absorbed not only all of the increase in revenue, but \$14,000,000 more. In other words it cost \$1.52 to earn every additional dollar of operating revenues. He also notes that more than \$23,600,000 of the increase in operating expenses was on account of increased wages alone, more than \$6,000,000 for increase cost of fuel and more than \$4,500,000 for increase in costs of other materials. The difference between the total of these items and the total increase in operating expenses was caused in the main by reductions in hours of service, decline in efficiency, etc.

Concerning rates Mr. Kruttschnitt remarks that it is evident from the net income under Federal control during the first quarter of 1919 that the increases in passenger and freight rates made last year are not sufficient now and probably will not be sufficient when the properties are returned to their owners, to pay operating expenses, fixed charges, taxes, and reasonable dividends. "A further increase," he says, "is necessary, unless the volume of traffic should increase to an extent that cannot reasonably be expected," and then he goes on to say:

"The popular impression of the effect of an increase in rates on living costs is grossly exaggerated and there is no doubt that the fear of greatly increasing living costs influenced the public and the Interstate Commerce Commission, through the pressure of public opinion, to deny the petitions of the carriers for higher rates to produce an increase in revenue commensurate with the rises in costs of labor and material. To show how slight a foundation exists for this belief, and how exaggerated is the popular conception of this influence, the following figures are adduced:

"In the period from 1910 to 1919 the price of dressed beef originating in Chicago and transported to New York increased from 22½ cents to 40 cents per pound, or, expressed in our smallest unit of value, 175 mills, while the freight rate increased 2.4 mills, or only 1.4 per cent.

"The price per pound of ham and bacon transported between the same points increased 205 mills, whereof the increase in freight rate was responsible for 1½ mills, or only 0.73 per cent.

"The increase in the cost of a suit of underwear transported from Boston to Chicago in the period 1913 to 1919 was 1250 mills, of which the increase in freight rate contributed three mills or 0.25 per cent.

"A pair of shoes transported from Boston to Chicago in the same period increased in price 3500 mills, of which the increase in freight rate was responsible for six mills or 0.16 per cent."

As to these statements Mr. Kruttschnitt remarks that if the dealer should add but one cent in each case to the 1910 prices to reimburse him for the increase cost of his commodity due to increased freight rates, he would grossly overcharge the purchaser in every case. He would make him nearly double the proper amount in the case of a pair of shoes and over six times the proper amount in the case of a pound of ham or bacon."

Cotton Order Withdrawn.

B. L. Winchell, regional director, Southern Region, United States Railroad Administration, Atlanta, Ga., announces the withdrawal of the order instructing that cotton from points west of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Birmingham, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., destined to south Atlantic ports should not be moved except under permits from the Southern Export Committee.

Proposed New Deep Water Port on Gulf of California

Ajo, Ariz., July 16—[Special.]—A survey of a proposed extension of the Tucson, Cornelia & Gila Bend Railroad, to run from Ajo to a point on the Gulf of California, is now being made. This line now runs from Gila, on the main line of the Southern Pacific, to Ajo, 43 miles. The extension will be about 125 miles long. For a considerable part of the distance it will traverse the upper border of Mexico. The same interests that own the New Cornelia Mining Co. are behind the railroad project, it is stated. In connection with the construction of the extension it is planned to develop a new deep-water port at the proposed terminus of the line on the Gulf of California.

To Reorganize Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad.

It is expected that the affairs of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad system will soon be adjusted and the line placed again on a paying basis. The railroad has been in receivers' hands for nearly six years. Reports state that the road will be purchased by one of the larger trunk lines, and its trackage utilized for shortening the route to Texas. It is 311 miles long. The plan is to issue three series of bonds, the total outstanding being reduced to \$12,241,000 as against nearly \$18,000,000 now. Three years is given the creditors and bondholders to work out the plan. The first step was taken recently in Muskogee, when the road was sold to the creditors and stockholders for \$650,000.

Difficult Problems Confronting Railroad in Texas Oil District.

Marshall, Tex., July 18—[Special.]—The Texas & Pacific Railroad is converting all of its locomotives into oil burners, substituting oil for coal on the entire line between New Orleans and El Paso.

On account of the enormous increase of traffic on the Texas & Pacific between Fort Worth and Baird, 140 miles, that division is now being relaid with 85-pound steel, taking the place of the 75-pound rails that are found not suited for the heavy engines that now operate on the line that passes through the oil fields. Most of the division will also be rebalanced. The total cost of the improvements will be about \$850,000.

Congested traffic conditions in the Ranger yards of the Texas & Pacific continue to be the source of much complaint on the part of shippers. In explaining this situation J. L. Lancaster, Federal manager of a group of lines, including the Texas & Pacific, said:

"One day recently at Ranger it was possible to unload but 26 freight cars, while 300 were in the yards waiting to be unloaded.

"There seems to be no solution to our problem in the Ranger district. The railroad is able to ship all supplies ordered, but the lack of storing and labor facilities is the cause of the delay.

"There is a serious shortage of labor. Living conditions about the district are not comfortable, with poor houses and bad drainage and lack of other civic improvements. There are only a small number of men available. Those that are available are not reliable. There are enough jobs in that part of the country to keep any man in employment. Money is easy to pick up. Men work one day and loaf the next. It is hard to operate under these conditions.

"Furthermore, there has been congestion at the stations all during the last two months of rainy spells. The roads have been heavy, and it has been impossible for either trucks or wagons to travel on the roads and deliver the goods."

Avondale Company Buys Three Mills.

Birmingham, Ala., July 22—[Special.]—The Avondale Mills, Birmingham, B. B. Comer, former Governor of Alabama, president, has acquired for about \$3,000,000 the Sycamore (Ala.) Mills and controlling interest in the Pell City (Ala.) Manufacturing Co., and also the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills. These purchases were made from C. E. Riley of Boston. No change in management is intended. The capacity of the Alexander City Mills will be greatly increased, many looms to be added. The Avondale Mills now have nine plants.

Good Roads and Streets

American Road Builders to Hold Big Meeting and Exhibition in Louisville Next February.

The seventeenth annual convention of the American Road Builders' Association will be held at Louisville, Ky., February 9 to 13, 1920.

In connection with this meeting, which will be the tenth American Good Roads Congress, there will also be held the eleventh National Good Roads Show. At the 1918 and 1919 meetings the show feature of the congress was confined to small exhibits that could be accommodated in the hotels in which the meetings were held. The conditions which led to the adoption of this plan no longer existing, it is proposed to make the 1920 show similar to the complete exhibits that were held previous to 1918. Moreover, because of the reawakened interest in road building and the enormous expenditures which are going to be made in the next few years, the officials of the association expect to get together an exhibition that will surpass even those of former years.

The decision to accept the invitation extended by the city of Louisville was reached at a meeting of the board of directors, at which invitations from many other cities were considered. It was felt that Louisville, because of its central location and its accessibility from all parts of the country, would meet the requirements of the 1920 convention better than any other city.

Both the sessions of the convention and the exhibition will be accommodated in the First Regiment Armory. About 53,000 square feet of floor space will be available, and plans of the exhibition hall will be prepared and issued in the near future. As the armory is situated within two or three blocks of the leading hotels of the city, the officials of the association feel that the facilities for the meeting are very nearly ideal.

The program, as in years past, will cover every phase of highway construction and maintenance and various related subjects. The prepared papers and the discussions will deal with highway problems from the points of view of road and street officials, highway engineers, directors and all of the various classes actively engaged in highway work.

At no previous time in the country's history has road betterment been the subject of so great general interest as at present, nor have the expenditures for the improvement of the country's roads ever been so great as those which will be made within the next few years. During the next year there probably will be available almost a billion dollars for road and street work, and the prospects are bright for even greater expenditures in the near future. For these reasons, it is believed that the convention will be the most important ever held, both in the point of attendance and in the interest shown.

\$1,750,000 Available for Wilmington-Charlotte-Asheville Highway.

In sending the MANUFACTURERS RECORD a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Wilmington-Charlotte-Asheville Highway Association and presented to the State Highway Commission of North Carolina, regarding the building of the highway to which the association is devoted, T. L. Kirkpatrick of Charlotte, president of the association, writes the MANUFACTURERS RECORD as follows:

"These resolutions were adopted by our Highway Commission, and we had the good assurance from the chairman of the Commission that 223 miles distance from Asheville to Wilmington out of an approximate total of 380 miles were now under Federal and State projects; that the 380 miles were under contract for maintenance by the various counties with the State; that there had already been appropriated from the public treasury for this road \$800,000. This, with the total amount put up by the counties, will approximate \$1,750,000.

"The fund in hand will enable us to construct the roadbed, take care of the drainage and build the bridges and lay about 56 miles of hard-surface road.

"In the near future there will be a 20-foot roadbed covering the entire distance from Wilmington, our seaport, to Asheville, our summer resort, and caring for about 16 per cent. of the counties of the State and about 30 per cent. of the population and about 40 per cent. of the wealth of our State."

Contracts Awarded on Dixie Highway Between Nashville and Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 21.—[Special.]—Another step in the realization of a highway between Nashville and Chattanooga over Cumberland Mountain, which is now financially provided for at a proposed outlay of over \$500,000 on the construction of the 47 miles, was taken by the State Highway Department of Tennessee in awarding the contracts on 29 miles of the highway in Bedford, Moore and Franklin counties. The plans and specifications for the remaining 18 miles of construction in Marion county have been completed and the Federal-aid projects have been filed. It is understood to be the intention of the Tennessee Highway Commission to use State convicts on the construction of Marion county's section of the highway, which consists largely of widening the grade which has been constructed from Monteagle down Cumberland Mountain and in relocating the grade over Walden's Ridge approaching Chattanooga. The use of convicts will also eliminate some of the steps which might cause delay in getting work started following the approval of the Federal-aid project.

The contract for the construction of the highway in Bedford and Moore counties between Shelbyville and the Coffee county line was awarded to the W. M. Smith Construction Co. of Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. The completion of the gaps in Franklin county has been awarded to the Solomon Construction Co. of Harri-man, Tenn. These contractors are preparing to move their outfits on the job and rush it through to as early a completion as possible. This is going to be insisted upon by Commissioner W. P. Moore, chief State highway engineer, who states that the commission is determined to open a well-surfaced highway between Nashville and Chattanooga at the earliest possible date. The Solomon Construction Co. is now engaged in completing the surfacing of the section of the highway in Coffee county which intervenes between the contracts recently awarded.

When the Dixie highway between Nashville and Chattanooga is completed, it will represent an outlay of over \$1,000,000. Of the 167 miles, 90 is entirely new road which existed only on paper when this routing was selected by the association four years ago. This includes the crossing of Cumberland Mountain and Walden's Ridge. The tollgates on 40 miles additional have been removed. The new road will eliminate the old toll roads on both sides of Cumberland Mountain and the ferry across the Tennessee River. It will be one of the most scenic routes in the United States and will make accessible the Monteagle Assembly, which is visited yearly by residents of the majority of the Southern States, and the beautiful grounds of the University of the South, better known as Sewanee, on top of Cumberland Mountain. The Dixie Highway Association has had the hearty support of the Chattanooga and Nashville Automobile clubs in this important work.

As the greater part of the grading has been done by the counties, the new contracts consisting in the most part of widening grades and installing additional drainage and surfacing, it is believed a good dry-weather road can be provided between Nashville and Chattanooga in time for the south-bound Florida tourist travel this fall and winter.

Routing the Mississippi Scenic Highway.

Memphis, Tenn., July 19.—[Special.]—The Mississippi River Scenic Highway south of St. Louis will follow the old King's Highway to the Arkansas State line, it was announced following the Cape Girardeau, Mo., organization meeting a few days ago. The road passes through St. Louis, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, Scott, New Madrid and Pemiscot counties, in Missouri. Fifty per cent. of the route is hard-surfaced. The old King road is the oldest road west of the Mississippi River, having been used by French and Spanish settlers. It was the first public road established by the Territory of Missouri. The Missouri link just selected for the highway, which eventually will be a highly improved road from the north boundary of the United States to New Orleans, passes through the rapidly developing Delta section of Missouri, and its route will be through similar country in the rich northeast section of Arkansas to Memphis. It will be one of fifteen main trunk highways centering at Memphis, where is located the only free wagonway bridge across the Mississippi River below St. Louis.

Planning "Ship-by-Truck" Campaign in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., July 19—[Special.]—A "Ship-by-Truck" campaign throughout the State of Texas is under consideration by the various truck agencies in the State. Already local bureaus in many of the counties have been established towards furthering this movement, and plans are being prepared to combine them all into a State-wide campaign.

The functions of the bureaus already established will be to put shippers in touch with carriers who run trucks to the point desired and otherwise to assist both shipper and truck owner. It is thus hoped to stimulate interest and lead to the establishment of truck lines over the entire State.

The Dallas bureau as a nucleus is active in establishing other bureaus in shipping centers in the State, and it is the intention to have each bureau so organized that they can furnish information as to any section of the State. An inspection service will also be maintained and all truck lines failing to give satisfactory service will be struck from the list. Service to shippers is free, information being available on rates and lines to every point where such lines are maintained. A good roads publicity department is also maintained in connection with the national bureau, which gives its service free to all good roads campaigns.

In Texas the truck industry is very young, the Texas farmers beginning to buy trucks in appreciable numbers only in the fall of 1917. Dallas distributed more than 1000 trucks in North Texas alone last year. Many of these went into the oil fields. However, with the counties throughout the State voting large road bond issues, and with the believed success of the State's \$75,000,000 highway bond issue, motor truck growth in Texas is due for an astounding growth. According to a manager of one of the Dallas truck concerns, Dallas county will have five times as many trucks as it ever had before, now that the \$6,500,000 good roads bond issue in the county has carried. While the oil fields and lumber camps and the cities are extensive users of trucks, the dealers count the agricultural districts as their best market, particularly at this time, with the good roads program in the State arousing so much enthusiasm and interest.

One of the most prominent and successful of the Texas truck dealers stated in this connection, "within the next seven or eight years it is estimated the farmers of the United States will buy 2,000,000 trucks. This is a logical development. The farmer is motorizing throughout. He has an automobile, a tractor and similar modern machinery. The next step should be a truck. Fifty-two per cent of the truck sales in the United States are to farmers, and last year more than 79,000 farmers used motor trucks. Present indications are that more than 150,000 trucks will be sold this year to the farmers of the nation."

The one and two-ton trucks or 'jobs,' as the dealers call them, chiefly are being bought by Texas farmers, and some dealers say the most practicable plan is to equip them with pneumatic tires. With these, it is said, the user can get more mileage from his gasoline, reduce upkeep and secure more tractive power, and while the pneumatics would cost a little more than solid tires, this increased cost would be offset.

Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, Building \$1,000,000 Highway System.

Lafayette, La., July 18—[Special.]—Lafayette parish is constructing a modern system of public highways, which when completed will involve an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000.

The good roads movement was started by the city of Lafayette in 1916, when the municipality voted a bond issue of \$100,000 to construct highways "within and without the city." The purpose of the bond issue was to enable the city to construct roads from the corporate limits to the boundary line of the ward or district in which Lafayette is located. The plan of the Chamber of Commerce, which led the movement, was to furnish an object-lesson to the rural districts and show them what good roads meant to a community.

The city built the roads and the object-lesson worked. The farmers in the country joined in the cry for good roads and the parish voted a bond issue of \$300,000 to build modern trunk-line highways to connect with the municipally-built roads. These roads were constructed, and the better highway fever spread throughout the parish. Every settlement wanted a good

road. To meet that situation good roads districts were organized and a movement launched to build lateral roads. Two of the wards of the parish where road districts were organized have already voted bonds for the lateral roads, and the remaining wards are preparing to follow. Within the next year every settlement in the parish will have a modern highway.

The success of the movement is credited to Lafayette Chamber of Commerce, of which J. R. Domengeaux is president and J. Davidson, secretary.

The city of Lafayette is arranging to float another bond issue of \$350,000 for street paving and extension of the municipal water-works plant and electric-lighting system.

Marking Highways Leading Into Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., July 19—[Special.]—The 10 chief highways leading into Memphis from a radius of 100 miles will be marked with 500 metal guideposts in 48 hours by the automobile truck division of the Memphis Automobile Dealers' Association. Thirty trucks loaded with the metal signboards will start from here on the morning of August 15, and the work of setting up the guides will be completed in two days. A careful survey of the territory has been completed and the metal signs contracted for.

The unique plan really is the opening gun of a vigorous "ship by truck" demonstration campaign that will be conducted in the lower Mississippi Valley region, where farming and livestock raising has reached such a point that farmers now are turning to the truck for quick and cheap transportation of their products to market.

South Atlantic Ports to Be Put on Parity With Those of North Atlantic.

Washington, D. C., July 21—[Special.]—Senator Fletcher of Florida today declared that the situation in regard to equalization of rates for South Atlantic ports is quite satisfactory. As matters now stand, the Railroad Administration has definitely decided to put the South Atlantic ports on a parity with the North Atlantic ports, and this policy will be made effective as soon as the details can be worked out.

The Shipping Board is likewise definitely dedicated to assist in building up export trade through the South Atlantic ports, not only by allotting vessels, but also by granting such through rates, etc., for commodities for export as are afforded any other ports.

"The present situation is entirely satisfactory," said Senator Fletcher, "and I feel that the South Atlantic ports will no longer be discriminated against."

Serious Conditions in Coal Industry Feared Through Failure of Public to Purchase Winter Supplies.

Washington, D. C., July 21—[Special.]—The Rules Committee of the House has been holding hearings to decide whether or not to undertake an investigation of the entire coal industry of the nation. The hearing is on the resolution prepared by Mr. McGregor. Mr. Huddleston also had a proposal of the same sort, and the Rules Committee is combining the two.

At the hearing on Thursday last Mr. Cushing of the National Wholesale Coal Dealers' Association presented Government figures to show that the year's production was somewhat below normal on account of the unwillingness of people to buy, and showed that the coal industry was spending large sums in publicity in order to create a demand now and allay the serious conditions which may result in the winter. Mr. Cushing ridiculed charges of profiteering.

At the hearing on Monday of this week Mr. Parker testified on behalf of the anthracite interests. Mr. Huddleston also appeared and demanded drastic action. He insisted that Congress should enact legislation to the effect that the price of coal during the next five years shall never be higher than the last price fixed by the Federal Fuel Controller, irrespective of cost of production.

On Thursday Mr. Cushing will again appear before the committee, as will Mr. Ellory B. Gordon of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey also has a resolution before the Senate asking for an investigation of the coal industry. It was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, the chairman of which, Senator Cummins, has promised that he will give it consideration at an early date.

TEXTILE

Ben Geer Becomes President of Large Cotton Mills.

Greenville, S. C., July 21—[Special.]—At a recent meeting of directors of the Easley and Alice Cotton Mills at Easley, S. C., Ben E. Geer of Greenville was elected president of these two mills, succeeding his brother, the late John M. Geer, who died several weeks ago.

W. H. Geer of Easley will continue as general manager of the Easley Mills, and was elected vice-president to succeed B. E. Geer. C. E. Graham of Greenville was elected vice-president of the Alice Mills.

Ben E. Geer is president of the Judson Mills of Greenville. The Easley Mills operate about 37,000 spindles in its three plants, one of which is at Easley and the other two at Liberty. There are about 20,000 spindles in the Alice Mills.

A number of electric motors are now being installed in the Easley plant of the Easley Mill, and this entire plant will in a short time be operated by electricity.

Superior Thread Mills.

Officers have been elected and details determined for the plant of the Superior Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., recently chartered with \$300,000 capital. The mill building will be one-story high and 250 feet long by 135 feet wide, with boiler-house and warehouse. It will be equipped with 5000 spindles for spinning cotton thread. C. M. Thomas, president; M. D. Arnold, vice-president; Jesse Thomas, secretary-treasurer. Frank P. Sheldon & Son of Providence, R. I., are the architects-engineers in charge.

Mercerized Yarns for Hosiery.

Thirteen companies, capitalized at nearly \$5,000,000, will organize the Crystal Hosiery Co., with \$500,000 capital, to build at Chattanooga a mill manufacturing mercerized yarns for their hosiery plants. W. B. Davis of Chattanooga and Fort Payne, Ala., is chairman of the organization committee, which includes Garnet Andrews and J. H. Wilson of Chattanooga, John M. Jones of Sweetwater and C. H. Bacon of London, all of Tennessee.

Textile Mill Notes.

A 100x60-foot addition will be built and equipped with 2200 spindles by the Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

Locating a branch mill at Whitwell, Tenn., is contemplated by the Chickamauga Hosiery Mill Co. of Chattanooga.

R. Lee Mahaley and associates have incorporated the Diamond Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., with \$200,000 capital.

The Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills will add 320 new looms and cotton-picking machinery.

R. Grady Rankin and A. G. Myers of Gastonia, N. C., and John M. Scott of Charlotte, N. C., will build a \$250,000 mill for manufacturing combed yarns at Gastonia.

E. R. Cash, W. C. Hamrick, D. C. Rose and associates have incorporated the Cash Mills, Gaffney, S. C., with \$300,000 capital. This company plans to build a 25,000-spindle cotton factory and mill village.

The Schwarzenbach-Huber Company, Hoboken, N. J., contemplates erecting a one-story 400x100-foot brick and concrete building at Covington, Va., and equipping it with 200 looms for manufacturing silk.

An equipment of 5000 spindles, 80 looms and carding machinery will be installed in the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills addition recently announced. The mill extension will be 83 feet long by 75 feet wide.

Another Mill for Salisbury.

Ten thousand spindles, with electric power, individual drives for all machines, will be the equipment of the Rowan Cotton Mills Co., Salisbury, N. C., which will organize with \$400,000 capital. A. C. Lineberger of Belmont, N. C., will be president, and A. E. Davis of Salisbury will be secretary, with R. C. Biberstein of Charlotte, N. C., the engineer-architect in charge. E. S. Draper, Charlotte and New York, has been engaged as landscape architect to plan and survey for a 50-acre mill village. A brick building with metal sash, costing \$100,000, will be erected. Machinery contracts to the extent of \$153,000, nearly all that will be required, have been awarded. The plant's daily capacity will be 5000 pounds of yarn.

Texas Aviation Field May Become Cotton Mill Site.

Austin, Tex., July 19—[Special.]—Sam Sparks, former State Treasurer, has bought for \$107,000 the aviation field located a short distance from Austin. It is estimated that the ground and equipment is worth at least \$250,000. Effort will be made to induce Mr. Sparks to use the property as a cotton mill site, and he has that matter now under consideration. The barracks and other buildings will be largely available for a cotton factory, and the purchase includes right of way and a switch to railroad connection.

Addition to Pauline Mills.

C. E. Neisler & Sons have determined plans for an addition to their Pauline Mills at Kings Mountain, N. C. This new plant will have an equipment of 5000 spindles and 100 looms driven by electric power, all of the machinery having been purchased. J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., is the engineer-architect for the new plant.

9000-Spindle Yarn Mill Addition.

Nine thousand spindles, with accompanying machinery, increasing the equipment to 30,000 spindles, will be added by the Thatcher Spinning Co. of Ridgedale, Tenn. This new machinery will be installed in a one-story 100x80-foot addition, of brick mill construction, to be erected by the company.

Hunting Cotton Boll-Weevils from Airplanes.

Zapata, Tex., July 16—[Special.]—Hunting the pestiferous pink boll-worm by airplane is a novel kind of sport. On both sides of the Rio Grande from the mouth of that stream to El Paso a search is being made by expert air observers for fields of cotton which may be breeding places for the outlawed pink boll-worm pest. Under the law which was passed by the Legislature of Texas several months ago, the growing of cotton in certain areas along the Rio Grande was prohibited because of the danger of pink boll-worm infection from Mexico. It is to discover whether farmers in remote localities, possibly hidden away in the chaparral-covered region, may be violating this law that the airplane survey is now being made.

In co-operation with the airplane flight on the American side of the river a survey is being made of the cotton fields on the Mexican side of that stream by direction of the Government of that country. It is understood that the observations which are being conducted along the course of the international boundary stream may also be the means of discovering and mapping out rendezvous of bandits and smugglers.

The United States and Mexico Departments of Agriculture are co-operating with the Texas State Department of Agriculture in this work. The airplane that is scouting for pink boll-worms on the American side of the Rio Grande is piloted by W. H. Tillisch, with E. L. Diven of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture as the observer. On the Mexican side of the river the aerial survey is being made by C. A. Castillo of the Mexico Department of Agriculture and K. H. Townsend of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Topographical maps are being made of the country passed over, and these may be of much value as occasions may arise in the future. All cotton fields are marked upon the maps, and these will be visited later by inspectors to determine whether the law has been violated.

Commendations, Kicks and Comments

Illuminates Public and Business Affairs in a Large Way.

A. L. CROCKER, Minneapolis, Minn.—Enclosed I send you check for \$6.50 for subscription to your valued paper. Couldn't think of not having it weekly. There are a few papers that illuminate public affairs and business in a large way, and I put the MANUFACTURERS RECORD very high up in the list.

With Us on League of Nations.

C. M. BRANNAN, Machinery, Greenville, Tenn.—I wish to advertise for sale in your journal some second-hand machinery, but very sorry to say I cannot find in your book any advertising rates to be guided by as to cost of same and what to remit to you.

I enclose stamped envelope for your reply as to rates, for which I will thank you, and at the same time wish to express my appreciation of your editorials, which meet my views, and, especially on peace problems and League of Nations projects, and will say I would stand behind same like the boy on the burning deck.

Advertising Never Influences Our Editorial Expressions.

T. H. BARROW, T. H. Barrow & Sons, Real Estate, Austin, Tex.—We are attaching hereto our check to pay the enclosed bill. We have also received a copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD with our ad. in it.

We wish to register our disapproval of your front-page editorial, and say that we believe if Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison and Patrick Henry were alive today they would be supporting Woodrow Wilson in his effort to establish a world peace. After we have fought to put down militarism, we are cowards if we wash our hands of the whole affair, and do not rather join hands with our Allies, and throw our influence to prevent war and the terrors thereof as much as possible.

We cannot express to you our regret that our name should appear in the advertising column of a journal with the policy shown on your frontispiece, and we hope if it is not too late that you do not put our ad. in your next issue.

A Question That Deserves an Answer.

S. Q. SEVIER, Camden, Ark.—Enclosed please find \$6.50 for subscription. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is indeed a great journal. The sincerity of purpose in your editorials should commend them even to those who disagree with your conclusions.

Patriotic Americans cannot afford to scoff at honest criticism of methods when such criticisms are made for the purpose of correcting some evil, real or imaginary.

During the reconstruction period just ahead of us there will be much caustic criticism of our revenue laws, one of which may be, why was no protection given the consumer? Why was the ultimate purchaser made to bear the burden? Why were the revenue statutes so drawn as to permit vendors to collect their profits and add the tax thereto for the vendee to pay. Vendors raised prices all over the country on the pretext of increased cost of manufacture, yet to this increased price and profit they were permitted to collect the revenue free from customers. This appears to me deserving of severe criticism. Don't it look like some one got by without paying his share of taxes?

Florida's Inviting Summer Climate.

HOWARD CURRY, Agricultural Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railroad, Tampa, Fla.—Enclosed I am handing you check for \$6.50 covering subscription to MANUFACTURERS RECORD to July, 1920.

I have been intending to write to you for some time and tell you what a help the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is to me in my work as agricultural agent for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad.

I get inspiration from your articles that make me want to be of real service to my employers and my State, and your "Construction Department" is invaluable to me as it enables me to keep in touch with what is being done all over the South.

It feel that the agricultural and development departments of the railroads owe their existence today to your "bull-dog" tenacity. You will remember how you fought over a year ago for it.

I have heard our former general development agent, Mr. B. L. Hammer, talk about you so much that I feel in a way personally acquainted with you. When I went with him in the fall of 1917 one of his first instructions was to "read the MANUFACTURERS RECORD."

The next time you come to Florida I trust you will give me the pleasure of showing you around some in my territory. I can show you some corn, hogs and cattle now that would sure make you sit up and take notice, and I could show you right now more comfortable weather than you are experiencing in Baltimore. Last night I slept on my sleeping porch (eastern and southern exposure) and was comfortable under sheet and blanket; how did you sleep? But there! I do not intend that this letter shall make you unhappy. Am just telling you the facts in the case.

Opposed to the Hun and the League of Nations.

JOHN S. WALTERS, 63 Clayton St., Asheville, N. C.—As evidence of my unqualified endorsement of everything that you have published in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD regarding the League of Nations and the Hun, I herewith enclose \$6.50 to continue the paper coming to me for another year. I am against the League; the Hun should not be admitted to membership.

It is amazing that so many people seem to have forgotten the myriads of worthy women that have been murdered and desolated, little children whose tender bodies were pierced by serrated bayonets and innocent helpless babies whose new-made souls were as pure as the love of God, that were beaten into bloody pulp with rifle butts by the brutish Hun.

Keep up the fight. I am with you to the finish.

Business Problems Demanding Greatest Ability.

S. E. SIMONSON, Chairman, Grassy Lake and Tyrone Drainage District No. 9, Mississippi county, Ark., Luxora, Ark.—I have long been a friend and admirer of your publication and its good work, not only in keeping your readers advised as to business and development through its territory, but also for the practical and uncompromising stand you have taken at all times for pure Americanism. We have a big obligation and undertaking here to give very close attention to the best interests of our own country first and then do what we can for others. I am heartily in accord with your policy of doing vital, interesting and effective work during the reconstruction period as in the war work. I commend your far-seeing vision in discerning that. There are problems claiming the attention of the business men of America today, demanding the best constructive thoughts of the country to put us back on the lines of peace progress.

In this connection I desire to say that this broad policy in my best judgment will be forwarded more fully and certainly than in any other way should we be able to secure as our next President Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois. I have heard this conviction expressed by all the business men of this and several adjoining States with whom I have come in contact, they being leading bankers, lawyers, lumbermen and agriculturists and others. They practically all expressed themselves that it is no longer a matter of politics for them, but it is a matter of getting the country expeditiously on this high necessary and desirable basis that you contemplate.

I am enclosing to you herewith \$3.25 for six months' subscription.

Japanese Developing Steel Industry.

The American Chamber of Commerce in London understands that a British naval correspondent in Japan foresees the end of Japan's dependence on imported steel from the United States and from Great Britain. The Japanese are said to be exploiting on a large scale the ores which they have discovered in Korea, and to be making extensions of their industries to handle this new source of supply. Ore concessions in China will further increase the Japanese raw material.

This British correspondent predicts not only that Japan will soon be independent of outside source of supply, but that in another 10 years' time she will be exporting cheap steel to the Pacific markets and even breaking into more distant markets.

The return to lower ocean freight rates, together with the development of the Japanese merchant marine may make it possible for Japan to sell her steel even on the British market.

Great Expansion of Candelilla Industry.

Monterey, Mexico, July 2—[Special.]—More than 200 factories for the manufacture of wax from the candelilla weed are now in operation in Northern Mexico. Notwithstanding revolutionary activities, the industry has had a remarkable expansion during the last few years. Salvador Madero, who recently was permitted to return to his home here after a long and enforced exile in the United States for alleged political hostility to President Venustiano Carranza, owns a large number of these candelilla wax factories. They are situated upon his ranches that border or lay close to the Rio Grande. During the war period the wax was in great demand by the United States Government for the manufacture of certain war munitions. The price of the product reached as high as 51 cents gold a pound. It has now dropped to 18 cents gold a pound. The candelilla weed grows profusely over millions of acres of land along the upper Rio Grande border, both on the United States and Mexico sides. It gives yields as high as six tons to the acre at one cutting, and reproduces itself from the roots in about three years. The weed yields 1½ to 2 per cent. wax. The product is of the highest grade, and is in demand for the manufacture of phonograph records and various other uses.

FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

Desires Agencies.

GR. CONTONICOLAOU, Athens, Greece.—I represent manufacturers desiring to introduce their goods into Greece, providing they are such as needed and used by my clients, all dealings to be direct through me. Prices must be quoted c. i. f. Piræus or Salonica; payments will be made against documents at a bank. I would like to secure representation of important American business houses. Correspondence in French suggested.

Sole Agencies Wanted.

USINES METALLURGIQUES D'ANNEMASSE, Geneva, Switzerland.—We would be open to receive offers from manufacturing concerns of good standing towards exclusive right of sale for Switzerland covering small tools, mechanical devices and other commodities relating to metallurgy. This inquiry is from a Swiss-French concern maintaining travelers' staff and warehouse accommodations. Eventually we would be prepared to buy outright. Offers are likewise invited for other articles and commodities outside of the foregoing line, providing they are saleable on a large scale.

Tools, Machine Tools, Machinery, Etc.

THE "SOL" COMPANY, I. Dominikanerbastei 19, Vienna, Austria.—We should be glad to give articles from the United States every attention in finding outlet for them here, as we did before the war, and would like to get in touch with any firms wishing to sell their products. We wish to import novelties of any trade-patented (especially novelties which came out after the outbreak of the war), tools, machine tools, machines for paper manufacture, technical supplies, technical-electro supplies, etc. Shall be glad to have prices f. o. b. New York, or, if possible, c. i. f. Trieste, with catalogs and best trade terms.

Agencies for Egypt, Syria and Palestine.

FLORIG SULLAM & Co., Casella Postale 793, Cairo, Egypt.—We are anxious to secure some exclusive agencies for Egypt for important American manufacturers in the following lines: Hosiery—cotton, lisle, silk, art-silk; cotton piece goods; leathers—kid, box calf, chamois, etc.; automobile tires, wrought-iron tubes, wire and wire nails, household soaps, chemicals. Egypt is a very important market for most of these lines and our specially long experience puts us in such position as to do the most business for manufacturers we represent. We have branches all over Egypt and agencies in Syria and Palestine. Our travelers visit these districts regularly, and we can, therefore, also accept agencies for them.

Would Sell in the Far East.

A. KNEPERS, care of the Consul-General of the Netherlands, London, England.—I contemplate representing several manufacturers (6 or 8) in the Far East; the lines I am particularly interested in being cutlery, small tools, textiles (underwear), household utensils, laundry machinery, building materials, chemicals, drugs, etc. I am a Dutchman, 35 years of age, unmarried, speak and write English, French, German, Dutch and Malay languages. Have traveled on business in every country in Europe, the United States, and am now returning from a two-years' stay in the Far East—Dutch Archipelago in particular. I could successfully import there, if manufacturers are willing to bear for the first couple of years a small part of the expenses. I intend to sell to big European plantations and firms. Shall be glad to receive propositions.

His Factory Ruined by the "Boches."

CLOTAIRE CANY, manufacturer at Gouzeaucourt, Nord, France, refugee of war, residing at present at No. 23 Place de la Motte, Limoges, France.—I am an unfortunate manufacturer of hair texture, whose weaving factory, storehouses, looms, raw materials, finished fabrics and home have been destroyed by the "Boches." Gouzeaucourt is within the Hindenburg line. For four and a half years I have been without resources, and in my estimation it will take the Government two or three years to rebuild our homes. I, therefore, would be happy to find some benevolent godmother who would advance me some capital to help me reconstruct my factory. I understand that in America there is a trust with 11,000 looms, the exact address of which I would like to have; perhaps the gentleman in it would be willing to participate in my relief. Since the Americans came to our help to crush Prussian militarism I have said to my fellow-countrymen that we would be unable to get along in the

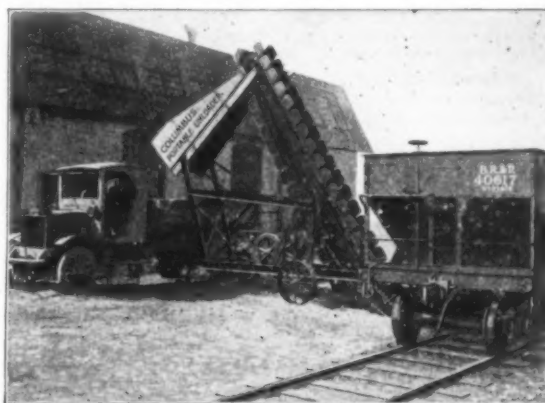
future without your financial aid. I am 51 years of age, have a girl 14 years old, a boy 13, and my wife. We all desire to work hard to restore ourselves to a prosperous condition. I know well that the French Government will put us again in the position we enjoyed before the war, but in how many years? Besides, will the Boches pay? These people have always been dishonest and of bad faith. I used to weave hair with a mechanical loom, provided with a shuttle weaving the hair on each side. I would like to procure 8 to 12 similar looms. Correspondence in French suggested.

American Goods Wanted in Australasia.

JOHN DUGGAN, Bank Road, Northland, Wellington, New Zealand.—Owing to proximity and mutual good feeling, there will be an increase of trade between Australasia and the United States. New Zealand is very favorably disposed toward American goods because of their suitability to Colonial conditions, but efficient representation is essential. I cannot command much ready capital, but I could conduct a distributing agency, selling at my own price with suitable credit from my home firm, or could act as direct resident representative as salaried officer organizing this trade area, or else as representative on a stated commission. Have just returned from France invalided from wounds and gassing, and being recently released from hospital, I am ordered for a sea voyage, and will sail for San Francisco. My address for letters there will be: Care W. R. Grace & Co., 332 Pine St. [Mr. Duggan intimates that he will travel through the United States.]

Portable Unloader for Road Work.

A portable unloader particularly designed for road contractors' use has been brought out by the Columbus Conveyor Co., Columbus, Ohio, which has been very successfully manufacturing and installing its unloading conveyors for taking coal, coke, sand, gravel and crushed stone from railroad cars and delivering it to



THE PORTABLE CONVEYOR AT WORK.

storage. Ease of operation, coupled with speed and absence of skilled labor, have made these systems very efficient for their purposes.

The new machine offers an especial advantage for road work. With the stationary type of unloader a contractor would store road material in his yard and then truck it to the point of the work, but with the portable system he can take the material from the railroad cars at the point nearest his work and unload it directly on the ground or into his truck for a short haul to the work. The fact that one unloading and at least one haul may be saved, with consequent economy of time, makes the portable outfit a most desirable addition to road contractors' equipment.

This portable outfit is very similar to the stationary style, except that it is mounted on wheels and is collapsible. The illustration herewith shows the elevator with 20-foot centers and equipped with a hopper that holds from one to one and a half yards of material. Another type is made with a 25-foot elevator to handle a larger quantity of material expeditiously from the railroad car to storage bin.

Full descriptions of the several styles of conveyors manufactured and their accessories are given in the publications of the company.

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Airplanes.—National Airplane Corp., 114 E. 8th St.; organized; R. H. Pearson, Prest.-Mgr.; Ed. R. Henry, V.-P.; W. L. Bishop, Secy.; establish landing fields; contemplate manufacture airplanes. (Lately noted inceptd.)

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ala., Birmingham.—Jefferson County Board of Revenue; reinforced concrete arch bridge, 100-ft. span, on Taylor's Ferry road over Rock Creek; dismantling 128-ft. span steel truss bridge at Lewisburg and removing to Brookside cut-off over Five-Mile Creek; bids until Aug. 15; S. R. Batson, County Highway Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ark., Texarkana.—Miller County Comms.; 2 bridges across Sulphur River; \$300,000.

Fla., Arcadia.—Arcadia County Comms.; complete bridge connecting Charlotte Harbor and Punta Gorda; voted \$35,000 bonds.

Ga., Metter.—Candler County Comms., Roads and Revenues, J. L. Brown, Clk.; concrete bridges and culverts; \$26,000; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta; Kreis & Warduh, Contrs., main office, Knoxville, Tenn.; field office, Metta.

Ga., Rome.—Floyd County Comms. of Roads and Revenues, J. R. Cantrell, Chrmn.; concrete bridge across Cabin Creek; bids opened July 22. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Swainsboro.—Emanuel County Commissioners Roads and Revenues, S. B. Edenfeld, Clk.; concrete bridges, culverts and grading; \$80,000; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta; Kreis & Warduh, Contrs., main office, Knoxville, Tenn.; field office, Metta.

Ga., Thomasville.—Thomas County Comms., Roads and Revenues, S. L. Heald, Clerk; bridge over Ochlocknee River at Dixie Highway, about 4½ mi. from Thomasville; reinforced concrete; length 894 feet; width of roadway 16 ft.; 1593 sq. yds. asphaltic concrete or tar coat surfacing; bids until Aug. 22; J. B. McCrary Co., Project Engr., Atlanta. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Miss., Indianola.—Town, W. R. French, Clk.; bridge; let contract.

Miss., Jackson.—City Comsn.; bridges, etc.; vote Aug. 19 on \$105,000 bonds. (See Road and Street Construction.)

N. C., Mocksville.—Davie County Road Commission; 210-ft. steel truss bridge and 105-ft. beam bridge; bids opened Aug. 1; W. S. Mulhearn, Conslt. Engr., Lexington, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—City, Jos. Firth, Commr. of Public Works; 3 concrete bridges; bids opened July 24. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Mo., Versailles.—Morgan County Comms.; bridges and roads; vote Aug. 26 on \$300,000 bonds.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Louisville & Nashville R. R., W. H. Courtenay, Ch. Engr., Louisville, Ky.; bridge across Tennessee River; steel; partly raze and rebuild present pillars; \$250,000; approved by Railroad Administration.

Canning and Packing Plants.

Fla., Palmetto.—D. M. and J. C. Courtney; enlarge packing plant; 2 additional buildings; 1 and 2 stories.

Ga., Savannah.—Hilton Head Oyster Factory Co. Inceptd.; capital \$5000; Andrew Aprea.

Md., Baltimore.—Jones & Lamb Co., 106 South St.; building for meat-packing plant; fireproof; brick and concrete; building contract to Consolidated Engineering Co., 243 Calvert Bldg.; C. B. Comstock, Engr.-Archt., 110 W. 40th St., New York. (Lately noted to erect fireproof additions in connection with plans to remodel brewery for meat-packing plant, expending \$350,000.)

Md., Baltimore.—Wm. Schublerberg & Son, 4th and Bank Sts.; meat-packing plant; fireproof; brick and concrete; building contract to Consolidated Engineering Co., 243 Calvert Bldg.; C. B. Comstock, Engr.-Archt., 110 W. 40th St., New York. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Swift & Co., 800 S. Vandeventer St.; addition to plant; 1 story; 20x315 ft.; Kellerman Construction Co., Contr., International Life Bldg.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Martin Sea Food Co. Inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Thomas J. Martin, A. G. Young.

Va., Danville.—Greenberg Packing Co. Incorporated; capital \$250,000; J. A. Greenberg, Prest.; Philip Greenberg, Secy.; Harry S. Greenberg.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—W. R. Legge, Supt.; apple-packing house; H. B. Warren, Archt.

Clayworking Plants.

Ga., Macon.—Bricks.—Findlay Brick Co. Inceptd.; capital \$100,000; R. E. Findlay, Chas. A. Harris.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ky., Louisville.—Wallins Creek Coal Co. Inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Scott Lemon.

Ky., Meldrum.—Fidelity Coal Mining Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. S. Ralston.

Ky., Uz.—H. G. Funk; leased coal lands; develop; electrical equipment.

W. Va., Mallory.—Mabel Coal Co., Inceptd.; capital \$150,000; J. W. Thornbury, Man, W. Va.

Ky., Louisville.—Hazard Branch Coal Co. Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; E. N. King.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Hedrick Coal & Lumber Co. Inceptd.; capital \$500,000; W. C. Hedrick, Prest., Dallas, Tex.; develop mines; acquired timber land with sawmill and equipment.

Va., Lynchburg.—Chesapeake & Virginia Coal Co., O. W. Gardner, Prest.; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

W. Va., Beckley.—Leevale Coal Co. organized; capital \$50,000; Quin Morton, W. S. Wood, both of Charleston, W. Va.

W. Va., Marshall County.—Woodland Coal Co. organized; capital \$400,000; Frank P. Rush, Allan D. Williams, Uniontown, Pa.; Joseph Gault, Scottsdale, Pa.

W. Va., Welch.—Houston Colliers Co.; develop mine; Jacob Henry, Constr. Engr.

Concrete and Cement Plants.

Tex., San Antonio.—Concrete Material.—Sawyer System of Construction, J. Mitchell Davis; erect plant to mfr. concrete material.

Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ala., Gadsden.—Grassell Chemical Co.; install gin; daily capacity 60 bales.

Fla., Jacksonville.—City Comsn., John S. Bond, Chrmn.; cotton compress; high density compression attachment; bids until Aug. 8; alternative for slightly-used equipment; information from J. A. Banks, Supt. Docks and Terminals. (See Machinery Wanted—Cotton Compress.)

Ga., Atlanta.—Atlantic Compress Co., Edgewood Ave.; install high-density compress; increase daily output cotton 800 to 1600 bales.

Miss., Anguilla.—Anguilla Cotton Oil Mill Inceptd.; capital \$100,000; E. T. Lindsey, J. C. Rainer, G. C. Fields.

Miss., Vicksburg.—Helgason Bros., W. H. Fitz-Hugh, Alex. Fitz-Hugh, Sam Brown, Sam Albrecht, K. D. Wells, W. S. Jones and T. W. McCoy; purchased Churchill cotton compress; expend \$50,000 for improvements.

N. C., Angler.—Angler Gin Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. W. Gardner.

Okla., Mill Creek.—Nida Gin Co. Inceptd.; capital \$20,000; H. E. Hood.

Okla., Pauls Valley.—Pauls Valley Compress Co.; cotton compress; platform, 600x400 ft.; steel shed.

S. C., Bowman.—Bowman Ginning Co. incorporated; capital \$6500; H. W. Ott.

S. C., Timmonsville.—Farmers' Ginning & Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; W. T. Coker.

Texas, Heath.—Farmers' Gin Co. Inceptd.; capital \$12,000; L. K. Seabolt.

Texas, Mineola.—Mineola Compress Co. Inceptd.; capital \$50,000; F. J. Phillips, A. G. Lantzner.

Tex., Palestine.—Platt Gin & Machine Co. organized; Jacob Platt, Prest.; Pauline Platt, V.-P.; Edw. G. Platt, Secy.-Treas.; fireproof building; 62x20 ft.; \$3000; 30 bales per 10 hrs.; bids until Aug. 15; lately noted inceptd., capital \$10,000; Continental Gin Co., Archt., Dallas, Tex.; Jacob Platt, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Tank; Electric-light Plant; Boilers; Engines.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Okla., Hollis.—Hollis Cotton Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$75,000; E. C. Burton, Chickasha; W. A. Wilhelm, Quanah, Tex.

Tenn., Memphis.—Shelby County Cotton Oil Mill Co.; 12-press mill; \$1,000,000 reported cost; Hoggart & Son, Contrs., Birmingham, Ala.

Electric Plants.

D. C., Washington.—Dept. of Agriculture, Chrmn. Board of Awards: department power plant; compound 3-wire, 115,230 volts; direct-current generator, geared to steam turbine; bids until July 25. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric Plant.)

Ga., Elberton.—City; extend light, water and sewer systems; vote Aug. 27 on \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Southwest LaGrange.—City, C. W. Coleman, Mayor; 2-mi. transmission system; bids until Aug. 5; G. H. Sargent, City Engr., LaGrange. See Water-works. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works, etc.)

Ky., Louisville.—Wm. C. Krauth Electrical Co., Wm. C. Krauth, Pres., 113 W. Market St.; construct brick addition; install machinery; \$20,000.

Ky., Mayking.—Mayking Coal Co.; power-house.

Ky., Wolf Pit.—McKinney Steel Co. contemplates power-house; \$60,000.

N. C., Bakersville.—Bakersville Milling, Light & Power Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. C. McBee.

N. C., Fayetteville.—City, John Underwood, Mayor; light, water and sewerage improvements; plans \$40,000 bonds.

N. C., Hayesville.—Public Service Co., capital \$125,000, inceptd. by G. H. Haigler and others; construct 6-mi. transmission system to furnish electric light. Supersedes recent item. See Hydro-Electric Plants. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Equipment.)

Okla., Bartlesville.—Empire Oil & Gas Co.; electrically-operated equipment.

Okla., Frederick.—City; install lamps; voted \$40,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Houston.—Houston Light & Power Co., Samuel H. Bertron, Gen. Mgr.; issue \$483,000 bonds; install 10,000-horse-power turbine generator; extend transmission system, etc.

Tex., Stephenville.—Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Tex.; fire-proof power plant for John Tarleton Agricultural College; \$20,000 available; plans, etc., Dept. of Architecture, Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Tex.

Drainage Systems.

Fla., Sanford.—Seminole County Comms., E. A. Douglas, Clerk; 9 mi. drainage ditches; open bids Aug. 4; Fred T. Williams, Engr. Lately noted bids July 7. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage System.)

Fertilizer Factories.

Md., Baltimore.—Armour Fertilizer Co. (main office Chicago); J. W. Dexter, Local Mgr., 1501 Munsey Bldg.; 1-story brick-construction fertilizer plant at Key Highway and Allen St.; \$5000.

Va., Harrisonburg.—Central Chemical Co., W. N. Long, Pres., Hagerstown, Md.; 2-story frame fertilizer factory; 60x100 ft.; 150 tons fertilizer daily; W. L. Showalter, Mgr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Va., Norfolk.—Baldwin-Prince Co.; mfr. fertilizer products.

Va., Richmond.—Fish Fertilizer Co. inceptd.; capital \$55,000; J. W. Marshall, Pres., West

Point, Va.; C. C. Walton, Jr., Secy., Richmond, Va.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ky., Ashland.—Saunders Produce & Feed Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; C. E. Saunders.

Ky., Brodhead.—Central Milling Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; Hiram Laws.

Mo., Kansas City.—Kansas Flour Mills Co. will not build flour mill. (Recent report an error.)

N. C., Bakersville.—Bakersville Milling, Light & Power Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. C. McBee.

Okla., Frederick.—Kelly Mill; double capacity; storage-room addition.

N. C., Hayesville.—Public Service Co., capital \$125,000, inceptd. by G. H. Haigler and others; will build flour mill. Supersedes recent item. See Hydro-Electric Plants. (See Machinery Wanted—Flour Mill.)

N. C., Stanley.—Stanley Milling Co. organized; L. D. Clemmer, J. F. Smith; roller mill; daily capacity, 50 bbls. flour.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ga., Macon.—Castings—Taylor Iron Works & Supply Co., W. A. Taylor, Pres.; building, 65½x50 ft.; brick; mill construction; \$5000; foundry moulding machinery; mfr. grey-iron castings.

Miss., Lumberton.—Saws.—J. H. Minor Saw Mfg. Co.; increased capital to \$75,000.

Mo., Kansas City.—Bolts, Nuts, etc.—Kansas City Bolt & Nut Co., care of Solomon Stoddard, Sheffield Station, Kansas City; 2 stories and basement factory; brick, stone and steel construction; composition roofing; 68x169 ft.; Smith, Rea & Lovitt, Archts., 602 Finance Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Castings, Foundry.—Michigan City Foundry Co., Albert F. Fort, Pres., Michigan City, Ind.; 1-story foundry; 107x100 ft.; J. M. Hirschste, Archt., 5777 De Giverville Ave.; H. Kollen, Contr.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Malleable Iron.—Ross-Meehan Foundries; addition to malleable iron foundry; 130x300 ft.; brick; mill construction; equip to increase daily capacity several thousand lbs.

Va., Bristol.—Hot-Water Heater, etc.—Chas. Cunningham; reported to organize company; mfr. hot-water heater and steel and semi-steel castings; \$50,000.

Va., Yorktown.—Machine Shop.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.; machine shop at Naval Mine Dept.; McLean Contracting Co., Contr., 1415 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

W. Va., Charleston.—Naval Ordnance.—Bureau Yards & Docks, Navy Dept., Washington; install hand and motor-driven open-hearth forge and furnace, machine-shop and heat-treatment equipment for naval ordnance plant under construction; buildings require 200,000 sq. ft. glazed steel sash; bids until July 21 on sash and machinery mentioned. (See Machinery Wanted—Forge and Furnace; Machine-shop Equipment; Steel Sash.)

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ark., Searcy.—Ken-Ark Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; F. H. Yost.

Ky., Covington.—Middleton Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; H. E. Walker, Chas. O. Signom, Harvey Myers.

Ky., Georgetown.—Scott Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; S. L. Allen.

Ky., Harlan.—Kentucky-Mexico Oil Corp.

chartered; capital \$100,000; W. F. Hall, C. E. Ball, D. C. Jones, O. D. Jones.

Ky., Lexington.—Refinery.—Trinity Oil Refining Co., Mr. Benjamin, Pres., Utica, N. Y.; oil refinery; daily capacity 2500 bbls.

Ky., Lexington.—Ver-Lex Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$500,000; Geo. McLeod, W. H. Hines, Carden Green.

Ky., Lexington.—Arcadia Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$150,000; Spencer S. Carrick, M. A. Grace, both of Lexington, Ky.; Bacon R. Moore, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Ky., Louisville.—New Era Oil, Gas & Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. Frank Taylor, Robt. B. Bleasor, W. S. Sanford, H. M. Denton, Leonard Walton.

Ky., Louisville.—Libby Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; E. Miles, A. C. Albin, Jno. Marilla.

Ky., Louisville.—Big Sinking Petroleum Co., Inter-Southern Bldg., inceptd.; capital \$750,000; acreage 3111; producing wells 25; Pres., Victor Mauck, Morristown, Pa.; V.-P., Abram Renick, Winchester, Ky.; Mgr., Chas. A. Weber, Louisville.

Ky., Louisville.—Fidelity Oil Corp. chartered; capital \$700,000; Hogan Yancey, S. S. Yantis, C. C. Hietatt.

Ky., Louisville.—Lawrence Miller Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Joe P. Miller, Chris J. Lawrence.

Ky., Maysville.—El Macard Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; W. L. Traxal, Thos. Malone.

Ky., New Hope.—New Hope Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; T. J. Miller.

Kentucky.—Petroleum Co. of Kentucky inceptd.; Henry C. Brooks, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Walter L. Rathborne, New York; J. M. Frere, Wilmington, Del.

Ky., Pineville.—Kentucky-Oklahoma Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$250,000; C. O. Taylor, H. A. Brooking, M. J. Moss, J. T. Bradley, R. B. Moss.

La., Cedar Grove.—Refinery.—Great American Refining Co.; construct oil refinery; daily capacity 5500 bbls. crude petroleum; F. B. Grevenberg, Engr., supervise construction. (Lately noted under Shreveport, La.)

La., DeQuincy.—Perkins Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; A. J. Taylor.

Md., Baltimore.—Refinery.—Mexican Petroleum Co., 120 Broadway, New York; \$1,000,000; site on water front.

Mo., St. Louis.—Oklamo Oil Co., inceptd.; capital \$60,000; Frank R. Hogan, E. A. Benson, Dr. Jno. S. Sheets.

Mississippi.—Petroleum Company of Mississippi inceptd.; Henry C. Brooks, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Walter L. Rathborne, New York; J. M. Frere, Wilmington, Del.

N. C., Raleigh.—Carolina Power & Light Co.; improve and extend gas plant; additional generating apparatus; large mains to West Raleigh; \$60,000.

N. C., Wilson.—Farmers' Cotton Oil Co.; increase capital \$100,000 to \$400,000.

Okla., Chickasha.—Oil Refinery.—Walker Refining Co. organized; oil refinery; daily capacity 2000 bbls.; Alex. Walker, Lawton, Pres.; J. E. Lawhead, Oklahoma City, V.-P.; C. H. Barnes, Hennessey, Secy.-Treas.

Okla., Hugo.—Hugo Oil & Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; W. N. Hohn, W. L. Loftin.

Okla., Muldrow.—Paw Paw Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; T. W. Collins, W. M. Blackard.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma-Texas Pipe Line Co. inceptd.; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, all of Wilmington, Del.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Okla., Sapulpa.—Sapulpa Refining Co.; improvements; \$1,000,000.

Okla., Tulsa.—Richards Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; W. R. Richards, R. Steinhorst, Frank Palmer.

S. C., Charleston.—Standard Oil Co.; install refinery; reported cost several million dollars.

Tenn., Nashville.—National Products & Refining Co., Jas. B. Frazier, Mgr.; develop 79,582 acres in Tenn.; 35,855 in Ky.; 90,000 in Tex.; 2685 in Oklahoma.

Tenn., Nashville.—Rock City Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; W. E. Ward.

Tex., Burkburnett.—Empire Gas & Fuel Co.; 8-in. pipe line from Burkburnett to Healdton, Okla.; daily capacity 20,000 bbls.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Texas Oil Exploration Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; Joseph Martin, D. H. Bradley, R. Bohan.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Brazos Oil Corp. chartered; capital \$700,000; 13,000 acres; 1500 bbls. daily production; Ranger field; W. S. Mitchell, Pres.

Tex., Houston.—Refinery.—F. E. Snowden, Los Angeles; contemplates oil refinery.

Tex., Houston.—Seven Fields Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Jno. S. Stewart, Glenn Nichols, B. W. Camp.

Tex., Houston.—Rainbow Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; D. E. Kenner, J. W. Buck.

Tex., Ranger.—Ranger Valley Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; Robt. A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City, N. J.; Paul E. Britsch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

Tex., Sam Fordyce.—Oil-pipe Line.—Empire Oil & Gas Co.; construct pipe line.

Tex., Waco.—Walsh Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; T. P. Stone, Ernest Hornberger, Grace Harris.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Marigold Oil & Refining Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; E. D. Davenport, H. L. Hunter, F. B. Manley.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Risk Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$90,000; H. L. Snyder, E. R. Patterson, L. A. Huffman, all Clarksburg; D. L. Stoy, Homestead, Pa.; Thos. E. Fry, Waynesburg, W. Va.

W. Va., Charleston.—Joe's Creek Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$24,000; C. W. Eagler.

W. Va., Charleston.—Gulf Consolidated Oil Corp. chartered; capital \$150,000; J. C. Blair, D. C. Howard, A. A. Barnes, Harrison B. Smith, T. Brooks Price.

W. Va., Parkersburg.—Kyto Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$90,000; H. C. Gordon, W. E. Price, both Parkersburg, W. Va.; Jas. P. Malone, Lottsville, Ky.

W. Va., Shinnston.—Clay Rig & Drilling Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. H. Rice.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ga., Locust Grove.—A. R. Scott, McDonough, stone Schools; furnish electricity to Locust Grove and Stockbridge, Ga.

N. C., Hayesville.—Public Service Co. capital \$125,000, inceptd. by G. H. Haigler (Cash, Clay County Bank), W. J. Winchester and others; purchased and will enlarge hydro-electric plant; develop water-power on Shooting Creek and other streams; 6-mi. transmission system; supply city with electric light; also drill well for water supply, erect flour mill, ice and cold-storage plant, creamery, etc. (Supersedes recent item.) (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Equipment; Flour Mill; Water-works; Ice and Cold-storage Plant; Creamery Equipment.)

S. C., Lockhart.—Lockhart Power Co., Enslie Nicholson, Pres.; power-house on Broad River; 190x36 ft.; concrete; purchased equip-

ment; I. W. Jones & Co., Archt., Milton, N. H.; W. D. Dent, Constr. Engr., Lockhart; Hardaway Contracting Co., Contr., Columbus, Ga.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—Tuscaloosa Railway & Utilities Co.; cold-storage plant and creamery; Dixie Engineering Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Southern Utilities Co.; 50-ton ice plant addition.

Ga., Milledgeville.—City; 10-ton ice plant with 4-ton refrigerating capacity; erect building; install additional oil engine unit; with direct-connected alternator of 200 H. P.; cost of equipment, \$44,000; purchased oil engine; W. H. Singleton, care of General Delivery, Atlanta, will prepare plans and specifications. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Plant; Electrical Equipment.)

Ga., West Point.—West Point Iron Works; increase ice plant to 50-ton capacity; erect brick building; tin roof; \$50,000.

Ky., Louisville.—Frank Fehr Ice & Cold Storage Co.; wires Manufacturers Record; \$1,100,000 plant; brick and reinforced concrete construction; 150x500 ft.; cold-storage capacity 2,103,000 cu. ft.; daily ice capacity 130 tons. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Hayesville.—Public Service Co. capital \$125,000, inceptd. by G. H. Haigler and others; build ice and cold-storage plant. Supersedes recent item. See Hydro-Electric Plants. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice and Cold-Storage Plant.)

Tenn., Murfreesboro.—Chero-Cola Co., H. C. Blue, Mgr.; considering ice and cold-storage plant.

Tex., Sherman.—Home Ice & Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; W. W. Rodgers.

N. C., Kingston.—Kingston Ice Mfg. Co. organized; 20-ton plant; equipment purchased.

Irrigation Systems.

La., Crowley.—Abram Kaplan; irrigate 900 acres rice land; pump to raise water 42 ft. and 1000 H. P. engine.

Land Developments.

Fla., Miami.—Miami Sisal & Fruit Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; Frank B. Shotts, Miami, Fla.; Richard K. LeBlond, Jas. P. Orr, both of Cincinnati, Ohio.

N. C., Salisbury.—Rowan Cotton Mills; retained E. S. Draper, Archt., New York and Charlotte, N. C.; plan and survey 50-acre mill village.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Spring Mills Orchard Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; V. H. Cazer.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Sylacauga.—H. E. Headley; rebuild sawmill reported burned; loss \$9000.

Ga., Plains.—American Lumber Co. inceptd.; main office, Lexington, N. C.; capital \$50,000; J. C. Smith, Pres.; W. H. Mindenhall, V.P.; both of Lexington; sawmills and planing mill. (See Machinery Wanted—Planer; Engine; Boiler.)

Ga., Waycross.—Smith Planing Mill Co. organized; capital \$10,000; commercial planing mill.

La., Barham.—Weber-King Lumber Co. incorporated; capital \$1,000,000; W. P. Weber, Pres.-Mgr.; B. M. Talbot, V.P.; G. M. King, Secy.-Treas.; saw and planing mill; daily capacity 175,000 ft.; acquired Powell Lumber Co.'s mill, including 2 double-circle and 1 gang saw; D. J. Dempsey, Contr., Lake Charles, La., erect 75 millhouses.

La., Lafayette.—Baldwin Lumber Co., R. S. Barnett, Pres., Baldwin, La.; sawmill and swamp equipment; wood buildings; open bids Sept. 1; install band and sawmill machinery; daily capacity 50,000 to 60,000 ft. cypress and hardwoods. Lately noted to erect. (See Machinery Wanted—Sawmill.)

La., Minden.—Baucum Lumber Co.; rebuild burned plant.

La., Wyatt.—Hardy-Cox Lumber Co.; sawmill.

Miss., Rhodes.—J. M. Griffin; rebuild sawmill. (Lately noted burned.)

N. C., High Point.—Phoenix Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; F. E. Creelman, D. M. Pollock.

N. C., Lexington.—American Lumber Co. incorporated; capital \$50,000; W. O. Burgin.

N. C., Mebane.—Dixie Lumber Co., F. F. Smith, Pres.; capital \$15,000; develop 120 acres; machinery purchased; H. P. Whitted, Engr. (Lately noted organized.)

N. C., North Wilkesboro.—Cardwell-Kerger Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Geo. Cardwell.

Okla., Keefeton.—Keefeton Lumber Co. incorporated; capital \$5000; J. I. Kennedy.

Okla., Ponca City.—Ponca Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. S. Alcorn.

W. Va., Huntington.—Elk Creek Lumber Co.; develop 20,000 acres; erecting band mill. (Lately noted inceptd. capital \$500,000.)

Metal-Working Plants.

Va., Richmond.—Steel Shutters.—Peerless Steel Shutter Co. inceptd.; maximum capital \$2,000,000; R. E. Winfree, Pres.; Allan Talbot, Secy.

Mining.

Ala., Autaugaville.—Graphite.—Hicks-Roy Graphite Co. inceptd.; capital \$150,000; L. J. Hicks.

Ala., Birmingham.—Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.; \$6,000,000 bond issue; \$1,250,000 to electrify mines.

Ala., Chandler.—Graphite.—Federal Carbon Co., 60 St. Michael St., Mobile, Ala., organized; J. M. Walsh, Pres.; Jas. L. Coleman, V.P.; D. Troy Halls, Secy.; R. E. Seibels, Treas.; develop 178 acres; daily output 400 tons. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$600,000.)

Fla., Indian River City.—Rock, Sand, etc.—Brevard Quarry Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; E. W. Ellis, Pres.; H. C. Jepson, Treas.

Miss., Saratoga.—Gravel.—Simpson County Gravel Co. organized; R. E. Gullidge, Pres.; R. T. Hilton, V.P.; W. D. Hilton, Treas.; G. B. Harris, Mgr.-Secy.; develop 30 acres; daily capacity 25 cars; machinery purchased. (G. B. Harris lately noted to mining gravel.)

Mo., Taskee.—Iron.—Midcontinent Iron Co.; develop 80 acres.

Tenn., Kingsport.—Feldspar and Mica.—General Minerals Co., Henry N. Hanna, Pres., Franklin, N. C.; grinding plant; contemplated.

W. Va., New Martinsville.—Sand.—New Martinsville Sand Co. inceptd.; capital \$80,000; J. W. Dayton.

Miscellaneous Construction.

Ark., Chicot County.—Levee.—Comms. Tennessee Basin Levee Dist., H. A. Mangham, Secy., Rayville, La.; Upper Leland Levee; riverside enlargement; contents, 150,000 cu. yds.; Carmichael Levee; riverside enlargement and false berms; contents 25,000 cu. yds.; bids at office State Engrs., New Orleans Court Bldg., New Orleans, until July 30. (See Machinery Wanted—Levee Construction.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Co. R. S.
mill and
ings; open
ill machin-
ft. cypress
rect. (See

o.; Rebuild

Co.; saw.

ould saw.

umber Co.

man, D. M.

er Co. in-

urgin.

o. F. F.

elop 1200

Whitted,

ell-Kerger

9; Genio

Co. in-

edy.

ber Co.

en.

ber Co.;

nd mill.

)

Peerless

capital

lan Tal-

icks-Roy

; L. J.

Steel &

0,000 to

Carbon

la., or-

L. Cole-

R. E.

ily out-

capital

l, etc.—

\$15,000;

as.

County

Pres.;

as.; G.

l. (G.

el.)

n Co.;

—Gen-

Pres.,

entem-

Mar-

00; J.

Ten-

Secy.,

erside

Car-

and

ds at

Bldg.,

inery

Fla., Bartow—Canal.—City; \$30,000 bonds; Twenty Lake boat course canal. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Jacksonville—Coal Docks.—Southern Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; F. W. Eason, Pres.; R. B. Tupper, V.-P.; J. E. Baines, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Winter Haven—Canals.—City; voted bonds; improve canals. Address The Mayor.

La., New Orleans—Levee.—State Engrs., Room 213, New Orleans Court Bldg.; Wilton to Goodrich levee, East Carroll Parish; 225,000 cu. yds.; bids until July 30; Frank M. Kerr, Chief State Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Levee Construction.)

La., Tallulah—Levee.—Comms. Fifth Louisiana Levee Dist., O. W. Campbell, Secy.; Bougere Levee; cutting down and rebuilding present maintaining line of levee, false berme, etc.; contents 65,000 cu. yds.; bids at office State Engrs., New Orleans Court Bldg., New Orleans, until July 30. (See Machinery Wanted—Levee Construction.)

Md., Baltimore—Dredging.—Government will dredge 9 test holes, 1000 ft. apart, 36 ft. deep; \$2500; Southwest Baltimore Channel; Sanford & Brooks Co., Contr., Commerce and Water Sts.

Md., Fairfield—Lumber Piers.—Weyerhaeuser Timber Corp., Everett, Wash., Jas. E. Long, Baltimore representative, care of Geo. R. Willis, 213 Courtland St.; 4 large piers; 76-acre site; dredge 2 channels from main ship channels to piers; Harbor Engineer approved plans; provide constant storage for 10,000,000 ft. lumber shipped to Baltimore from Pacific Coast, via Panama Canal. (Purchased site several years ago.)

N. C., Southport—Coaling Station.—Lewis R. Ferguson, Gen. Mgr. Liberty Shipbuilding Co., Wilmington, N. C.; \$300,000 coaling station on waterfront.

S. C., Greenwood—Natatorium.—Bailey Military Institute; Entzminger Natatorium; frame building over pool, 85x68 ft., stone foundation; the pool and poolroom floors; cement floors in dressing, locker and shower rooms; asphalt shingle roof; heating plant for water; let contracts for cement, reinforcing materials, framing lumber and tile work; heating plant, plumbing and filter plants not purchased; Thos. W. Cothran, Contracting Engr., 112 Blake St., Greenwood, S. C. (Entzminger Natatorium lately noted inceptd., capital \$15,000.)

Tex., Bay City—Levee.—Matagorda County Levee Improvement District No. 1, John Sutherland, Pres.; reinforcing and extending 24-mi. levee; bids until Aug. 18; E. N. Gustafson, Engr. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Levee.)

Va., Hampton Roads—Pier.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards & Docks, Washington, D. C.; merchandise pier; Boyle-Robertson Constr. Co., Contr., Evans Bldg., Washington.

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Birmingham—Coal Washer.—Universal Coal Washer Co. inceptd.; capital \$12,000; Eugene G. Burks, Pres.; Edward B. Vaughn, Treas.; James Crawford, V.-P.; Neenian Hays, Secy.

Ark., Little Rock—Laundry.—Frank Laundry Co., Nelson Frank, Secy.; \$75,000 building; reinforced concrete and steel construction; 6000 sq. ft. floor space; Mann & Stern, Archts.

Fla., Orlando—Engineering.—Southern Engineering Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; E. R. Feagin, Pres.; A. C. Bergh, V.-P.; S. J. Dennis, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Pensacola—Incinerator.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.; incinerator; C. H. Turner Co., Contr., Brent Bldg.

Ga., Nashville—Potato Curing.—Miller Hardware & Furniture Co.; sweet-potato curing plant.

Ky., Lexington—Poultry-fattening Plant.—Kentucky Farm Utilities Co.; \$75,000 poultry-fattening plant; capacity 20,000 head.

Md., Baltimore—Printing.—Williams & Wilkins Co., 2419 Greenmount Ave.; printing plant; Herman F. Doeleman, Archt., 1101 American Bldg.

Mo., Chillicothe—Natatorium.—H. H. Warner in charge; 150x300-ft. swimming pool; vitrified tile; capacity 200,000 gals.

Mo., St. Joseph—Grain Elevator.—Endelman Grain Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; F. G. Endelman.

Mo., Kansas City—Grain Elevator.—Associated Mill & Elevator Co., H. C. Nunn, Pres., New York Life Bldg.; reinforced concrete and steel grain elevator; 500,000 bu.; Lehrack Construction & Engineering Co., Engr. & Contr., 412 American Bank Bldg.

Mo., St. Joseph—Stock Yards.—St. Joseph Stock Yards Co.; \$20,000 addition to pens.

Mo., St. Louis—Plastering.—Peter Anderson Plastering Co. inceptd.; capital \$6000; Peter Anderson, Jr.

Mo., St. Louis—Grain Elevator.—Valier & Spies Milling Co., 5036 Marcus Ave.; grain elevator; 62x170 ft.; concrete, steel and brick; \$75,000; J. Stewart & Co., Contrs., 110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Ponca City—Publishing.—Ponca City Publishing Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Richard M. Elam.

S. C., Abbeville—Laundry.—Abbeville Cotton Mills; laundry.

S. C., Charleston—Dying and Cleaning.—W. S. Copleston Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; L. M. Copleston.

S. C., Columbia—Livestock.—Powell Agricultural Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. W. Powell, Pres.

Tenn., Memphis—Storage Batteries.—McGregor Battery Engineering Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; J. M. McGregor, Pres.; W. B. Wilson, Secy.-Treas.; distributor Exide storage batteries.

Tenn., Memphis—Publishing.—Tri-State Publishing Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; R. L. Shepherd.

Tenn., Mountain City.—Johnson County Comms.; 2-mi. road from Trade, Tenn., to Ashe County line.

Tex., Dallas—Printing.—Dallas Press inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Walter A. Stevens.

Tex., Fort Worth—Publishing.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Amon G. Carter, Mgr.; 4-story-and-basement building; Sanguinett & Staats, Archts. (Lately noted to erect.)

Tex., Ranger—Natatorium.—S. M. Sanger, Mgr.; \$200,000 natatorium; 2 stories and basement; fireproof; 140x150 ft.; 2 pools, etc.; plans being prepared.

Tex., Ranger—Dairy.—A. F. Harmstrom, Grand Saline, Tex., and R. E. Gholson, Aspermont, Tex.; \$20,000 dairy.

Tex., Tyler—Sweet-potato Curing.—Perfect Sweet Potato Curing Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; W. B. Funderburgh.

Tex., Tyler—Potato Curing.—Gordon Simpson; sweet potato curing plant.

Va., Newport News—Marine Outfitting.—Marine Outfitting Corp. chartered; capital \$25,000; M. Peltz, Pres.; J. Berman, Secy.

Va., Richmond—Laundry.—Kingan & Co.; laundry; 30x60 ft.; brick and wood; electric lighting; building cost \$7500; Camerle Johnston, Archt.; J. C. Beazley, Contr.

W. Va., Charleston—Drilling.—Reishman Drilling Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. V. Reishman.

W. Va., Beckley—Raleigh Register, Chas. Hodel, Mgr.; brick buildings; ordinary construction; 13x107 ft. and 39x70 ft.; open bids July 28; install printing machines; H. M. Miller, Archt., Roanoke, Va. (Supersedes recent item.)

W. Va., Fairmont—Plumbing.—Martin Plumbing Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Walter E. Martin.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Birmingham—Garage.—Jno. W. O'Neill; 1-story brick garage; 80x100 ft.; cement floor; composition roof; \$18,000.

Ala., Tuscaloosa—Creamery, etc.—Tuscaloosa Ry. & Utilities Co.; creamery and cold-storage plant; Dixie Engineering Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

Ark., Ft. Smith—Automobiles.—Hall-Coller Motor Co., 615 Garrison Ave., organized; Chas. R. Hall, Pres.; F. G. Collier, V.-P. (Lately noted inceptd.; capital \$10,000.)

D. C., Washington—Garage.—Potter-Williams Garage & Sales Co., Edwin C. Glascock, Secy., 431 11th St. N. W.; 3-story building; fireproof; 50x100-ft.; open bids Oct. 1; install garage equipment. Lately noted under Va., Alexandria. (See Machinery Wanted—Garage Equipment.)

Fla., Archer—Syrup.—Archer Syrup & Mfg. Co. organized; A. D. Lindsey, Pres.; M. Venable, V.-P.; R. P. Perkins, Secy.-Treas.; W. A. Stone, Mgr.; erect building; install machinery to mfr. cane syrup; daily capacity 200 gals. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Syrup Mill.)

Fla., Dade City—Cigars.—Tampa-Cuba Cigar Co., Ernest Berger, Pres., Tampa, Fla.; Mr. Adecock, Mgr.; cigar factory; T. L. Childers, Contr.

Fla., Jacksonville—Beverages.—Applebrook Beverage Co. organized; capital \$10,000; L. D. Joel, Pres.; D. P. Myerson, Jr., V.-P.; H. H. Joel, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Miami—Tannery, etc.—Paltanic Tanning & Extracting Co., North River Drive and 15th St., organized; capital \$250,000; Walter J. Lloyd, Pres.; mfr. tanning extracts and build tannery.

Fla., Tampa—Cigars.—Santaella & Co., \$10,000 addition to cigar factory; B. C. Bonfoey, Archt.

Ga., Atlanta—Rubber.—Victory Rubber Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$500,000; A. P. Phillips, Geo. J. Reuter, E. W. Van Duzen; mfr. rubber goods.

Ga., Lagrange—Ice Cream.—Lagrange Ice Cream Co. inceptd.; Geo. V. Dix; mfr. ice cream.

Ga., Savannah—Cigars.—Geo. W. Nichols & Co. inceptd.; Lee Roy Myers, Jas. D. Myers; mfr. cigars, etc.

Ky., Frankfort—Butter.—Frankfort Butter Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; O. A. Hegge.

Ky., Hopkinsville—Tobacco.—L. B. Cornette & Co.; factory addition; 2-story brick building; 40x50 ft.

Ky., Lexington—Tobacco.—G. F. Vaughn, Lexington; E. C. Frankie, Louisville; 2 tobacco-redrying plants; total \$150,000.

Ky., Louisville—Paper.—Southeastern Paper Co.; increase capital \$10,000 to \$100,000.

Ky., Louisville—Creamery.—Kentucky Creamery Co.; 2 stories and basement; 82x160 ft.; \$60,000; R. C. Clark, Archt.; Black Peel Co., Contr., 20 W. Jackson Blvd.; both Chicago, Ill.

Ky., Louisville—Garments.—Ideal Manufacturing Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; Simon J. Greenstein.

Ky., Louisville—Clothing.—B. Hines Clothing Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Benjamin Hines.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ky., Louisville—Chemicals.—Sanitary Chemical Co. Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; J. M. Emmart.

Ky., Louisville—Clothing.—Brownstein & Sons Inceptd.; capital \$20,000; J. Brownstein; mfrs. men's clothing.

Ky., Owensboro—Electric Lamps.—Kentucky Electric Lamp Co.; 3-story brick and concrete building; 60x100 ft.; increase daily output lamps from 3,000 to 8,500.

Md., Baltimore—Bottle Caps.—Hygienic Bottle Cap Co., Worthy H. Gee, Pres., 401 Calvert Bldg.; purchased building at 1511 Harford Ave.; remodel and improve; proposes daily output 1,000,000 sanitary milk-bottle caps; build factory in 1920. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore—Bottling.—Standard Brewery, 1786 N. Gay St.; 1-story bottling-house; brick; slag roof; 60x200 ft.; \$25,000; J. Henry Miller, Inc., Contr., Eutaw and Franklin Sts.

Md., Baltimore—Bottle Caps.—Hygienic Bottle Cap Co., W. H. Gee, Pres., 401 Calvert Bldg.; remodel factory. (Lately noted inceptd.; capital \$300,000.)

Miss., Meridian—Extracts.—Meridian Extract Co. Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; C. R. Hatcher.

Miss., Natchez—Confectionery.—Star Confectionery Inceptd.; capital \$3000; J. R. C. Tate.

Miss., Sardis—Creamery.—Sardis Creamery Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; I. E. Jennings.

Mo., Kansas City—Geo. Graham, 408 Bryant Bldg.; 2-story 48x100-ft. addition; brick and stone; 1229 W. 8th St.; J. C. Sunderland, Archt., 313 Interstate Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City—Liquid Carbonic.—W. S. Brown Manufacturing Co., care Liquid Carbonic Co., 2000 Baltimore Ave.; factory; 3 story and basement; 75x110 ft.; \$10,000; Fogel Construction Co., Contr., 619 Reliance Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City—Sprays.—Rex Spray Co., 602 Finance Bldg.; factory; 2 story and basement; 50x112 ft.; Fogel Construction Co., Contr., 619 Reliance Bldg.; Smith Rea and Lovett, Archts., 602 Finance Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Wm. Lothman; \$20,000 factory addition.

Mo., St. Louis—Paints, etc.—Thornier Manufacturing Co., 608 S. 1st St.; factory addition; semi-fireproof; brick; \$20,000; Helfensteller, Hirsch & Watkins, Archts., Chemical Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis—Piston Rings.—Super-Power Piston Ring Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; T. W. Whinnery, Chas. Peters, J. C. Halner, all St. Louis; W. Hanson, F. W. Norburg, both Salina, Kans.

Mo., St. Louis—Candy.—Baker-Weaver Candy Co. Inceptd.; capital \$6000; Daniel E. Weaver.

N. C., Asheville—Garage.—City Commrs.; 2-story garage; brick and concrete; 60x60 ft.; \$10,000; bids until July 21; plans from J. H. Scholpf, Purch. Agt.

N. C., Hayesville—Creamery.—Public Service Co., capital \$125,000, inceptd. by G. H. Haigler and others; build creamery; supersedes recent item. (See Hydro-Electric Plants; see Machinery Wanted—Creamery Equipment.)

N. C., Hamlet—Building Products.—Hamlet Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; H. E. Gibbons.

N. C., Oxford—Automobiles.—Granville Motor Co., Z. W. Lyon, Pres.; \$25,000 building.

N. C., Wilmington—Motors, etc.—Platt Automotive Co. Inceptd.; capital \$125,000; J. E. Platt; steam engines and motors.

Okl., Oklahoma City—Garage.—J. H. McIvlin; 1-story garage; 50x140 ft.; Ben B. Dancy, Contr., 605 E. 10th St.; Hawk & Pork, Archts., 501 Security Bldg.

S. C., Anderson—Bottling.—Bludwine Bottling Co. Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; B. E. Est-

ridge, Pres. Treas.; W. K. Hudgens, V.-P.; W. J. Trammell, Secy.

S. C., Charleston—Door Steps.—Automatic Utilities Co. Inceptd.; capital \$3000; David A. Sox, Pres. Treas.; F. H. Hyatt, Secy.

S. C., Charleston—Overalls.—Bell Overall & Mfg. Co., W. C. Horton, Pres., Winder, Ga.; overall factory; daily output 200 doz.; install sewing machines; \$30,000. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Darlington—Automobiles.—J. B. Friday Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$20,000; J. B. Friday.

S. C., Orangeburg—Bottling.—Bludwine Bottling Co. Inceptd.; capital \$20,000; W. F. Fahey, Pres.; A. N. Avinger, V.-P.; R. R. Bruner, Secy. Treas.

S. C., Orangeburg—Bottling.—Chero-Cola Bottling Co. Inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. M. Albergott, A. C. Watson, W. H. Watson, T. Raysor Salley.

Tenn., Johnson City—Extracts.—Union Tanning Co.; contemplates increasing capacity of plant.

Tenn., Memphis—Bags.—Bosworth Bag Co.; 250x150-ft. brick and mill construction \$170,000 building; composition roofing; concrete floors; steam heating; Fred B. Young & Son, Contrs., 1514 Bank of Commerce Bldg.; G. M. Shaw & Co., Archts., 1561 Union & Planters' Bank Bldg.

Tenn., Memphis—Aig-ett Mfg. Co. Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; J. H. Baxter.

Tenn., Memphis—Bread and Coffee.—White Bread & Coffee Co. Inceptd.; capital \$20,000; J. A. White.

Tex., Dallas—Carbonized Lignite.—Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.; \$150,000 plant to carbonize lignite.

Tex., Houston—Automobile.—McDill-Elmer-Ransom Co. Inceptd.; capital \$15,000; R. H. McDill.

Texas, Port Arthur—Bottling.—R. L. Ames, Houston; bottling works plant.

Tex., Fort Worth—Rubber.—Hibbs Rubber Co. Inceptd.; capital \$100,000; G. H. Colvin, C. D. Hibbs, B. K. Isaacs, B. W. Isaacs, all Fort Worth; R. L. Davidson, Greenville, Tex.; F. P. King, Houston, Tex.; 5-story extension to 2-story plant; 50x100 ft.

Tex., Midland—Bottling and Candy.—C. C. Ennis; bottling works and candy factory; 1-story and basement brick building; 38x74 ft.

Tex., San Antonio—Ed Steves & Sons, E. Commerce St.; fireproof factory; 2 stories and basement; concrete; 68x150 ft.; \$90,000.

Tex., Waco—Automobiles.—Gammage-Williams Oakland Co., 700 Austin Ave., organized; T. E. Gammage, Pres.; A. C. Williams, V.-P. (Lately noted inceptd.; capital \$20,000.)

Va., Bristol—Leather.—Grant Leather Corp. chartered; capital \$4,000,000; W. H. Nickels, Jr., Pres., Bristol, Va.; R. G. Morison, Secy., Johnson City, Tenn.

Va., Norfolk—Bottling.—Coca-Cola Bottling Works, 254 Duke St.; 2-story fireproof plant; 120x200 ft.; brick and concrete; B. F. Mitchell, Archt., Seaboard Bldg.

Va., Roanoke—Soapstone Products.—Franklin Soapstone Products Corp.; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

Va., Roanoke—Garage.—Breese & Weller, Archts., 224 Dickson Bldg.; 2-story public garage; brick.

Va., Richmond—Chemicals.—Richmond Chemical Laboratories Inceptd.; capital \$5000; Chas. H. Thomason, Pres.; Chas. M. Bridges, Ashland, Va., Secy.

Va., South Boston—Tobacco.—Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.; tobacco factory.

W. Va., Charleston—Soft Drinks.—West Virginia Parlay Co., Capitol and Fry Sts., organized; W. D. McClung, Pres., Nitro, W. Va.;

L. D. Burns, V.-P., Cabin Creek, W. Va.; O. K. Sutton, Secy.; N. J. Williamson, Gen. Mgr. and Treas.; both Charleston; 3-story and basement factory; brick; cement lower floor; 60x100 ft.; \$30,000; daily capacity 48,000 to 52,000 bottles; 32-spout filler, \$7000; soaker, \$8000; refrigerating plant, \$3420; Kyle & Wilkens, Archt., Capitol St. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Bottling Supplies.)

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Tuscaloosa—Garage.—W. F. Pitts & Son; fireproof garage; 115x117 ft.; Miller & Martin, Archts., Birmingham, Ala.; construction by owners.

Ark., Little Rock—Automobiles.—E. M. Rowe Auto Co.; 2-story reinforced concrete and brick; fireproof; 40x50 ft.; John Parks Almand, Archt., 1106 Boyle Bldg.; W. F. Ault, Contr.; Electric Construction Co., wiring; Omer Field & Co., plumbing.

Fla., Jacksonville—Automobiles, etc.—Peterson Auto Works Inceptd.; capital \$5000; J. S. Peterson, Pres.; C. E. Smith, V.-P.; J. E. Carlson, Secy. Treas.

Fla., Lakeland—Garage.—Dixie Highway Garage Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; P. A. Curtis, Pres.-Mgr.; Bryan Meharg, V.-P.; Nina L. Hey, Secy. Treas.

Ga., Macon—Garage.—Kingman Moore, temporary address 514 3d St.; salesroom-service station; ordinary construction; \$20,000; Curran Ellis, Archt.; Griffin-Edwards Contracting Co., Contr.

Ky., Lebanon—Garage.—T. M. Estes; 2-story garage; 150x135 ft.; reinforced concrete and steel-trussed roof; concrete floor; \$60,000; Manly & Young, Archts., Knoxville, Ky.; J. C. Miller, Contr.

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—Muldoon Bros., 408 E. Main St.; brick, steel and reinforced concrete garage; 56x200 ft.; composition roof; concrete floor; Thos. J. Nolan, Archt.; National Concrete Construction Co., Contr. (Lately noted to erect \$12,000 garage.)

Ky., Louisville—Garage.—Kentucky-Indiana Truck Co., 417 W. Liberty St.; \$40,000 garage; 2 stories; 50x130 ft.

Ky., Louisville—Service Station, etc.—Mattingly-Hubbard Motor Co., S. E. Hubbard, Genl. Mgr., 914 S. 3rd St.; fireproof building; 170x200 ft.; \$100,000 to \$125,000; want architect.

Ky., Pineville—Automobiles.—Pineville Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$6000; George D. Tingley.

La., Lake Charles—Garage.—W. A. Atteberry Garage Inceptd.; capital \$5000; W. A. Atteberry, Pres.; P. B. Harrison, V.-P.; J. M. Ragland, Secy. Treas.

La., Shreveport—Automobiles.—J. A. Blodgett & Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. A. Blodgett, Pres.-Genl. Mgr.; Claude Delmas, V.-P.; O. Roshko, Secy.

La., Tallapoosa—Garage.—R. P. Thornton; 2-story garage; brick, hollow tile and concrete; 80x100 ft.; composition roof; cement and tile floor; \$15,000; S. D. Trowbridge, Archt., Atlanta, Ga.; J. W. Jenkins, Contr., 404 Silvey Bldg., Atlanta.

Md., Baltimore—Garages.—Chas. J. & Lewis C. Scheffenecker, 2725 N. Charles St.; 33 garages; \$7000; each 20x10 ft.; brick; 25-ft. cement driveway; rear of 2600 Barclay St., between 26th and 27th Sts.; 105x100-ft. site.

Md., Frederick—Garage, etc.—Maryland Motor Co., Charles H. Kehne, Owner, 252 W. Patrick St.; \$25,000 brick garage; asbestos roof; install garage equipment and machine shop. (Lately noted to erect.)

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—L. Goodman; 1-story garage; 33x111 ft.; A. H. Buckley, Archt., 821 Gloyd Bldg.; Geo. Bliss Construction Co., Contr., 1206 Commerce Bldg.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

...a. O. K.
...en. Mgr.
...and base-
...door: 60x
...to 52,000
...\$8000; re-
...Wilkena,
...ent item.
...supplies.)

...Etc.

...Fitts &
...Miller &
...construct-

...M. Rowe
...ete and
...ks Alm-
...F. Ault,
...wiring;

...-Peter-
...J. S.
...J. R.

...way Ga-
...Curtis,
...Nina L.

...e, tem-
...service
...Cur-
...tracting

...2-story
...to and
...\$90,000;
...; J. C.

...os. 4%
...ed con-
...roof;
...; Na-
...Contr.

...ndiana
...garage;

...-Mat-
...bbard,
...lding;
...hitect.

...the Mo-
...D. Tin-

...tther-
...A. At-
...J. M.

...Blod-
...Blod-
...V. P.;

...nton;
...con-
...ment
...ridge,
...ontr.

...J. &
...St.;
...25-ft.
...St.

...Mot-
...W.
...estos
...chine

...a: 1-
...kley,
...true-

Mo., St. Louis—Automobiles.—General Motors Co.; \$4,000,000 plant; first unit; 2 assembling buildings, each 750x300 ft.; 120x40-ft. administration building; each 3 stories high of fireproof construction, with flat slab reinforced concrete floors; exterior walls of matt brick; \$2,500,000 for buildings; \$1,500,000 for machinery; equipment ordered; 3000x2500-ft. plant site. (Supersedes recent items.)

Mo., St. Louis—Automobiles.—Auto Owners' Service Co. inceptd.; capital \$2500; Samuel Scissors.

Mo., St. Louis—Automobile. — Atlanta Specialty Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; W. F. Fahey.

Mo., St. Louis—Automobile Factory.—Washington University Investment Co., care of Isaac Hedges, University City, Mo.; 2-story factory and salesroom; 250x156 ft.; P. J. Bradshaw, Archt.; 514 International Life Bldg.; Fred Schmidt, Contr., 5912 Enrecht Ave. (Lately noted to erect.)

Mo., St. Louis—Automobiles.—St. Louis Mfg. Corp., 3708 Union St.; 3-story brick factory, \$808,000; 3-story brick factory, \$805,800; mfrs. automobiles.

N. C., Asheville—Garage.—McArthur Tire Co.; 3-story garage and salesroom; \$50,000.

N. C., Greensboro—Garage.—R. K. Motor Co., 227 S. Elm St.; garage; fireproof; pressed brick front.

N. C., High Point—Garage.—Christ Bam-balls; 8x175-ft. garage.

N. C., West Jefferson—Automobiles.—Ashley Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; F. G. Harper, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Automobiles.—South Side Motor Co., Waughton St., organized; C. R. Burgess, Pres.; S. E. Burgess, V.-P.; G. C. Gentry, Mgr. (Lately noted inceptd.; capital \$100,000.)

Okla., Oklahoma City—Motors.—Deignan Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; John A. Deignan.

Okla., Ponca City—Garage.—E. W. Marland Refining Co.; 1-story garage; 75x225 ft.; Lay-ton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts., 701 South-western Reserve Bank Bldg.; Campbell & Price, Contrs., 611 Southwestern Reserve Bank Bldg. (Previously noted to erect.)

S. C., Charleston—Repairs, etc.—Hart Auto & Repair Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; Andrew A. King, Pres.; George T. Trescott, Secy.; J. P. Hart, Treas.

S. C., Columbia—Garage.—Mrs. T. B. Stack-house; garage; 80x100 ft.; 2 stories; mill construction; \$25,000; elevator, \$2500; G. E. La-faye, Archt.; W. B. Summerset, Contr.

S. C., Columbia—Automobiles.—Jackson-Matthews Sales Co. inceptd.; capital \$6000; W. P. Matthews.

S. C., Columbia—Garage.—Dixie Auto Co., C. M. Asbill, Pres.-Mgr., 1107 Taylor St.; 2-story building; concrete and mill construction; 50x127 ft.; G. B. Urquhart, Archt. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Columbia—Garage.—Capital City Garage; \$2500 building; 25 fireproof locker stalls for motor cars.

Tenn., Harriman—Tires, etc.—Harriman Tire & Rubber Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; E. B. Stowers.

Tenn., Knoxville—Garage.—Arthur Groves, State St. and Clinch Ave.; 2-story and basement garage; 50x75 ft.; brick and concrete; gravel roofing; wood joist; steel ceiling; Albert B. Baumann, Archt.; Worsham Bros., Contrs.

Tenn., Knoxville—Garage.—Lucian Briscoe and Thos. Ragsdale will occupy 2-story garage; 75x50 ft.; \$50,000; Arthur Groves, owner.

Tenn., Nashville—Automobile Necessities.—Auto Necessities Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; W. M. Selcer.

Tenn., Nashville—Supplies.—Auto Necessities Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; S. M. Flite.

Tex., Dallas—Garage.—Jules E. Schneider; \$35,000 garage and salesroom; 2 stories; brick.

Tex., Fort Worth—Automobiles.—Cooke-Boyd Motor Co.; \$35,000 building; 80x100 ft.; 3-story brick and stone construction; Clarkson & Gaines, Archts.; Christy & Dolph Construction Co., Contrs.

Tex., Houston—Garage.—Jones & Tabor, Archts.; \$36,000 storage garage.

Tex., Houston—Automobiles.—Dwight-Means Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; Ben H. Dwight.

Tex., Houston—Repairing.—Scott Auto Painting and Top Works; inceptd.; capital \$5000; R. C. Scott.

Tex., Houston.—A. C. Burton; garage; 1 story; brick; 100x220 ft.; \$13,000.

Tex., Paris—Garage.—Dr. J. L. Leverett; \$15,000 brick garage; 50x200 ft.

Tex., San Antonio—Garage.—Wright, Sanders & Heinan; \$25,000 building.

Tex., Sherman—Garage.—North Texas Motor Co.; garage; bids until July 21; John Tulloch, Archt., 213 M. & P. Bank Bldg.

Tex., Sherman—Garage.—Rowan Mills; \$12,000 garage; 1 story; brick construction; 50x150 ft.; John Tulloch, Archt.; Allmon & Dilden, Contrs. (Bids lately noted.)

Va., Charlotte Courthouse—Automobiles.—Charlotte Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; William R. Martin, Pres.; D. Q. Eggleston, Secy.

Va., Christiansburg—Garage.—C. W. Surface; garage.

Va., Lynchburg—Automobiles.—Hancock Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; J. H. Hancock, Pres.; J. W. Bass, Secy.

Va., Norfolk—Garage.—Norfolk Motorist Supply Co., G. Mason Smith, Pres., Granby and Green Sts.; \$15,000 brick garage; open bids Oct. 1. (Lately noted to erect.)

Va., Norfolk—Garage.—Barton Myers; 3-story garage; face brick and stucco; 52x112 ft.

Va., Norfolk—Batteries.—Page Battery Co., Percy A. Page, Mgr., Colonial Ave. and 22d St.; \$15,000 garage; fireproof; 30x100 ft.; generating machinery purchased; R. F. Lester, Contr. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

Va., Richmond—Garage.—W. P. Thurston Co., 42 Merchants' Bank Bldg.; 3-story garage; reinforcing steel construction; 100x140 ft.; J. C. Cheatwood, Contr., 511 N. 12th St. (Lately noted.)

Va., Roanoke—Automobiles.—Rotetourt Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; John T. Taylor, Pres.; W. M. Mayhew, Secy.

Va., Roanoke—Automobiles.—Roanoke Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; C. M. Stonesifer, Pres.; W. M. Mayhew, Secy.

Va., Salem—Motor-truck Bodies.—Hill-Field Body Co., H. B. Rockhill, Pres., contemplates plant to mfr. steel motor-truck bodies; daily capacity 10 bodies; \$50,000.

Va., South Boston—Garage.—Crowell Auto Co.; leased garage to be erected by Malcolm G. Bruce; fireproof building; 130x140 ft.; \$50,000; Heard & Chesterman, Archts., Lynchburg and Danville, Va.; C. A. Jones & Co., Contrs., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted.)

Va., Staunton—Garage.—J. L. Baugher; garage.

W. Va., Elkins—Garage, etc.—B. P. O. E., S. B. Haffner, Chrmn.; 3-story and basement garage and lodgeroom; \$30,000; 42x150 ft.; A. Breternitz, Archt., Clarksburg, W. Va.

W. Va., Huntington—Automobiles.—Auto-

mobile Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; R. H. Dickinson.

W. Va., Princeton—Automobile Accessories.—Bluestone Auto Accessory Mfg. Co. organized; E. F. Peters, Pres.; E. G. Livesay, V.-P. and Mgr.; S. T. Bird, Secy.; W. C. Neikirk, Treas. Lately noted inceptd., capital \$30,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Castings; Leather Bands; Chains; Bags.)

W. Va., Williamson—Automobiles, etc.—Interstate Auto & Truck Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Evan Thomas.

Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, Etc.

Fla., Millville.—Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay Ry., E. H. Stewart, Gen. Supt., Dothan, Ala.; shops.

Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Birmingham.—Jefferson County Board of Revenue; 36 mi. roads; bituminous paving, brick or concrete; concrete base; \$450,000; bids until Aug. 11. Noted in May as planning \$1,000,000 expenditure for 43 mi. road. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ala., Florence.—City, R. E. Meade, City Engr.; 55,000 sq. yds. concrete, bitulithic, asphalt, asphaltic concrete, bitoslag or vitrified-brick paving; curbs, gutters, sidewalks and drains; bids opened July 22. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ala., Mobile.—Mobile County Commrs., Roads and Revenues, Thos. B. Allman, Clerk; 3½ mi. Old Steel Road; 3¼ mi. Springfield Ave.; scarifying, shaping and rolling old road; add new metal for foundation; pave with monolithic brick, concrete, asphaltic concrete, lithomastic or rock asphalt; bids until Aug. 20. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Ashdown.—Little River County, Commrs. Road Improvement Dist. No. 7 (W. D. Waldrop and others); 69 mi. roads; bids until Aug. 15; Parkes Engineering Co., Engr., Pine Bluff, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Bentonville.—Benton County Commrs., Road Improvement Dist. No. 2, R. H. Whitlow, Rogers; gravel road; 109 mi. long; 14 and 16 ft. wide; \$500,000; bids until Aug. 12; date postponed from July 16; R. D. Alexander, Engr., Eureka Springs. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., DeQueen.—State Highway Dept., Little Rock; 18.6 mi. gravel road in Sevier County, from DeQueen through Locksburg to Salline River; two 40-ft. and two 100-ft. steel bridges; bids until Aug. 21; E. S. Byington, Constr. Engr., DeQueen; Lund & Hill, Const. Engrs., Little Rock. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Devall Bluff.—Prairie County Commrs.; 12 mi. roads in Hazen-LaGrue and Slovak Road Improvement Dist.; \$191,000; W. C. Ross, Engr., Hazen, Ark.; Benton Gravel & Construction Co., Contr., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Ark., Fayetteville.—Washington County Commrs.; 52 mi. gravel and limestone macadam roads; \$396,000; probably let contract Crane Construction Co., Springfield, Mo.; Hamilton & Shreve, Engrs. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ark., Forrest City.—Commrs. St. Francis County Road Improvement Dist. No. 4, R. C. Nickle, Chrmn., Hughes, Ark.; 37 mi. road; 130,000 cu. yds. embankment, 1088 lin. ft. timber pile bridges, 16-ft. roadway and 340 lin. ft. 12-ft. roadway; bids opened July 21; L. C. Torrence, Engr., Forrest City. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Fort Smith.—City; Paving Dist. No. 15; 24,000 sq. yds. paving; 5-in. concrete base

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

and 2-in. asphaltic concrete wearing surface; 210 lin. ft. curb; bids until Aug. 15; W. H. Evans, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ark., Hazen.—Town; street and sidewalk paving; \$40,000; W. C. Ross, Engr., Hazen.

Ark., Imboden.—Comms. Western Lawrence County Road Improvement Dist., L. H. Kaiser, Secy., People's Bank Bldg.; 4 systems of roads; \$2,960 cu. yds. local crushed stone surfacing, 693 lin. ft. timber bridges, etc.; bids until Aug. 18; Pritchett & Hight, Engrs., Walnut Ridge Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Little Rock.—State Highway Dept.; Little Rock-Hot Springs highway in Pulaski County; length 10.7 mi.; width 14 to 18 ft.; 113,500 sq. yds. paving; bids until Aug. 6; Lund & Hill, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted, Road Construction.)

Ark., Marlon.—Crittenden County Road Improvement Comms., Dist. No. 9; Rudolph Isom, Secy.; 560,000 cu. yds. earth road embankment; Morgan Engineering Co., Engr., Memphis, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ark., Osceola.—Mississippi County Comms., Burdette Road Improvement Dist. No. 3; 26 mi. graded earth roads; bids until July 25; Pride & Fairley, Engrs. Lately noted inviting bids until June 2. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Wynne.—Cross County Comms.; gravel roads in Dist. No. 1; bids opened July 22; J. A. Gulsinger, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Arcadia.—De Soto County Comms., C. E. McKee, Chrmn.; Road No. 2, Moore Haven Special Road and Bridge Dist.; 98,000 sq. yds. soft-rock or macadam surfacing; bids until Sept. 1; E. V. Camp, Supv. Engr., Punta Gorda, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Bunnell.—Flagler County Comms., Geo. Moody, Chrmn.; 26 mi. grading, drainage structures and wooden bridges in Shell Bluff Special Road and Bridge Dist.; \$100,000; Peter Kendrick, Engr.; C. A. Smith, Contr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Fla., Bunnell.—Flagler County Comms.; roads; voted \$250,000 bonds.

Fla., Haines City.—City; 4 mi. street paving; vote on \$120,000 bonds; McElroy Engineering Co., Engr., Tampa.

Ga., Buchanan.—Haralson County Comms., Roads and Revenues, W. J. Spright, Chrmn.; 100 mi. hard-surfaced highways; \$400,000; Garret & Slack, Engrs., Montgomery, Ala.; Stanley & Singer, Contrs., Lafayette, Ala., and Bremen, Ga. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Camilla.—Mitchell County Comms.; roads; \$400,000 bonds; Garret & Slack, Engrs., Montgomery, Ala. (Lately noted voting bonds.)

Ky., Carrollton.—Carroll County Comms., Wm. Deatherage, Clk.; 4.5 mi. stone or gravel surfacing 12 ft. wide; Worthville and Carrollton roads; bids opened July 22.

Ky., Georgetown.—Scott County Comms.; water-bound macadam roads; \$100,000; Geo. Sabel, Engr. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Louisville.—Jefferson County Comms.; 4½ mi. Bardstown Road; concrete; \$145,000.

Ky., Louisville.—City, Board of Public Works; street-paving contracts as follows: Louisville Asphalt Co., A St., \$24,253.30; Bickel Asphalt Paving Co., Virginia Ave., \$18,907.70.

Ky., Pineville.—Bell County Court; Straight Creek and Clear Rds.; former, 3 mi. water-bound macadam or 3950 cu. yds. surfacing; latter, 3 mi. grading or 11,621 cu. yds. excavation; bids until July 26. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., Crowley.—City; gravel streets; \$10,000; J. Rankin, Contr.

La., De Ridder.—Beauregard Parish Police Jury; hard-surfaced roads in Ward 6; voted \$100,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

La., De Ridder.—Beauregard Parish Police Jury; 26 mi. hard-surfaced roads in Ward 3; voted \$150,000 bonds.

La., Hammond.—Tangipahoa Parish Police Jury; 12½ mi. road from Fluker to Independence; \$5,000; T. G. Womack, Contr., Kentwood, La.

La., Lake Charles.—City; 2000 sq. yds. brick paving on Cleveland St.; curbs and gutters; Ritchie Bros., Contr., Topeka, Kans.

La., New Iberia.—City, H. S. Sealy, Mayor; 41,782 sq. yds. pavement; sheet asphalt with concrete base, concrete, asphaltic concrete or gravel; bids until Aug. 5; J. B. McCrary, Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

La., New Iberia.—City, H. S. Sealy, Mayor; 234,062 sq. ft. cement sidewalks, 12,254 lin. ft. concrete and reinforced curb, etc.; bids until July 30. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

La., Shreveport.—Highway Dept. Board of State Engrs., Room 736, Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans; 8.35 mi. Shreveport-Arkansas highway, Myra to Arkansas line, Caddo Parish; bids opened July 24; Duncan Bule, State Highway Engr., New Orleans. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., Vivian.—City; hard-surface streets; voted \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Md., Baltimore.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg.; concrete shoulders and filling in macadam along Liberty Road from near Gwynn Oak Junction to Baltimore City limits; .75 mi.; Contract BC-31; bids until Aug. 5. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Baltimore.—City; grade, curb and pave Gwynns Falls Parkway and Alameda; 24,580 sq. yds. sheet asphalt, 13,940 lin. ft. armored concrete curb, 1050 sq. yds. vitrified brick gutters, etc.; \$100,000; Baltimore Asphalt Block & Tile Co., Contr., Monroe and Lorman Sts.; G. M. McCummings, City Hall. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Md., Baltimore.—City, Board of Awards; paving; contractors: Arundel Construction Co., 911 Eastern Ave., 340 sq. yds. granite block and 1540 sq. yds. vitrified-brick blocks with cement filler (Contract No. 164), \$7547; also, Brevard St. and 2 alleys, 2910 sq. yds. cement concrete (Contract No. 165), \$7068; Patrick Reddington & Sons, 2 E. Lexington St., 11,920 sq. yds. cement concrete (Contract 166), \$33,365. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Md., Frederick.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; grading and drainage along Urbana Turnpike from Monocacy River Bridge to Hopeland; 2 mi.; Contract F-27; bids until Aug. 5. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Frederick.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; 2-mi. concrete road; Buckeystown Turnpike, Frederick County, from near Adamstown toward Montgomery County line; Contract F-31; bids until July 29. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Palmyra.—Marion County Comms.; 350 mi. gravel road; votes Aug. 12 on \$1,500,000 bonds; A. V. Ely, Highway Engr. (Lately noted.)

Md., Towson.—Baltimore County Comms., John H. Haut, Chief Clk.; 1 mi. Dulaney's Valley Rd.; concrete; bids opened July 24. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Towson.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; 2-mi. concrete road

from Parkton toward Pennsylvania State line; Contract B-30; bids until July 29. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Aberdeen.—Monroe County Comms.; roads in Fourth Dist; vote Aug. 8 on bonds.

Miss., Indianola.—City, J. M. Gilmer, Mayor; asphaltic concrete paving; \$150,000; J. M. Harbert, Engr.; Dunn Construction Co., Contr., Birmingham, Ala.

Miss., Jackson.—City Comsn.; street paving, bridges and sewers; vote Aug. 19 on \$16,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Jackson.—City Comsn.; votes Aug. 19 on \$105,000 bonds for street and sewer work. (Supersedes recent item.)

Miss., Lexington.—Holmes County Commissioners; grade and gravel 10 mi. road in Dist. No. 4; John M. Harbert Engineering Co., Engr., Indianola, Miss.; Healy Construction Co., Contr., Meridian, Miss. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Macon.—Noxubee County Board of Suprs., Jno. A. Tyson, Clk.; roads in Dist. 4; issue \$100,000 bonds.

Miss., Meridian.—Lauderdale County, Highway Comsn. of Second Road Dist.; 7 mi. road; Federal Aid Project No. 30; 10,500 cu. yds. gravel; bids until Aug. 8; Xavier A. Kramer, State Highway Engr., Jackson. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Pontotoc.—Pontotoc County Commissioners; Bankhead highway through county; voted bonds.

Miss., Purvis.—Lamar County Suprs.; road improvements; plan \$300,000 bond issue.

Miss., Ruleville.—City; 9000 sq. yds. paving, 4000 ft. curb, 5000 ft. sewer pipe; \$140,000 bonds; bids until Aug. 5; H. S. Stansel, Engr. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Mo., Bethany.—Harrison County Comms.; 9.4 mi. State road; Project No. 8; grading; 9-ft. concrete paving; macadam shoulders; pipe culverts, etc.; bids until July 30; postponed date from July 23; M. G. Hall, Engr., Centerville, Ia. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Benton.—Scott County Comms.; 27.4 mi. Kingshighway; 16-ft. gravel surfacing; culverts and bridges; bids until July 30; E. R. Johnston, Engr., Sikeston, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Galena.—Stone County Comms.; rock roads; voted on \$100,000 bonds.

Mo., Boonville.—Cooper County Comms., R. D. Pealer, Clerk; roads in Boonville Township; issue \$100,000 bonds.

Mo., Jefferson City.—State Capitol Comsn. Board, E. W. Stephens, Chrmn.; grade and construct walks and drives, etc., on Capitol grounds; bids until Aug. 11. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Mo., Macon.—Macon County Comms.; defeated \$500,000 road bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., Paris.—Monroe County Comms.; hard-surfaced roads; vote Aug. 2 on \$1,000,000 bonds.

Mo., Versailles.—Morgan County Comms.; roads; vote Aug. 26 on \$300,000 bonds.

N. C., Asheville.—State Highway Comsn., Raleigh, N. C.; Asheville-Black Mountain Highway from Azalea to Black Mountain; 7½ mi.; concrete, macadam with tarvia top or bitulithic; \$200,000 to \$300,000; probably invite bids.

N. C., Asheville.—Buncombe County Comms.; 10-mi. 14-ft. macadam road.

N. C., Elizabethtown.—Bladen County, Whites Creek Township, A. A. Clark, Chrmn. Road Comsn., Rosindale, N. C.; voted \$30,000 road bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Materials.)

N. C., Fayetteville.—City, John Underwood, Mayor; street improvements; plans \$150,000 to \$200,000 bond issue. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Gastonia.—Gaston County Comms.: roads; vote Aug. 19 on \$500,000 bonds.

N. C., Goldsboro.—City, Edgar H. Bain, Mayor; street paving; \$300,000; The Ludlow Engineers, J. L. Ludlow, Winston-Salem, N. C., will plan and supervise construction.

N. C., Greensboro.—State Highway Comsn., Raleigh, N. C.; 17 mi. sand-clay road; \$35,000; S. B. Howard, Engr., Durham, N. C.; S. B. & L. A. Crawford, Contrs., Mebane, N. C.; R. P. Coble, Div. Engr., Greensboro.

N. C., Greensboro.—City Comms.; \$0,000 sq. yds. asphalt paving on concrete base and 10,000 sq. yds. asphalt paving on old macadam base; R. G. Lassiter & Co., Contrs., Oxford, N. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Lumberton.—Robeson County Comms.; roads in White House Township; vote on \$20,000 bonds.

N. C., Lumberton.—Robeson County Comms.; roads in Lumberton Township; vote on \$30,000 bonds.

N. C., Mount Airy.—Surry County Highway Comsn.; top-soil roads; \$200,000; J. L. Russell, Eng., Elkin, N. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Newton.—City, R. P. Caldwell, Mayor pro tem.; 19,500 sq. yds. bitulithic, sheet asphalt, asphaltic concrete or 1-course concrete paving; 10,714 lin. ft. concrete combined curb and gutter, 3000 sq. yds. concrete sidewalk, 3000 lin. ft. 8-in. terra-cotta sewer, 175 lin. ft. 12 to 24-in. storm-water sewer, 5951 lin. ft. 4-in. cast-iron water pipe, etc.; bids until July 22; J. W. Webb, Const. Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

N. C., Rutherfordton.—City; 1¼-mi. concrete road. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Bamberg.—City, J. J. Smook, Mayor; concrete streets and sidewalks and white way; \$24,000; G. D. Ryan, Engr.; Powell Paving & Cont. Co., Contr., Columbia, S. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Batesburg.—City; street paving; voted \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Okla., Henryetta.—City; 29 blocks paving; brick, surfaced with asphalt; invite bids Aug. 1. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Madill.—City; 40 blocks street paving; Johnson & Benham, Const. Engrs., 8th Floor Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Okla., Miami.—Ottawa County Comms., J. C. Briggs, Clerk; hard-surfaced roads; vote Aug. 19 on \$750,000 bonds. (Lately noted to build 50 to 75 mi. roads.)

Okla., Stroud.—City; 20 blocks street paving; Johnson & Benham, Const. Engrs., 8th Floor Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

S. C., Bamberg.—City; 1500-ft. paving; Main Street; \$19,803.50; Powell Paving & Construction Co., Contr., Columbia. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Orangeburg.—Orangeburg County Comms.; 75 mi. roads in Willow Township; voted \$50,000 bonds.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Spartanburg County Comms.; surface with topsoil, grade, etc., 6.7 mi. road, Reidville to Duncan; width 30 ft.; 23,625 cu. yds. topsoil; \$31,510; Cooley & Gillespie, Contrs., Greenville, S. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tenn., Blountville.—Sullivan County Commissioners; improve road, Ruthton to Big Creek; \$3000 appropriated; G. C. Cowan, Contr., Bristol, Va.

Tenn., Cleveland.—City; Improvement Dist. Comsn., J. W. Wiggins, Chrmn.; improve

Ocoee St.; 600 cu. yds. grading, 17,920 sq. yds. paving, 2100 lin. ft. curbing, 1240 lin. ft. 12-in. storm sewers; asphalt, asphaltic concrete, cement concrete, or Tarvia macadam; bids until July 28; Samuel D. Newton, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tenn., Columbia.—Maury County Comms.; 43 mi. road; State and Federal aid; \$200,000 bonds.

Tenn., Knoxville.—City; 27 blocks paving; \$144,949; Murray Construction Co., Contr.

Tenn., Pulaski.—Giles County Comms.; roads; issue \$650,000 bonds.

Tenn., Tiptonville.—Lake County Comms.; roads; voted \$100,000 bonds.

Tenn., Winchester.—Franklin County Comms.; roads; vote Sept. 10 on \$750,000 bonds.

Tenn., Winchester.—State Dept. of Highways, 327 7th Ave. N., Nashville; 10.66 mi. State Highway No. 7; water-bound macadam; Solomon Contracting & Engineering Co., Engr., Harriman, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Anahuac.—Chambers County Comms.; roads; voted \$100,000 bonds.

Tex., Burnet.—Burnet County Comms.; roads in Marble Falls Precinct; voted \$55,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Canton.—Van Zandt County Comms., L. Davidson, County Judge; 9.88 mi. State Highway No. 15; grading, surfacing and drainage; bids opened July 24; Hess & Skinner, Engrs., Dallas, Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Dalhart.—City, Geo. C. Webster, City Secy.; 16,000 sq. yds. paving and 5000 lin. ft. combination curb and gutter; bids opened July 23; Henry Exall Elrod Co., Engrs., Dallas. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., Eastland.—City Comsn.; paving; vote Aug. 9 on \$200,000 bonds.

Tex., Comanche.—Comanche County Comms.; roads in DeLeon Dist.; voted \$750,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Eastland.—Eastland County Comms.; roads; plan vote on \$1,000,000 bonds.

Tex., Eastland.—Eastland County Comms.; road in Dist. Nos. 1 and 2 connecting Ranger, Eastland and Cisco; \$180,000 bonds; previously voted.

Tex., Fairfield.—Limestone County Commissioners; 10.3 mi. highway No. 7, Teague to county line; macadam with bituminous topping; reinforced concrete bridges and culverts; McElrath & Rogers, Contr., Corsicana, Tex. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Glen Rose.—Somervell County Commissioners; roads; \$60,000 bonds voted.

Va., Bristol.—City; Spencer St.; asphaltic concrete and macadam with asphaltic oil flush coat; Municipal Paving & Construction Co., Contr., Johnson City, Tenn.

Tex., Palestine.—Anderson County Comms.; roads in Neches Dist.; voted \$75,000 bonds.

Va., Charlottesville.—City, Shelton S. Fife, City Mgr.; ¼ mi. concrete pavement; 35½ ft. wide; bids until July 28. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Va., Lynchburg.—City; pave 7th St., Main St. to Williams viaduct; \$930; O. M. Burnett & Co., Contrs., Lynchburg.

Va., South Boston.—Town; paving; vote on \$60,000 bonds. Address Town Clerk.

Va., South Boston.—City; paving; contemplated. Address The Mayor.

Va., Yorktown.—Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; concrete road at Naval Mine Depot; \$179,500; McLean Contracting Co., Contr., 1415 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore.

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha County Comms., L. C. Massey, Clk.; roads and bridges in Elk Dist.; vote Aug. 12 on \$395,000 bonds.

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha County Comms., L. C. Massey, Clk.; 69.5 mi. roads in Cabin Creek Dist.; vote Aug. 12 on \$904,000 bonds.

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha County Comms., L. C. Massey, Clk.; roads in Malden Dist.; vote Aug. 12 on \$80,000 bonds.

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha County Comms., L. C. Massey, Clk.; roads in Unjon Dist.; votes Aug. 18 on \$160,000 bonds; F. C. Burdette, County Road Engr.

W. Va., Fayetteville.—Fayette County Comms., R. J. Stegall, Clk.; road grading; 2.5 mi. from Bishop to Wriston and 2.5 mi. from Sugar Creek to Ansted roads; Mountain Cove Dist.; bids until Aug. 12; J. K. McGrath, Road Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Grading.)

W. Va., New Martinsville.—Wetzel County Comms.; grade and hard surface 4 mi. road; \$105,000 bonds voted; G. W. Comstock, County Road Engr. (Lately noted to vote.)

W. Va., Worthington.—Town; complete paving on Water St. and pave alleys; vote on \$3500 bonds. Address Town Clerk.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Ohio County Comms.; 11,000 sq. yds. plain concrete paving; \$38,000; W. O. McCluskey, Jr., Engr.; Coss & Otto, Contrs. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Sewer Construction.

Ga., Cartersville.—City; sewer system; J. B. McCrary Co., Atlanta, Contr. (Lately voted \$90,000 bonds.)

Ga., Elberton.—City; extend sewer, light and water systems; vote Aug. 27 on \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Southwest LaGrange.—City, C. W. Coleman, Mayor; 11 mi. sewers, disposal plant, etc.; bids until Aug. 5; G. H. Sargent, City Engr., LaGrange. See Water-works. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Construction.)

Miss., Jackson.—City Comsn.; extend sewer system and repair streets; vote Aug. 19 on \$105,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Miss., Jackson.—City Comsn.; sewers, etc.; vote Aug. 19 on \$105,000 bonds. Lately noted. (See Road and Street Construction.)

Miss., Lambert.—Town, H. D. Glass, Town Clk.; 1400 ft. 12-in. sewers, 400 ft. 10-in. sewers, 7100 ft. 8-in. sewers, 23 manholes, 3 flush-tanks; bids until Aug. 12; plans on file. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer.)

Mo., Fairfax.—City; improve sewer and water system; \$40,000; Archer & Stevens, Engr., 609 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

N. C., Fayetteville.—City, John Underwood, Mayor; sewerage, light and water improvements; plans \$40,000 bonds.

N. C., Newton.—City, R. P. Caldwell, Mayor Pro Tem.; 3000 lin. ft. 8-in. terra-cotta sewer, 175 lin. ft. 12 to 24-in. storm-water sewer, etc.; bids until July 22; J. W. Webb, Const. Engr. See Roads and Street Construction. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

Okla., Ada.—City; storm sewers and water-works; vote on \$500,000 bonds; Johnson & Benham, Const. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Okla., Shawnee.—City; improve and extend sewer system; voted \$40,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Batesburg.—City; sewer system; voted \$40,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

S. C., Charleston.—City will not issue \$300,000 sewer bonds; J. H. Dingle, City Engr. (Recent report an error.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of ad vantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Shipbuilding Plants.

Fla., Pensacola.—Dry Dock.—Bruce Dry Dock Co., Thos. A. Johnson, Gen. Mgr.; 5000-ton floating dry dock and repair plant; financed by United States Shipping Board; Aberthaw Construction Co., Contr. Engr., 27 School St., Boston, Mass., and 711 Peters Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (Previously noted to construct.)

Md., Fairfield.—Steel Ships.—Union Shipbuilding Co.; extension to plant; develop 40-acre tract.

Telephone Systems.

Va., Richmond.—Russell Telephone Co., inceptd.; H. C. McFaddin.

Textile Mills.

Ga., Dalton.—Cotton Products.—Elk Cotton Mills; 60x100-ft. addition; 2200 additional spindles.

N. C., Kings Mountain.—Cotton Products.—Pauline Mills, C. E. Neisler & Sons, Props.; additional mill; 5000 spindles; 100 looms; electric power; purchased equipment; J. E. Sirrine, Engr.-Archit., Greenville, S. C. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Roanoke Rapids.—Cotton Cloth.—Roanoke Mills Co.; increase capital \$500,000; build addition; 658 looms. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Shelby.—Cotton Cloth.—Shelby Cotton Mills, C. C. Blanton, Prest.; extension 75x33 ft.; 5000 spindles; 80 looms; carding machinery; electric drive. (Supersedes recent item.)

S. C., Gaffney.—Cotton Products.—Cash Mills inceptd.; \$300,000; E. R. Cash, W. C. Hamrick, J. A. Carroll; 25,000 spindles; mill village. (W. C. Hamrick lately noted to build \$300,000 mill.)

N. C., Salisbury.—Cotton Products.—Diamond Cotton Mills inceptd.; capital \$200,000; R. Lee Mahaley.

N. C., Salisbury.—Cotton Yarn.—Rowan Cotton Mills Co. organized; capital \$400,000; A. C. Lineberger, Prest., Belmont, N. C.; A. E. Davis, Secy., Salisbury; E. C. Biberstein, Engr.-Archit., Charlotte, N. C.; \$100,000 brick and metal building with metal sash; open bids in 30 days; 10,000 spindles; electric power; individual motor drives; \$153,000 equipment ordered; daily capacity, 5000 lbs. yarn.

S. C., Anderson.—Cotton Products.—Anderson Cotton Mills, G. E. Spofford, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.; improvements; 320 additional looms; picking mch.

S. C., York.—Cotton Products.—C. F. Sherer, W. M. McConnell; organize \$400,000 company.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Mercerized Yarn.—Crystal Mercerizing Co. organized; capital \$500,000; W. B. Davis, Garnett Andrews, J. H. Wilson; 6-acre site.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Cotton Thread.—Superior Mills organized; C. M. Thomas, Prest.; M. D. Arnold, V.-P.; Jesse Thomas, Secy.-Treas.; 1-story, 100x80-ft. brick, mill construction addition; boiler-house; warehouse; 7500 spindles; Frank P. Sheldon & Son, Engrs.-Archts., Providence, R. I. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$300,000.)

Tenn., Ridgedale.—Cotton Yarn.—Thatcher Spinning Co.; 1-story, 100x80-ft. addition; brick mill construction; 9000 spindles.

Tenn., Whitwell.—Hosiery.—Chickamauga Hosiery Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; contemplates erection mill.

Va., Covington.—Silk.—Schwarzenbach-Huber Co., Hoboken, N. J.; 1-story 411x100-ft. brick and concrete building; 200 looms; contemplated.

Water-Works.

Ga., Elberton.—City; extend water, light and sewer systems; vote Aug. 27 on \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Southwest La Grange.—City, C. W. Coleman, Mayor; 4 mi. water mains, storage reservoir, 500,000-gal. filter, 500-gal. per min. horizontal centrifugal pump, direct connected to motor, 2 mi. transmission system, 11 mi. sewers, and disposal plant; bids until Aug. 5; G. H. Sargent, City Engr., La Grange. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works, etc.)

La., Lafayette.—City; additional well; extend water mains. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Boonville.—City; install water mains; \$35,000. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Jackson.—City Comsn.; engine and pumping machinery; vote Aug. 19 on \$15,000 bonds.

Miss., Jackson.—City Comsn.; install engine at pumping station; vote Aug. 19 on \$15,000 bonds.

Miss., Lambert.—Town, H. D. Glass, Town Clk.; water plant; 50,000 gals.; steel tank, 50,000-gal. capacity; concrete reservoir, pump and engine; bids until Aug. 12; plans on file. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Mo., Fairfax.—City; improve water and sewer systems; \$40,000; Archer & Stevens, Engrs., 609 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mo., Mt. Vernon.—Missouri State Sanatorium; water system; 100,000-gal. steel tank on 75-ft. tower; deep-well pump, steam exhaust pump discharge and supply lines; Urbauer Heating Co., Contr., St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Franklinton.—Town; water-supply system; voted \$50,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Fayetteville.—City, John Underwood, Mayor; water, light and sewerage improvements; plans \$40,000 bonds.

N. C., Hayesville.—Public Service Co., capital \$125,000, inceptd. by G. H. Haigler and others; will drill deep well and supply city with water. See Hydro-Electric Plants. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

N. C., Newton.—City, R. P. Caldwell, Mayor Pro Tem; 5951 lin. ft. 4-in. cast-iron water pipe, etc.; bids until July 22; J. W. Webb, Consult. Engr. See Road and Street Construction. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving, etc.)

Okla., Ada.—City; water-works and storm sewers; vote on \$500,000 bonds; Johnson & Benham, Consult. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Okla., Carnegie.—City, Mr. Robohn, City Clk.; water-works extension; V. V. Long, Engr., Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Shawnee.—City; addition water-works; voted \$220,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Tulsa.—City, H. H. Wyss, City Engr.; 55-mi. conduit to Spavinaw River; water supply; voted \$5,000,000 bonds.

S. C., Batesburg.—City; water-works; voted \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

S. C., Florence.—City, H. K. Gilbert, Mayor; water-works improvements; \$100,000; furnish and install motor-driven air compressors, motor-driven centrifugal pumps, air-lift deep-well apparatus; steel storage reservoir, 750,000 gals.; daily capacity plant 1,500,000 gals.; bids until July 29; W. H. Malloy, Clk.; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Paris Island.—Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; erect elevated tank and tower East Camp, U. S. Naval Training Station; Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., Contr., 30 Church St., New York.

S. C., Paris Island.—Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; construct water-supply system Marine Barracks; Noland-Chifford Co., Contr., 330 28th St., Newport News, Va.

Tenn., Pikeville.—Cranwell Lumber Co., A. B. Cranwell, Gen. Mgr., inceptd.; capital \$10,000; water-works.

Tex., Eastland.—H. P. Brelsford; dam 1½-mi. long, 30 ft. high, across Leon River; form lake with capacity 5,000,000 gals.; water flow by gravity into Eastland.

Va., Berryville.—Town; water system; \$30,000; Gamett Seelye & Fleming, Engrs., 204 Locust St., Harrisburg, Pa.

W. Va., Fairmont.—City, Mr. Miller, City Engr.; install filtration plant; George Fuller, Sanitary Engr., New York.

Woodworking Plants.

Fla., Jacksonville.—By-products.—Baker Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; A. H. Baker, Prest.

Fla., Sarasota.—Barrels.—C. M. Jones & Co.; barrel factory.

Ga., Montezuma.—Crates.—National Crate & Cushion Co., Macon, Ga.; \$100,000 factory; daily capacity 7500 crates.

Ky., Louisville.—Chairs, etc.—Louisville Chair & Furniture Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Milton Conrad.

Md., Baltimore.—Toys and Games.—Wm. Fuld, 1226-28 N. Central Ave.; 3-story brick building; 30,000 sq. ft.; sprinkler system; mill construction; \$96,000; woodworking machinery; Otto Kubitz, Archt., 1094 Emerson Tower Bldg.; Consolidated Engineering Co., Contr., 243 Calvert Bldg. (Lately noted under Misc. Factories.)

Miss., Terry.—Boxes.—Terry Mfg. Co. incorporated; capital \$35,000; V. T. Davis, Jackson, Miss.

N. C., High Point.—Chairs, etc.—Barnes Mfg. Co. inceptd.; H. G. Barnes.

N. C., Raleigh.—Hamlet Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$9000; L. H. Gibbons.

N. C., Staley.—Plow Handles.—Fred R. Thompson; plant to manufacture bent plow handles. (See Machinery Wanted—Handle Machinery.)

Va., Newport News.—Store and Office Fixtures, etc.—Fred E. Mountcastle, 3006 Washington Ave.; has 200x125-ft. frame building; woodworking equipment; cost \$3000.

Fire Damage.

Ala., Selma.—Dinkins Memorial Chapel at Selma University; loss \$25,000.

Ala., Sylacauga.—H. E. Headley's sawmill; loss \$9000.

Ga., Crawford.—Roland's Garage, T. W. Morris' Mill, Orr Mill Storerooms and other buildings; loss \$50,000.

Ky., Frankfort.—Col. Edgar Hume's residence; loss \$10,000.

Ky., Water Valley.—Water Valley Water & Light Co.'s plant; loss \$1500.

La., Minden.—Baum Lumber Co.'s plant.

Md., Cambridge.—W. C. Davis; building, \$2500; Milford Phillips and Wallace Packing Co., \$6000; John A. Lewis, \$3000.

Mo., Kansas City.—McCune Home for Boys; \$12,000 dairy barn.

Mo., St. Louis.—Woods & Down Box Co.'s factory; loss \$35,000.

N. C., High Point.—High Point Machine Co.'s plant; loss \$2500.

S. C., Sumter.—F. D. Knight's residence.

Tenn., Nashville.—Colored Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home; loss \$35,000.

Tex., Gainesville.—Sid Horn's residence.
 Va., Crimora.—Herman & de Runderau's flour and feed mill; loss \$16,500.
 Va., Norfolk.—Royster Guano Co.'s plant; loss \$100,000.
 W. Va., Huntington.—Morrison Department

Store, \$125,000; Dixie Theater, \$40,000; Campbell, Brown & Davis office building, \$10,000; Law Library, \$10,000; Armour & Co., \$12,000, etc.

W. Va., Wellsburg.—City's electric plant; loss \$300,000. Address City Engr.

BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Miami.—A. J. Scherer; \$17,000 apartment-house. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Miami.—Stuart Witham, Atlanta, and F. M. Hudson and F. W. Cason, Miami; 8-story apartment-house; 10th and Ave. B.

Fla., Palestine.—J. E. Cepeland; apartment-house; 6 suites; 5 rooms each; Maffitt & Price, Archts.

Ga., Rome.—Mrs. E. C. Cartledge of Atlanta; apartment-house.

Miss., Columbus.—H. M. Beard; considering apartment.

Md., Baltimore.—Max Cavalerchek; apartment building on Duvall Ave. and Denison St.; 3 stories; brick; 12 suites.

Md., Baltimore.—A. Dixon Gary and wife purchased Old House of Refuge on Frederick Rd.; remodel for apartments.

Mo., Kansas City.—McCaless Realty Co.; \$15,000 apartment at 3541-46 Paseo; 3 stories and basement; 35x54 ft.; construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—Breyfogle Bros.; 3-apartment buildings; 3 stories; 40x50 ft. each; brick and stone trim; composition floor; \$60,000; J. G. Brecklein, Archt., 800 Victor Bldg.; construction by owner.

Okla., Tulsa.—A. Lewis; \$58,000 apartment-house.

Okla., Tulsa.—J. I. Hendricks; apartment-house.

S. C., Greenville.—E. M. Wharton; \$14,000 apartment-house; brick; 2 stories.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—P. W. Hardwick and Dr. J. McChesney Hogshead; \$150,000 apartment; 3 stories and basement; 35 suites; hallways; porches; air shafts.

Tenn., Columbia.—Miles Cook; apartment; 12 or 16 suites.

Tenn., Jasper.—Hyatt Simpson; apartment-house.

Tex., Houston.—Jones & Tabor, Archts.; brick-vener apartment-house.

Tex., San Antonio.—J. W. Daley; \$25,000 apartment-house; concrete.

Va., Newport News.—J. E. Warren; alteration and additions apartment-house; \$20,000; 3 stories; brick; new steam-heating plant; bldg opened Aug. 15; R. E. Mitchell & Co., Archts., Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg., Norfolk.

Va., Norfolk.—J. H. Schlegel, Fairfax Ave.; remodel apartment-house; \$20,000; 3 stories; R. E. Mitchell & Co., Archts., Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—Gaffer Bros.; \$21,000 apartment-house; 3 stories and basement; 23x75 ft.; 3 families; R. E. Mitchell & Co., Archts., Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg.

Va., Petersburg.—Herbert Tucker; 2 apartments.

Va., Richmond.—Thos. G. Sydnor, Prest. Sydnor Pump & Well Co., and others; \$100,000 to \$150,000 apartment-house; 3 to 6 stories; desire to correspond with architects.

W. Va., Huntington.—Abraham Bros., 216 17th St.; \$10,000 apartment-house; 2 stories; 41x63 ft.; brick; 4 apartments; wood floors; L. J. Dean, Archt., Foster Bldg.

W. Va., Parkersburg.—Mrs. Jennie L. Dowd; \$25,000 apartment-house; 2 stories and basement; 40x80 ft.; 4 suites; Edw. Bates Franzheim, Archt., Schmulbach Bldg., Wheeling.

Association and Fraternal.

Ga., Macon.—Al Sihah Temple, Mayor Toole, Potentate; \$250,000 Shriner temple.

Ky., Allen.—East Kentucky Coal Co.; Y. M. C. A. building. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Indian Bottom.—Midland Coal Co.; Y. M. C. A. building. (See Dwellings.)

Miss., Columbus.—Tombigbee Lodge No. —, Knights of Pythias; lodge building.

Mo., Kansas City.—Eastgate Lodge No. 630, V. E. Kovar, Secy., 1921 Kensington Ave.; \$40,000 Masonic temple; tapestry brick, cut stone and terra-cotta; composition roof; I. R. Timlin, Archt., Boatmen's Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

Okla., Tulsa.—Knights of Columbus, Horace H. Hagan, Grand Knight; \$75,000 clubhouse.

S. C., Beauport.—War Camp Community Service, D. N. Davidson, Secy.; \$20,000 building; 80x67 ft.

Tex., San Antonio.—Labor Association, J. H. Lamm and others; \$100,000 temple; 4 stories.

Tex., Yoakum.—Knights of Columbus; \$30,000 building contemplated; 2 stories; brick; first floor for store.

Tex., Yoakum.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; \$50,000 building; brick; 50x140 ft.; 3 stories.

W. Va., Huntington.—Salvation Army; \$10,000 addition; 2 stories; W. F. Diehl, Archt., Robson-Prichard Bldg.

Bank and Office.

Ala., Collinsville.—People's Bank; brick building; lately noted; 35x65 ft.; tile floor; electric lighting. Address H. M. Rousenblum. (See Machinery Wanted—Bank Fixtures: Safe; Vault, etc.)

Ark., Nashville.—Planters' Bank & Trust Co.; building.

Ark., Stuttgart.—Exchange Bank and residents; \$200,000 hotel and bank; Mann & Stern, Archts., Little Rock.

Fla., Miami.—Dr. E. M. Jones; considering 5-story office building, Ave. B; site 37x100 ft.

Fla., Miami.—Bay of Biscayne Bank; \$15,000 addition; 4 new cages.

La., Leesville.—S. R. West; remodel building occupied by West Louisiana Bank; 3 stories; \$10,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

La., Monroe.—Ouachita National Bank, T. E. Flournoy, Prest.; bank; ultimately 10 stories; Underwood Construction Co., Archt., New Orleans.

Mo., Osceola.—Osceola National Bank; building; 2 stories and basement; 71x25 ft.; brick and stone trim; composition roof; R. E. Peden, Archt., 945 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City.

Mo., Kansas City.—Midwest National Bank & Trust Co.; considering building at 10th and Walnut Sts.

Mo., St. Louis.—St. Louis Manufacturing Corp.; \$57,000 office building; 3 stories.

Mo., St. Louis.—St. Louis Union Trust Co.; \$200,000 building; Cass Gilbert, Archt., and Gunwale Aus & Co., Engrs., both 244 Madison Ave., New York; Maurau, Russell & Crowell, Asso. Archts., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis.

N. C., Benson.—Farmers' Commercial Bank; 38x100-ft. building; 3 stories and basement; granite, texture brick and terra-cotta; ordinary construction; steam heat; electric lighting; Chas. C. Wilson, Archt., Columbia, S. C. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Lenkville.—Bank of Boulevard; bank and office building.

N. C., Monroe.—Savings Loan & Trust Co., R. B. Redwine, Prest.; building; 1 story; mezzanine; stone, press brick and terra-cotta; 26x67 ft.; steam heat; 3 vaults; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte; owner inviting proposals.

Okla., Tulsa.—Aby & Tucker; \$100,000 office and storebuilding; reinforced concrete; brick, stone and steel; 75x140 ft.; Geo. Winkler, Archt.

S. C., Leno.—Bank of Lane, J. C. Graham, Prest.; brick building; 25x50 ft.; tin roof; probably electric lighting. (See Machinery Wanted—Bank Front; Glass Doors, etc.)

S. C., St. George.—Citizens' Bank; building.

S. C., St. George.—A. K. Johnston; \$15,000 building for Farmers' National Bank; 2 stories; 30x125 ft.; brick; metal roof; tile and wood floors; city lighting; C. Gadsden Sayre, Archt., Greenville, S. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Bank Fixtures; Vault, etc.)

Tenn., Bristol.—Bank of Bristol; \$75,000 building; 33x14 ft.; brick and stucco; passenger elevator. Address R. L. Pennington, V.-P., Bristol, Va. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas Down Town Development Co., 803½ Commerce St.; \$50,000 to \$700,000 office building; 100x100 ft.; 12 stories; reinforced concrete; Lang & Witchell, Archts., American Exchange National Bank Bldg.; L. V. Sheridan, Res. Engr., Dallas Property Owners' Assn. Address C. L. Sanger, Sanger Bros. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Parker-Browne Co., Max Greenspan, Mgr.; office building and display rooms; 2 or 3 stories.

Tex., Hereford.—First State Bank & Trust Co.; building; 40x100 ft.; brick and Be'ord stone.

Tex., Orange.—Guaranty Bank & Trust Co., J. T. Stark, Prest.; bank.

Tex., Tyler.—Citizens' National Bank, Gus F. Taylor, Prest.; bank and office building.

Va., South Boston.—Planters & Merchants' Bank; addition.

Va., Culpeper.—Culpeper National Bank; \$90,000 building; 40x100 ft.; 3 stories and basement; fireproof; stone, brick and iron; cement and slag roof; hollow-tile, cement and wood floors; bldg until Aug. 1. Address W. S. Plager, Archt., 1930 Kearney St. N. E., Washington, D. C. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Milton.—State Bank of Milton; \$30,000 bank building; 1 story and basement; 50x70 ft.; Richard M. Bates, Archt., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Huntington.

W. Va., Pax.—Bank of Pax; \$20,000 building; 30x60 ft.; stone; wood floors and partitions; clay-tile roof; marble floors in bank; vacuum

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

vapor heat; bids opened July 25. Address Jas. L. Montgomery, Archt., Charleston. (Lately noted.)

Churches.

Ala., Birmingham.—Gaines Methodist Church, Rev. J. W. Goodlove, pastor; \$10,000 building; 49x75 ft.; brick and stone; metal-shingle roof; pine floors; hot-air heat; electric lighting; bids opened in Aug. Address W. A. Rayfield & Co., Archts.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—First Methodist Church, C. E. Boykin, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm.; building.

Fla., Lakeland.—First Baptist Church; \$30,000 Sunday-school; 3 stories. Address The Pastor.

Fla., Moore Haven.—Presbyterian Church; building. Address The Pastor.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—First Ave. Methodist Church; addition. Address The Pastor.

Ga., Athens.—First Baptist Church, W. T. Bryan, Chrmn. of Building Comm.; building.

Ga., Atlanta.—Central Baptist Church, Rev. Caleb A. Ridley, Pastor; \$25,000 building. Address Earl M. Carmain, 409 Flatiron Bldg.

Ga., Tallapoosa.—Southern Methodist Church; building. Address The Pastor.

Ga., Thomaston.—First Baptist Church; \$20,000 building; brick; hot-water heat; tile roof; Burge & Stevens, Archts., Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta.

La., Sulphur.—Methodist Church, Rev. L. Hoffpauir, pastor; \$15,000 building; brick; heating and lighting system.

Miss., Crystal Springs.—Methodist Episcopal Church; building; T. L. Brodie, Archt., Jefferson Co. Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

Mo., St. Louis.—Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Russell B. Whiteside, Pastor; \$75,000 building; Albert B. Groves, Archt., 314 N. 14th.

N. C., Concord.—First Baptist Church, Rev. G. A. Martin, Pastor; \$35,000 building; 70x110 ft.; brick and steel-plate roof; bowled wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte; bids opened probably in fall. Address Rev. Mr. Martin. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Mayworth.—Methodist Church; stone and brick building; slate or tile roof; steam heat and ventilation; hardwood seating; electric fixtures. Address Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Fourth Street Christian Church; \$50,000 building; Greek design, seat 1700. Address The Pastor.

Okl., El Reno.—Sacred Heart Church; \$10,000 residence; 30x60 ft.; brick; composition shingle roof; wood floors; vacuum vapor heat, \$1500 or \$2000; Chas. P. Nieder, Archt., Oklahoma City.

Okl., Frederick.—Baptist Church; \$12,000 annex; 17 rooms, dining-room, kitchen, etc.; pipe organ. Address The Pastor.

S. C., Easley.—Baptist Church, \$25,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Chesterfield.—Methodist Church; \$10,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Eastland.—City Hall.—City votes Aug. 9 on \$100,000 city hall bonds. Address City Commn.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Trinity Episcopal Parish; building. Address The Rector.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Reformed Jewish Congregation; \$100,000 synagogue. Address The Rabbi.

Tex., Hereford.—First Methodist Church; Rev. W. H. Terry, Pastor; \$35,000 building.

Tex., Houston.—South End Christian Church, Rev. A. E. Ewell, pastor; \$250,000 building; Alfred G. Finn, Archt., 716½ Main St.

Tex., Marshall.—Baptist Church, Rev. M. E. Hudson, Pastor; \$100,000 building.

Tex., Strawn.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Wm. J. Morphis, Pastor; \$40,000 building; T. J. Galbraith, Archt., Dallas.

Va., Norfolk.—Church of Blessed Sacrament, Rev. Lee J. Ryan, Pastor; building at Lamberts Pt.

Va., Norfolk.—St. Luke's Colored M. E. Church, Rev. L. E. B. Rosser, pastor; \$50,000 building; brick; stone and terra-cotta trim; Rosel Edward Mitchell & Co., Archts., Paul-Gale-Greenwood Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—Union Theological Seminary, Glinter Park; \$50,000 Sunday-school; 2 stories; 60x160 ft.; brick; Baskerville & Lambert, Archts., Travelers' Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—East End Baptist Church, Rev. Jas. P. Harker, pastor; \$11,000 building; 40x60 ft.; 2 stories; brick and frame; tin roof; wood floors; H. L. Cain, Archt.; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond.—Glinter Park Baptist Church, Rev. Wm. Hedley, pastor, 703 Noble Ave.; brick and stone building.

Va., Richmond.—Mt. Olive Baptist Church; \$20,000 building; 45x90 ft.; ordinary construction; tile or metal-shingle roof; pine floors; steam heat; electric lighting; bids opened in Aug. Address W. A. Rayfield & Co., Archts., Birmingham, Ala.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—St. John's Congregation, Rev. Father Rossini, Pastor; \$20,000 building; 1 story and gallery; 42x94 ft.; brick and hollow tile walls; artificial stone; wood joist floor and roof trusses; A. Breternitz, Archt., Fordyce Bldg.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Methodist Episcopal Church South, Smith Hood, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm.; \$80,000 building; brick; stone trim; 70x100 ft.; C. H. Snider, Archt., Professional Bldg.; seat 1000. (Lately noted.)

City and County.

Ga., Augusta.—Barracks.—County Commrs., Lloyd T. Hall, Clerk; bids until Aug. 5 for prisoners' barracks at Richmond County Home; 2 stories; brick and reinforced concrete; plans and specifications from G. Lloyd Preacher, Archt., Masonic Bldg.

La., Shreveport.—Comfort Station.—City, Mayor Ford; considering \$10,000 comfort station.

N. C., Hickory.—Library.—City will erect Carnegie Library. Address The Mayor.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Memorial and Armory.—City votes July 25 on \$1,935,000 bonds, including \$750,000 for memorial and armory; 200x250 ft.; auditorium, seat 5000; stage; drill hall, 125x125 ft.; officers' quarters, etc. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Morristown.—Jail.—Hambleton County voted \$35,000 bonds for jail. Address County Commrs.

Tenn., Memphis.—Auditorium, Market-house and Office Building.—City and Shelby County; \$750,000 auditorium, market-house and office building; about 300x300 ft.; city and county plan to float \$375,000 bonds each; H. H. Hull, City Engr., Room 5, Courthouse; C. O. Pfeil, Archt.; W. C. Duttlinger, Chrmn. Auditorium Comm. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Texarkana.—Fire Station.—City voted \$10,000 bonds for fire station at Rose Hill.

Courthouses.

Mo., Galena.—Stone County; courthouse; voted \$50,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Galena.—Stone County voted \$50,000 bonds for courthouse; 2 stories; brick and stone. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Nashville.—Nash County Board of Commrs., J. B. Boddie, Clk.; bids until Aug. 30 for construction and improvement, lighting and heating courthouse; lately noted; plans and specifications by Jno. C. Stout. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating; Lighting.)

Okl., Vinita.—Craig County Commrs.; bids until Aug. 1 for \$150,000 courthouse; 3 stories and basement; 75x100 ft.; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; gravel roof; fireproof; Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts., South-west Reserve Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Previously noted.)

Dwellings.

Ala., Montgomery.—J. A. Weiss; remodel residence; \$10,000; Frederick Ausfeld, Archt., Bell Bldg.

D. C., Washington.—G. S. Seek; 3 dwellings, 9th and Butternut Sts.; 2 stories; \$19,500.

Fla., Miami.—J. R. Tatum; residence at Riverside Heights; 1 story; stucco; 5 rooms; porches and fireplaces; Henry LaPointe, Archt.

Fla., Miami.—Henry LaPointe, Archt.; 2 dwellings, Star Island; Italian style; concrete and tile; 2 stories; porches; fireplaces, sleeping porches, etc.; \$75,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—John J. Eagan; residence; Morgan & Dillon, Archts.

Ga., Atlanta.—E. P. McBurney; 16 dwellings; hollow-tile construction; \$46,850.

Ga., Atlanta.—Dr. Frank Hess; \$10,000 residence; brick veneer; 1 story; tile roof; steam heat; hardwood floors; J. W. Jenkins, Archt., 404 Silvey Bldg.; plans ready July 25.

Ga., Chickamauga.—Chickamauga Bleachery; number of dwellings.

Ga., Griffin.—Gresham Manufacturing Co.; number of dwellings.

Ga., Macon.—Morris Michael; \$12,000 residence; 2 stories; hollow tile; slate roof; Happ & Shelverton, Archts.

Ga., Macon.—Roy W. Moore; residence; brick veneer; Nisbet & Dunwoody, Archts.

Ga., Macon.—Arthur Chapman; residence; hollow tile and plaster; Nisbet & Dunwoody, Archts.

Ga., Macon.—W. D. Anderson; residence; hollow tile; Nisbet & Dunwoody, Archts.

Ga., Macon.—Marshall Ellis; residence; hollow tile; Nisbet & Dunwoody, Archts.

Ga., Macon.—A. Emmett Barnes, Jr.; residence; frame; Nisbet & Dunwoody, Archts.

Ga., Carrollton.—Col. Chas. E. Roop; brick residence; slate roof; Walker & Chase, Archts., Atlanta. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Allen.—East Kentucky Coal Co.; 25 miners' houses, Y. M. C. A. building and school.

Ky., Indian Bottom.—Midland Coal Co.; 30 miners' dwellings, Y. M. C. A. building and school.

Ky., Shelby Gap.—Elkhorn & Shelby Coal Co.; 12 miners' dwellings.

Ky., Wolf Pit.—McKinney Steel Co.; 300 miners' houses on Greasy Creek and Wolf Pit.

La., Crowley.—D. Gow and son; \$25,000 residence; 50x100 ft.; concrete foundation; lighting and water systems. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

La., Crowley.—J. G. Medlinka; \$10,000 bungalow, lately noted; concrete foundation; fireproof roof. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

La., New Orleans.—Sangassan Building & Improvement Co.; 8 bungalows.

Md., Baltimore.—Frank W. Lawson, 2406 Madison Ave.; dwelling at Ten Hills.

Board of
until Aug.
t. lighting
ed: plans
(See Ma-
rs.; bldg
3 stories
stone and
fireproof;
South-
ma City.

remodel
d, Archt.,

Dwellings,
5,000.
dence at
5 rooms;
LaPointe,

Archt.; 2
le; con-
replaces,
residence;

6 dwell-
000 resi-
t; steam
Archt.,

Bleach-

ng Co.;

000 resi-
ce roof;

idence;
chts.

idence;
unwody,

idence;
ts.

ce; hol-
e, resi-
chts.

; brick
Chase,
(Lately

Co.; 55
ng and

Co.; 30
ng and

y Coal
o. 300
lf Pit.

\$25,000;
ation;
inery

\$10,000
ation;
nted—

ing &
o, 2408

Md., Baltimore.—P. W. Keefely, care Henry Keefely & Son, 5 E. Pratt St.; \$25,000 residence on Charles St. near 29th; brick and stucco; C. N. Friz, Contr., Munsey Bldg.; E. G. Turner, Contr., 15 E. Fayette St., low bidder. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Frank Carozza Construction Co.; 40 dwellings at Govans; 30x38 ft., exclusive of porches; concrete foundation; frame superstructure shingled; wood floors; asbestos slate and asphalt shingle roofs; electric lighting; \$4500 each; hot-water heat, \$375; Chas. Hildebrand, Archt., 5221 York Rd.; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Thomas C. Williams, 444 Equitable Bldg.; bungalow at Powhatan and Edgewood Aves., Forest Park.

Md., Baltimore.—Welsh Construction Co., 1719 Smallwood St.; 4 at Moreland Ave. and Presbury St., 3 at Ruxton Ave. and Presbury St.; 20x45 ft.; 2 stories; brick; slag roof's; \$12,000; S. Russell, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.; construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—August Reine, 1115 W. Lantvale St.; cottage on Frederick Ave.; Clyde N. Friz, Archt., 1523 Munsey Bldg.

Md., Hamilton.—August Strauff; frame and shingle residence; 28x40 ft.; asphalt shingle roof; pipeless furnace; electric lighting. Address Dewitz & Webb, Archts., 232 St. Paul St.

Md., Baltimore.—J. B. Newbold, 2038 Eutaw Pl.; \$75,000 residence, Ten Hills; frame; 40x30 ft.; 2½ stories; J. E. Moxley, Archt., 3444 Fairview Ave.

Md., Baltimore.—Henry Yewell, 2721 St. Paul St.; 5 dwellings on Reisterstown Rd. west of Classen Ave.; 14x40 ft.; Carey roofs; furnace heat; \$15,000; F. E. Beall, Archt., 1335 N. Gilmer St.

Md., Catonsville.—William H. Ray; dwelling on Edmondson Ave. and Frederick Rd.

Md., Cumberland.—West Cumberland Housing Co.; number of dwellings at Amelle.

Md., Cumberland.—Cumberland Homes Co.; number of dwellings; 9 under construction.

Md., Govans.—Kenilworth Park Co.; 2 dwellings on St. George Ave. near Glenwood Ave.; frame; \$16,000.

Miss., Lexington.—Morris Lewis; \$35,000 residence; brick and hollow tile; tile roof; wood floors; hot-water heat, \$1500; Emmett J. Hull, Archt., Jackson, Miss. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Philipp.—W. H. Dick; \$26,000 residence.

Mo., Kansas City.—B. L. Guthrie; residence in Westmoreland Addition; 2 stories and basement; 30x40 ft.; stucco on frame; shingle roof; W. H. Saylor & Co., Archts., 300 Reliance Bldg.

Mo., Marshall.—Mrs. Minnie Barnett; residence; 2 stories and basement; 35x50 ft.; brick; stone trim; shingle roof; Geo. Carman, Archt., 1232 Grand Ave., Kansas City.

Mo., Springfield.—Mrs. Madge Milligan; fireproof brick residence; Heckenlively & Mark, Archts., Sanders Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Brown Realty Co., 5098 Easton Ave.; 4 bungalows, Zephyr Hills; 24x34 ft.; 1 story; \$12,000; day labor.

Mo., St. Louis.—Rellance Construction Co., 7215 Pershing Ave.; three \$6500 residences; 2 stories; Norman B. Howard, Archt., Century Bldg.; heating contract let.

N. C., Charlotte.—Jas. B. Duke; residence in Myers Park; 90x95 ft.; brick and wood; slate roof; Chas. C. Hook, Archt.; Thies-Smith Co., Contr. for basement at \$30,000; plans for superstructure being completed. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Laurinburg.—J. Walter Jones; \$10,000 residence; 9 rooms; brick veneer; slate roof; hardwood floors; hot-air heat; electric lighting; F. L. Bonfoey, Archt., Charlotte.

Okla., Edmond.—E. A. Rodkey; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 32x30 ft.; brick veneer; shingle roof; Nichols & Chandler, Archts., Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—J. E. Thomas; 3 dwellings; 1 story; frame; \$11,500.

S. C., Bishopville.—H. W. Rembert; \$35,000 residence; 10 rooms; frame; shingle roof; wood floors; electric lighting. Address Chas. C. Wilson, Archt., Columbia, S. C.

S. C., Manning.—D. W. Alderman Co.; number of bungalows.

S. C., Easley.—W. D. Spearman; 4 dwellings; \$25,000.

S. C., Greenville.—Howard Caldwell, W. E. Bell, Dr. T. W. Sloan, W. E. Raser; residences. S. C., Greenville.—Robt. I. Woodside, Prest. Farmers and Merchants Bank; residence.

S. C., Kingstree.—Chas. H. Singleton; brick-veneer residence; 41x70 ft.; asbestos roof; hardwood floors; steam heat; plans and construction by owner.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Dr. J. H. McLean; \$35,000 residence.

Tex., Garland.—Gulf Pipe Line Co.; 13 dwellings for employees.

Tex., Houston.—Finger & Bailey, Archts.; \$25,000 residence.

Tex., Houston.—Mrs. R. L. Blaffer; \$25,000 residence; 2 stories; brick veneer; hollow tile.

Tex., Houston.—Houston Land Corp.; 5 dwellings; 1 and 2 stories; frame and stucco; \$27,300.

Tex., Ranger.—Mayor Hagamann; residence.

Tex., Ranger.—H. G. Hemmingson, Secy. Chamber of Commerce; residence.

Tex., San Antonio.—L. G. Johnson; residence; 2 stories and basement; tile and concrete construction; Byrdson Bros., Austin, lowest bidders; \$45,572; Atlee B. Ayers.

Tex., San Antonio.—H. C. Thorman; 96 dwellings in Thorman Addition; \$96,000.

Va., Graham.—T. E. Nash and Geo. A. Reynolds; several dwellings.

W. Va., Ashland.—C. C. Moore; 3 dwellings.

W. Va., Charleston.—G. S. Barkus; \$12,000 duplex residence; 2 stories; 28x44 ft.; brick and tile; M. H. White, Archt., 514 Kanawha Banking & Trust Co. Bldg.

W. Va., Charleston.—Charles E. Ward; \$50,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 75x48x37x23 ft.; Dennison & Hiron, Archts., 476 Fifth Ave., New York.

W. Va., Charleston.—U. B. Atkinson; \$14,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; brick; Kyle & Wilkins, Archts., 2½ Capitol St.

W. Va., Charleston.—Ernest Howell, Capital City Supply Co.; residence.

W. Va., Charleston.—Charles Good; 2-story brick residence; slate roof; 7 rooms; Jas. L. Montgomery, Archt.; day labor.

W. Va., Glen Ferris.—Electro-Metallurgical Co.; dwellings for employees.

W. Va., Huntington.—Geo. L. Titus; \$12,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 8 rooms; brick; L. J. Dean, Archt., Foster Bldg.

W. Va., Huntington.—A. Bryson Rawn; \$25,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; brick; Meanor & Handloser, Archts., R. & P. Bldg.

W. Va., Huntington.—Henry Dourif, Secy. Ultramarine Co.; \$40,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; Meanor & Handloser, Archts., R. & P. Bldg.

W. Va., Huntington.—O. T. Frick, Prest. Standard Ultramarine Co.; \$30,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 150x250 ft.; brick; Meanor & Handloser, Archts., R. & P. Bldg.

W. Va., Huntington.—L. H. Sabell; \$15,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 33x50 ft.; brick; L. J. Dean, Archt., Foster Bldg.

Government and State.

Mo., Kansas City.—Postoffice and Courthouse. Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Sup. Archt., Washington; bids until Sept. 2 to remodel and extend postoffice and courthouse; extension, 4 stories and basement; stone-faced; fireproof; composition roof; drawings and specifications obtainable from custodian Kansas City, or from office Supervising Archt.

Va., Salem.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supv. Archt., Washington, D. C.; bids until Aug. 4 for labor to construct postoffice; drawings and specifications from custodian of site or from office Mr. Wetmore. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Structural Steel; Heating; Plumbing.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ark., Little Rock.—Trustees Arkansas State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Jos. M. Hill, Prest.; cottage; accommodate 24; kitchen, dining-room, bathroom and nurses' room; bids received until July 22 at office A. Klingensmith, Archt., and office Dr. C. P. Meriwether.

Fla., St. Augustine.—Flagler Hospital Nurses' Home, Dr. A. Anderson; addition.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Good Samaritan Hospital Assn.; hospital; main building, 85x38.6 ft.; ell, 25x42 ft.; fireproof; hollow tile walls; wood floors; elevator; Marion Sims Wyeth, Archt., Palm Beach, Fla.; Geo. W. Brown, lowest bidder at \$96,465; Dr. L. A. Peek, Chrmn., Building Comm. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Board of Awards, C. H. Osborne, Inspector of Bldgs., City Hall; bids until July 30 to repair roofs, gutters, spouts, etc., at Bayview Hospital.

Mo., Kansas City.—Alfred Benjamin, care Percy S. Lorie, 608 Ridge Arcade; \$40,000 dispensary; 2 stories and basement; 35x96 ft.; Smith, Rea & Lovitt, Archts., 602 Finance Bldg.

N. C., Lumberton.—Dr. Horace Mitchell Baker; \$25,000 sanatorium; about 50x100 ft.; semi-fireproof; slate roof; wood floors; steam heat, \$1400; electric lighting, \$1000; elevator, \$1000; Rodger C. McCarl, Archt., Murchison Bldg., Wilmington, N. C. Address Owner. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Shelby.—Cleveland County Commrs. revoked election Aug. 2 on bonds to erect hospital. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Chesnee.—Dr. Joe Cash; hospital; brick; 6 wards; 27 rooms; maple floors; tile in bath.

Tenn., Jellico.—United Mine Workers of America, Dist. No. 19; \$112,300 hospital, auditorium, store and office buildings; hospital, fireproof; others ordinary construction; gravel and asphalt shingle roofs; maple floors; Hoffman system of air-line steam heat; electric lighting; cement sidewalks; electric elevator; bids opened July 21; Albert B. Baumann, Archt., Knoxville. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—Texas Baptist Memorial Sanitarium, J. B. Franklin, Supt.; \$500,000 surgical building; 8 to 10 stories; 200 private rooms; reinforced concrete; steam heat; electric lighting; bids opened probably in Sept.; C. D. Hill & Co., Archts. Address Mr. Franklin. (Lately noted.)

Va., Danville.—Danville General Hospital; additional story and wing; \$25,000; E. R. James, Archt.

Va., Norfolk.—Mrs. Bybee and Bybee, Arcade Bldg.; alter sanitarium; \$30,000; 2 stories and basement; brick; Philip B. Moser, Archt., Law Bldg.

Hotels.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—David Afremow, Miami; remodel Jefferson Hotel; erect thea-

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

fer at rear; connected to hotel by arcade; \$80,000.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—H. P. Krantz; reported to erect hotel.

Ga., Canton.—Canton Hotel Co.; building; A. Ten Eyck Brown, Archt., Atlanta.

Ga., Macon.—McCommons Bros.; improve Arcadia Hotel; \$40,000.

La., Monroe.—Ouachita Hotel Co., Guy P. Stubbs, Prest.; \$400,000 hotel; Mann & Stern, Archts., Little Rock, Ark. (Previously noted.)

La., New Orleans.—Hotel Grunewald Co., Theodore Grunewald, Prest.; reported 1000-room annex; 20 stories.

La., Shreveport.—Shreveport Hotel Co., E. K. Smith, Prest., increased capital from \$100,000 to \$500,000; erect annex to Hotel Youree; 250 rooms. (Previously noted.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—R. N. McWilliams; considering hotel.

Okla., Tulsa.—Lee Daniel; bachelor's inn; 3 stories; 56 rooms; 2 stores; \$60,000.

S. C., Manning.—Company being organized; \$50,000 hotel; 50 rooms; Citizens' Comm., W. C. Davis, Chrmn., handling proposition.

Tenn., Sevierville.—M. E. Parmalee & Sons, Archts.; \$40,000 hotel; 3 stories; brick; 45 rooms.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Watson Hotel Co.; \$85,000 addition Hotel Watson; 4 stories and basement; 50x12 ft.; brick; wood floors; Jno. Burchinal, Archt. (Previously noted.)

Miscellaneous.

Ky., Weeksbury.—Amusement.—Elkhorn-Piney Coal Co., Garner Fletcher, Mgr., R. & P. Bldg., Huntington, W. Va.; hall; 2 stories and basement; 32x70 ft.; frame.

La., Shreveport.—Clubhouse.—Shreveport Golf and Country Club, William D. Keith, Prest.; \$75,000 clubhouse.

Md., Baltimore.—Restaurant.—Harry O. Dubner; remodel Hotel Herman, Pratt and Eutaw Sts.; \$15,000; install soda water fountain, etc.

Mo., Rockport.—Memorial.—Atchison County, G. W. Boettner, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm.; \$50,000 building; brick and concrete; J. A. Hogg, Archt., 947 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City.

N. C., High Point.—Southern Furniture Exposition Bldg., Chas. F. Tomlinson, Prest.; \$400,000 furniture display building; 100x200 ft.; 10 stories; reinforced concrete and steel; concrete floors; steam heat; electric lighting; freight and passenger elevators. Address Chas. F. Long, Secy. and Treas. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Cherokee.—Clubhouse, etc.—I. D. Adams, representative; \$25,000 clubhouse and 50-acre lake.

S. C., Bamberg.—Stable.—Jones Bros.; \$10,000 building; 60x135 ft.; housing capacity 250 horses; fireproof.

S. C., Belton.—Community Building.—Belton Mill; building for girls.

S. C., Greenwood.—Undertaking.—Howard B. Ellis; undertaking establishment; 2 stories and basement; brick; tile and wood floors; electric lighting; garage for 6 cars; chapel, etc.; Thos. W. Cothran, Archt., 112 Blake St.

Tex., Galveston.—Clubhouse and Golf Links. Galveston Country Club, Baylis E. Harriss, Prest.; \$15,000 clubhouse and golf links; Stowe & Stowe, archts. for clubhouse; Donald Ross and J. Hatch, golf archts.

Tex., San Antonio.—Market.—City, H. Heland, Eng.; market-house; votes on \$200,000 bonds.

W. Va., Hemphill.—Clubhouse.—Solvay Colliery Co., G. L. Cox, R. & P. Bldg., Huntington, W. Va.; \$12,000 clubhouse; 3 stories and basement; 33x80 ft.; brick; day labor.

W. Va., Huntington.—Undertaking.—Chapman & Klingel; remodel building.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

La., New Orleans.—New Orleans Ry. & Light Co., Jno. S. Bleeker, Gen. Mgr.; car barn on Canal St.; install shower baths.

N. C., Charlotte.—North Carolina R. R., Word H. Wood, Prest.; station.

Schools.

Ala., Elba.—City; \$34,000 high school; 1 story; brick; Frederick Ausfeld, Archt., Bell Bldg., Montgomery.

Ala., Falkville.—Morgan County School Board, J. C. Tidwell; \$15,000 brick building, Falkville; brick building, Trinity; also 8 additional schools.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Arkansas Haygood College; \$60,000 administration building; Rev. E. R. Steel, Pastor First Methodist Church, interested.

D. C., Washington.—St. John's College, Father Edwards; \$150,000 addition; classrooms, gymnasium and auditorium; brick and stone; Milburn, Helster & Co., Archts., Union Trust Bldg.

Fla., Boca Raton.—City receives bids Aug. 8 for \$12,000 school. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Mayo.—Board of Public Instruction, Lafayette County; school at Air Line; receives bids until Aug. 4; Mark & Sheftall, Archts., 210 Clark Bldg., Jacksonville.

Fla., Moore Haven.—Board of Education; \$35,000 school; bonds voted.

Fla., Oakland.—Duval County Board of Education; schools at Oakland, Brentwood and Fairfield; \$125,000; Mark & Sheftall, Archts., Jacksonville. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Tampa.—Board of Education; George Washington, Jr., high-school addition; B. C. Bonfoey, Archt. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Byron.—See Ga., Perry.

Ga., Davisboro.—School Trustees; brick school; probably 2 stories; 6 or 8 rooms; \$20,000 bonds voted. Address W. B. Warthen, Secy. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Elberton.—City votes Aug. 27 on \$35,000 bonds for school buildings and auditorium. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Ellijay.—School Board will not issue school bonds. (City previously noted voting bonds.)

Ga., Macon.—Bibb County Board of Education; schools at Fort Hawkins; 2 stories; brick; 20 classrooms and auditorium; \$85,000; Happ & Shelverton and Nisbet & Dunwoody, Associate Archts., Macon.

Ga., Meigs.—Board of Education; \$30,000 school; \$20,000 bonds to supplement additional funds.

Ga., Perry.—Houston County Board of Education, F. M. Green, Supt.; schools at Centerville and Byron; 8 rooms and auditorium; brick and concrete; slate and tin roofs; wood floors; \$20,000; Happ & Shelverton and Nisbet & Dunwoody, Archts., Macon. (Previously noted.)

Ky., Allen.—East Kentucky Coal Co.; school. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Barbourville.—Union College; \$25,000 gymnasium; Albert B. Baumann, Archt., Knoxville, Tenn. (Previously noted.)

Ky., Indian Bottom.—Midland Coal Co.; school. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Irvine.—Board of Education; \$50,000 school. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Millstone.—Elkhorn Junior Coal Co.; several miners' dwellings.

La., Alexandria.—Rapides Parish School, C. C. Henson, Supt.; bids until July 23 for

school at Camp Ground; 3 stories; frame; plans and specifications at office Duncan & Barron, Archts., 120 Murray St.

La., Hayes.—Special School Dist. No. 15 voted \$10,000 bonds for brick school. Address Dist. School Trustees. (Lately noted.)

La., Monroe.—City, Walter G. Kirkpatrick, Conslt. Engr.; 3 schools; \$200,000; E. L. Neville, Supt.; Mayor, Arnold Bernstein; T. E. Flournoy and J. M. Cobb, Bldg. Com.

La., Shreveport.—Caddo Parish School Board; considering \$1,000,000 bonds; South Highland school, \$100,000; Shreveport school, \$100,000; annex Senior High School, \$200,000; new Senior High School, \$300,000; 9 one-story buildings for kindergarten, \$45,000; 3 negro schools, \$120,000; sites, \$100,000; equipment, \$35,000; C. E. Byrd, Supt.

Miss., Florence.—Board of Education, R. Ernest Stoen, Secy.; \$15,000 school; about 62x95 ft.; hollow tile; asphalt shingle roof; wood floors; warm-air or individual heaters; Emmet J. Hull, Archt., Jackson, Miss.; bids opened July 18.

Miss., Richton.—Progress Consolidated School Dist. votes on \$55,000 bonds; erect school. Address Board of Education.

Mo., Eldorado Springs.—Eldorado Springs School Dist. voted \$39,500 school bonds; H. V. Euloe, Secy. Board of Education. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Sugar Creek.—Sugar Creek School Dist. votes July 26 on \$50,000 bonds; erect school. Address Board of Education.

N. C., Concord.—Board of Education; building No. 3; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte. (See Contracts Awarded.)

N. C., Durham.—Board of Education, Holland Holton, Supt.; 2 schools Milton Hill Dist. and Chandler's Dist.

N. C., Forest City.—City votes August 4 on \$50,000 bonds for school; 2 stories and basement; brick stuccoed; brick base trim; auditorium, seating 350; manual training and domestic science rooms; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Henrietta.—Board of Education; building; 9 rooms; auditorium.

N. C., Monroe.—Board of Education, E. C. Carpenter, F. G. Henderson, Prof. R. W. Allen, Bldg. Comm.; \$50,000 school.

N. C., Raleigh.—State Building Comsn., R. F. Dalton, Chrmn., Greensboro; dormitories State Agricultural and Engineering College. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Reynolds.—C. B. Keen, Archt., 1218 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; Reynolds Memorial School; 1 story; 62x300 ft.; brick; \$50,000.

N. C., Stanley.—Board of Education, F. P. Hall, Supt. of Schools, Belmont, N. C.; 6-room school; auditorium to seat 800; brick; composition roof; fireproof; electric lighting; F. L. Bonfoey, Archt., Charlotte; bonds voted.

Okla., Claremore.—Board of Education, R. F. Covert; \$100,000 high school; 2 stories and basement; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; fireproof; Tonini & Bramblett, Archts., Terminal Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Checotah.—Board of Education; \$25,000 school; 2 stories and basement; 65x72 ft.; brick and stone; Huseman Co., Archts., Oklahoma Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Cherokee.—School Dist. No. 46, T. E. Bartlett, Supt., votes July 22 on \$60,000 bonds for high school.

Okla., Edna.—Board of Education; \$41,000 school bonds voted in 5 districts.

Okla., Loyal.—Board of Education; \$16,000 school; brick and stone; 1 story and basement; gravel roof; Tonini & Bramblett, Archts., Terminal Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Mangum.—Board of Education; 4 schools; 50x80 ft., 2 stories; 65x72 ft., 2 stories and basement; 50x50 ft., 1 story; 50x32 ft., 1 story; brick and stone; \$63,000; Huseman Co., Archt., Oklahoma Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Muskogee.—Board of Education, R. J. Tighe, Supt.; junior high school and 2 ward buildings.

Okla., Sayre.—Board of Education; \$25,000 school; 2 stories and basement; 65x70 ft.; brick and stone; Huseman Co., Archt., Oklahoma Bldg., Oklahoma City.

S. C., Smoaks.—Smoaks School Dist.; \$10,000 brick building; bonds sold.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—County Board of Education; addition to Bonny Oaks school.

Tenn., Cookeville.—Board of Education; considering bond issue for school; 20 rooms; auditorium; seat 1000; Senator O. K. Holliday, Dr. Walter McClain, Rev. Mr. Tally and others, interested.

Tenn., Embreeville.—Embree Iron Co.; school addition; brick; shingle roof; hardwood floors; D. R. Beson, Archt., Johnson City, Tenn.; bids opened July 15; J. C. Berry, Supt. School, Jonesboro, Tenn. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Morristown.—County School Board; \$75,000 high school. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Nashville.—David Lipscomb College; \$60,000 girls' dormitory; 3 stories; ordinary construction; slate roof; wood floors; steam heat; Marr & Holman, Archts.; bids opened July 14. (Lately noted.)

Tex., De Kalb.—Board of Education; bids until July 22 for 2-story school; brick and concrete; C. H. Leinbach, Archt., Dallas.

Tex., Dodd City.—Board of Education; bids until July 21 for school; 6 rooms; brick; Lindsley & Kilmer, Archts., Greenville, Tex.

Tex., Brandon.—Board of Education; \$20,000 school; bonds passed.

Tex., Houston.—City, A. E. Amerman, Mayor; \$50,000 school on Henry St.; hollow tile and stucco; composition roof; wood floors on concrete slab; Webster system of heat; Alfred C. Finn, Archt.; bids opened July 28. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Houston.—Board of Education; \$800,000 central high school; reinforced concrete and brick; 3 wings around open court; provision for 4th wing later; auditorium on interior court connected with main building; wings 250 ft. long; 3 stories and basement; 60 recitation-rooms; 4 study halls; 138 rooms; boys' and girls' gymnasium, swimming pool, lockers, etc., in basement; Sanguinet, Staats & Gottlieb, Archts. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Prairie View.—White No. 23 School Dist., Pierce No. 21, Prairie View No. 103; consolidated; \$12,000 high school.

Tex., Pampa.—Pampa Ind. School Dist. voted \$75,000 bonds; L. C. McMurtry, Secy., Trustees.

Tex., Rosedale.—School Board; \$25,000 building; brick and concrete; Mary Sandell, County Supt., Beaumont. Address J. G. Blythwood, Voth, Tex.

Tex., Stephenville.—Directors Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Park, Tex.; open bids Aug. 2 to erect fireproof power plant at John Tarleton Agricultural College.

Tex., Waco.—Board of Education; wing addition to high school; also boiler and fuel-room; 3 stories and basement; Milton W. Scott & Co., Archts., 412½ Franklin St.; J. E. Johnson, lowest bidder, \$57,670.

Va., Ellersboro.—School Board, T. E. West, Jr.; 1-story school; brick; plans and specifications at office Frank Fox, Ashland, Va.

Va., Ferrum.—Ferrum Training School; 2-story and basement dormitory; 38x116 ft.;

brick and wood; slate roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting; also brick and frame infirmary; about 35x45 ft.; 2 stories; slate roof; wood floors; steam heat; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Roanoke, Va. Address Rev. B. M. Beckham, Ferrum. (Lately noted.)

Va., Pulaski.—Abingdon Presbytery, Rev. Geo. H. Gilmer, J. A. Whitman, Robt. Blair and others, Trustees; industrial school for girls.

Va., Williamsburg.—Board of Education, H. V. Vaden, Supt.; \$50,000 building; Carneal & Johnston, Archts., 707 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Richmond.

W. Va., Buckhannon.—Buckhannon Ind. School Dist.; high-school gymnasium; voted \$25,000 bonds; E. I. Wood, Archt.

W. Va., Flemington.—Board of Education; high school; School Dist. votes on \$50,000 bonds.

W. Va., Institute.—State Board of Control, care J. S. Lakin, 408 Capitol St., Charleston; \$50,000 girls' dormitory; 2 stories and basement; 35x173 ft.; H. Rus Warne, Archt., Masonic Temple, Charleston.

Stores.

Ala., Roanoke.—W. H. McMurray; store building; brick.

Ala., Decatur.—Brook & Spight; business buildings.

Ala., Roanoke.—L. E. Harris; store building; 2 stories; brick.

Ark., Hope.—N. P. O'Neal; business building; 3 stories; brick.

Ark., Eudora.—Sol Levy and M. G. Stein; brick stores.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Conrad Mangies; brick business building.

Fla., Miami.—E. B. Dounlas; \$25,000 store addition; 4 stories; fireproof; concrete.

Fla., Miami.—Jno. Frohock; \$12,000 furniture store; 50x90 ft.; 2 stories; concrete walls; wood joists; Carey built-up roof; wood floors; Otis hand-power elevator; construction by owner. Address Edward A. Nolan, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Miami.—Lindsay & Davis; business building; 3 stories; concrete; 100x200 ft.

Fla., Orlando.—Dickson-Ives Co.; \$125,000 building; 4 stories.

Fla., Plant City.—W. E. Lee; business building; considering 5 stories; site 105x105 ft.; brick.

Ga., Atlanta.—Silver Bros. Co., Savannah; \$75,000 store; 3 stories and basement; 54x175 ft.; mill construction; tar and gravel roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric elevator; contract let about Sept. 1; A. Ten Eyck Brown, Archt., Atlanta.

Ga., Atlanta.—L. J. Hill, Agt.; \$12,000 business building; 2 stories; brick; day labor.

Mo., Kansas City.—J. H. Nichols; \$60,000 store and office building; 1½ stories and basement; 60x150 ft.; frame and stucco; Fred H. Michaelis, Archt., 512 Ridge Arcade. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—E. W. Shields; business building.

N. C., Lumberton.—Jas. L. McNair; store, office, theater and automobile sales building; 106x132 ft.; 3 stories; concrete and steel and ordinary construction; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte.

Okla., Broken Bow.—Ike Helligman, Hugo; \$20,000 store and office building; 2 stories; brick.

Okla., Hugo.—C. G. Shull; \$10,000 business building; 1 story.

Okla., Okmulgee.—McIntyre Furniture Co.,

\$50,000 store; 2 stories; 100x140 ft.; Smith, Rea, Lovitt & Senter, Archts.; day labor.

S. C., Bishopville.—McLeod Drug Co.; store; 23x110 ft.; 3 stories; limestone front; tile roof; copper cornice; tile floors; ordinary construction; steam heat; electric lighting; dumb waiter; Chas. C. Wilson, Archt., Columbia, S. C.

S. C., Columbia.—Joe Frederick; 3 store buildings; brick; \$15,000.

S. C., Greenville.—Thos. M. Walker Co.; 7 stores; 2 stories; 25x90 ft. each; plate-glass and pressed-brick fronts; marble bases; gas heat; \$80,000.

S. C., Easley.—W. D. Spearman and J. C. Sitten; several business buildings.

Tenn., Lawrenceburg.—W. E. Scott; business block.

Tex., Fort Worth.—W. C. Stripling; \$150,000 addition 2d and Houston Sts.; 4 stories.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Monnig Drygoods Co.; \$350,000 store, Main St.; 7 stories; 75x100 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; 120,000 ft. floor space.

Tex., Ranger.—A. E. Garza, Tulsa, Okla.; grocery and meat market; 2 stories; brick.

Tex., Ranger.—J. W. Teeple; \$13,000 business building; 2 stories; brick and tile; 25x85 ft.

W. Va., Anawalt.—Forman Bros.; store, apartment and office building; 2 stories and basement; brick, wood roof trusses; Pedigo & Garry, Archts., Kelly-Moyer Bldg., Bluefield.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Glen Alum Fuel Co., Morris West, Mgr.; store; 2 stories and basement; 70x100 ft.; tile, concrete floor and roof; Alex. B. Mahood, Archt., L. & C. Bldg.

W. Va., Charleston.—Sadd Bros.; \$10,000 store and apartment; brick; Jas. Montgomery, Archt., R. & C. Bldg.

W. Va., Charleston.—Sadd Bros.; 2-story store and apartment building; 20x38 ft.; Jas. L. Montgomery, Archt.

W. Va., Huntington.—Dave Dideon and S. Gideon; \$30,000 store; 2 stories and basement; 60x160 ft.; W. B. Smith, Archt., R. & P. Bldg. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Huntington.—Morrison Dept. Store, F. Starcher, Prest.; rebuild store noted damaged by fire; loss \$125,000.

W. Va., Welch.—Lewis Furniture Co., Walter H. Lewis, Prest.; \$40,000 store; 4 stories and basement; 50x115 ft.; brick; mill construction; L. J. Dean, Archt., Foster Bldg., Huntington, W. Va. (Lately noted.)

Theaters.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—F. G. Bridges and others, committee to secure site for \$100,000 theater; to be leased to Saenger Amusement Co., New Orleans.

Fla., Titusville.—George Michel; theater building.

Ga., Americus.—Walter Rylander and others; \$60,000 theater, office and store building.

Okla., Okmulgee.—L. H. D. Cook, Cook Bldg.; 3-story theater; 50x140 ft.; seat 1400; brick, concrete and terra-cotta; composition roof; concrete floors; steam heat; electric lighting; plans available about July 21. Address owner or Smith, Rea, Lovitt & Senter, Archts., Parkinson Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Steel; Theater Equipment.)

S. C., Bennettsville.—Crosland & Tyson; \$30,000 opera-house; 50x137 ft.; brick; metal roof; cement and tile floors; heating \$2000; W. D. Harper, Archt., Florence, S. C.; bids opened in about 3 weeks. Address owners. (Lately noted.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

W. Va., Kimball.—Pedigo & Garry, Kelly Moyer Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va., Archts.; theater and apartment building; 3 stories and basement; brick.

Warehouses.

Ala., Gadsden.—Gillam-Jordan Grocery Co.; warehouse; site 75x150 ft.

Fla., Miami.—Groover Stewart Drug Co.; \$25,000 warehouse; 50x118 ft.; 2 stories and basement; concrete and tile; built-up roof; concrete slab floors; Otis electric elevator; bids opened July 21. Address Edw. A. Nolan, Archt. (Lately noted under stores.)

Ga., Griffin.—Company organized with A. F. Gossett & Sons, H. S. Bridges and others; erect cotton warehouse.

Ky., Lexington.—Independent Warehouse Co.; \$15,000 warehouse

Ky., Lexington.—Bourbon Tobacco Warehouse Co.; warehouse.

Ky., Owensboro.—Equity Home Warehouse Co., Price Baird, Pres.; addition; capacity 250,000 lbs.

Md., Baltimore.—Commercial Warehouse Co., 201-203 Lobe Bldg., will not erect \$100,000 warehouse, as lately reported.

Mo., Kansas City.—J. W. Jenkins Sons' Music Co., Clifford W. Jenkins, Secy.; 6 to 8-story warehouse.

Tenn., Memphis.—Van Vleet-Mansfield Wholesale Drug Co.; warehouse addition.

Tenn., Tullahoma.—Board of Trade; promoting tobacco warehouse.

Tex., Dallas.—Sears, Roebuck Co., Chicago; 9-story warehouse addition; 250,000 sq. ft. floor space; \$600,000; H. M. Rubel, local mgr.

Tex., Fort Worth.—W. B. Fishburn; \$10,000 warehouse 4th and Calhoun St.

Tex., San Antonio.—Kreuger, Prasser & Priest; \$18,000 warehouse.

Tex., San Antonio.—Magnolia Petroleum Co., \$175,000 warehouse, garage and storage tanks; 2 stories; 80x120 ft.; reinforced concrete and brick; reinforced concrete floors.

Va., Culpeper.—Culpeper Grocery Co.; \$45,000 warehouse; 70x100 ft.; 3 stories and cellar; reinforced concrete; cement and slag roof; cement floors; bids received until August 1. Address W. S. Plager, Archt., 1930 Kearney St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

Va., Roanoke.—Roanoke Hardware Co.; 4-story warehouse; 75x86 ft.; brick, steel, concrete and wood; Barrett or Johns-Manville roof; cement and Wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting; freight elevator. Address G. R. Ragan, Archt. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Charleston.—Esken, Smith & Cannon Co.; warehouse; 5 stories; 50x130 ft.; brick; H. Rus Warne, Archt., Masonic Temple.

ing; 100x142 ft.; 2 stories; brick and stone; D. H. Keeter, Contr. (Previously noted.)

La., Franklinton.—First Baptist Church; \$10,000 building; 48x90 ft.; brick; asbestos composition tile roof; wood floors; hot-air heat; electric lighting; L. B. Renard, Archt.; Wood & Renard, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—St. John's Lutheran Church, Rev. J. C. Fleck, Pastor, Pimlico and Kate Aves.; \$30,000 addition and alterations; composition roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting; cement sidewalks; John R. Forsyth, Archt., 232 St. Paul St.; L. L. Brown, Contr., Belvedere and Park Heights Aves. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Laurel.—First Baptist Church, Rev. L. G. Gates, Pastor; \$50,000 building; contract let. (Previously noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—St. Mark's English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. W. E. Wheeler, Pastor; \$55,000 building at High Point; main auditorium, Sunday-school, reading-rooms, dining hall and kitchen; 60x90 ft.; brick and stone; Victor Corp., Contr., 3447 Pestalozzi St. (Lately noted.)

City and County.

Fla., Orlando.—Fire Dept.—City, Jas. L. Giles, Mayor; \$17,500 fire department building; 44x90 ft.; heating, \$600; Davidson & Trimble, Archts.; C. C. Hanner, Contr.; D. A. Routh, Contr. for roof and heating. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Norman.—Chemistry Building—State Board of Affairs, Oklahoma City; remodel chemistry building at State University; Holmboe Construction Co., Contr., Oklahoma City; \$30,330.

Courthouses.

Ga., Metter.—Candler County Commrs.; \$75,000 courthouse; fireproof; Jas. J. Baldwin, Archt., Anderson, S. C.

Ky., Pineville.—Bell County; courthouse; fireproof; brick and concrete; Carey roof or equal; terrazzo or tile floors; stone trim; Moraw Building Co., Contr., Chicago; \$96,371; heating, J. G. Cottrell, \$4,840; wiring, A. L. Swanson, Sawnsville, Ind., \$2280; plumbing, Burnett Bros., Middlesboro, \$2500; J. W. Garria, Archt., Vincennes, Ind. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Idabel.—McCurtain County, H. A. Smith, Clerk; \$122,000 courthouse; 3 stories and basement; 96x90 ft.; Jewel Hicks, Archt., 19½ W. Main St.; Manhattan Construction Co., Contr., Muskogee. (Lately noted.)

Tex., George West.—Live Oak County Commissioners; \$140,000 courthouse and jail; 100x140 ft.; fireproof; 3 stories; Alfred Giles Co., Archt., "F" Bldg., San Antonio; Brnshears Construction Co., Contr., Texarkana; Art Metal Construction Co., New York, Contr., steel furniture, \$2100; A. M. McElwee & Co., Fort Worth, Contr., wooden furniture, \$10,298. (Lately noted.)

Dwellings.

Ala., Birmingham.—Milner Land Co., Empire Bldg.; five 8-room dwellings, Milner Heights; frame; composition shingle roofs; hardwood floors; \$37,000; furnace heat, \$1700; electric wiring, \$450; J. O. Hayley, Contr., 611 Princeton Ave. Address Miller & Martin, Archts., Title Guarantee Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Jacksonville.—C. W. Taring, C. W. Taring Co.; \$15,000 residence; 46x90 ft.; brick veneer; clay tile roof; white oak floors; city lighting; hot-air heat, \$500; Henry Taylor & Son, Archts. and Contrs., 2711 Herschell St.

Fla., Miami.—Arthur J. Panoast; \$25,000 residence; Wolfe & Ewing, Contrs.

Ga., Atlanta.—W. L. Green; \$12,500 residence;

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—W. C. Emory; \$13,000 apartment; W. H. Carr, Archt.; Geo. N. Sarven, Contr.

Ga., Atlanta.—J. T. Stephenson; \$50,000 apartment-house; brick and concrete; three 4-room apartments; Haralson Bleckley, Archt.; Mackle Construction Co., Contr.

Ga., Atlanta.—Carl Fishcher representative; \$175,000 apartment building, Piedmont Ave. and 14th St.; 243-ft. front; 24 apartments of 4, 5 and 6 rooms; Mackle Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., Houston.—Finger & Bailey, Archts.; \$78,000 apartment; San Jacinto and Elgin Sts.; \$17,000 Nachlas apartment; \$12,000 Darfman apartment; \$50,000 3-story apartment; contracts let.

Tex., San Antonio.—Ben Katz; \$20,000 apartment-house; 2 stories; frame; 4 suites; J. Clyde Williams, Archt., Moore Bldg.; A. C. Lane, Contr.

Va., Norfolk.—W. W. Woody; \$75,000 apartment; brick; composition roof; wood floors; steam heat; Rossel Edward Mitchell & Co., Archts.; J. W. Martin, Contr. for carpentry; W. C. Spann, Contr. for brick and stone.

W. Va., Huntington.—Dr. E. O. Reynolds; \$12,000 apartment; brick and stone; 4 apartments; L. J. Dean, Archt.; J. E. Berry, Contr.

Bank and Office.

Fla., St. Augustine.—J. A. Lew; building for St. Augustine National Bank, G. B. Lamar, Pres.; 1 story; fireproof; 30x60 ft.; artificial stone; vault; Franz Safe & Lock Co., 27-31 S. Hogan St., Jacksonville, Contr., for safe and vault equipment.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Bank of Fort Myers; remodel building; Franz Safe & Lock Co., 27-31 S. Hogan St., Jacksonville, Contr., for vaults and safe equipment.

Fla., Miami.—East Coast Lumber Co.; \$15,000 office building and warehouse; 2 stories; sandstone brick; yellow-pine woodwork; cypress interior trim; contract let. (Lately noted under Miscellaneous.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Jane Holding Corp.; alter building and erect addition; 19 stories; 32x35 ft.; concrete, steel and brick; reinforced concrete floors; rock foundation; \$240,000; J. Hill Construction Co., Contr., Syndicate Trust Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Heine Safety Baller Co.; \$25,000 addition to office building, 5319 Marcus Ave.; Unit Construction Co., Contr.

S. C., Abbeville.—First National Bank; remodel building; mahogany fittings; marble wainscoting; heating; \$25,000; George W. Muller Bank Fixture Co., Contr., Atlanta.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—First National Bank; addition; C. E. Bearden, Archt.; J. M. Walker, Contr.; York Safe & Lock Co., York, Pa., \$40,000 vault.

Tex., Galveston.—City National Bank.

Tex., Eastland.—City National Bank; \$250,000 building; 5 stories; reinforced concrete; face brick; stone and terra-cotta trim; Lang & Wittell, Archts.; Munn Construction Co., Contr., both Dallas. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Ed. Steves & Sons, Drawer 1134; \$32,000 office and storehouse 42x90 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick; Barrett Specification roof; concrete basement floor; others, wood; electric lighting; Otis elevator, \$2380; L. Harrington Co., Archt.; Freshmuth & Schaeper, Contrs. Address Owner.

W. Va., Glen Ferris.—Electro-Metallurgical Co.; \$20,000 office building; 35x66 ft.; 2 stories; 14 rooms; storage-room; brick and concrete; R. O. Newcomb, Contr., Charleston.

W. Va., Iager.—First National Bank; \$20,000 building; 1-story and basement; 34.6x90 ft.; brick; oak and tile floors; hot-water heat; electric lighting; Pedigo & Garry, Archts., Bluefield, W. Va.; A. W. Funk, Contr., Iager. (Previously noted.)

Churches.

Ala., Birmingham.—West Woodlawn M. E. Church; \$15,000 building; brick; J. N. O'Rear Building Co., Contr.

Ky., Ashland.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. T. Howard Jones, Pastor; \$100,000 build-

brick veneer; Spanish tile roof; 1 story and basement; hot-water heat; hardwood floors; E. C. Frazier, Archt., Candler Bldg.; J. W. Jenkins, Contr., 404 Silvey Bldg.

Ga., Macon.—G. D. Plant; \$10,000 residence; Nisbet & Dunwoody, Archts.; F. M. Marshall, Contr.

Ky., Ashland.—Alex. Josselson; 21 dwellings; \$50,000; Neal & Moore, Catlettsburg, Ky., Contrs. for 10.

Ky., Evans.—Black Mountain Coal Corp., 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago; 8 dwellings; theater; barber shop; restaurant; 3 boarding-houses; store; \$90,000; Midland Engineering & Construction Co., Contr., same address.

Ky., Fort Mitchell.—Ed. Van Winkle; \$15,000 residence; 2 stories; 36x48 ft.; colonial design; Harry Hake & Chas. Kuck, Archts., Telephone Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; J. J. Craig, Contr., 20 W. 9th St., Covington, Ky. (Previously noted.)

La., Barham.—Weber-King Lumber Co., W. P. Weber, Prest.-Mgt.; 75 dwellings; D. J. Dempsey, Contr., Lake Charles, La.

Md., Baltimore.—Brooklyn Center Co., 1125 Munsey Bldg.; 22 dwellings, side of Maryland Ave., between 5th and 6th Sts.; 2 stories; brick; 16x40 ft.; slag roofs; \$36,000; Oliver B. Wright, Archt.; D. J. Murphy, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Clifton Realty Co.; 4 dwellings at 1759-65 Gorsuch Ave.; 2 stories; brick; 13.6x19 ft.; \$16,000; Callis & Callis, Archts., 2655 Kennedy Ave.; Edward Hankin, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Jas. F. Klecka; 9 brick dwellings; 13.9x52 ft.; brick; porch front; slag roof; hardwood floors; hot-air heat; electric lighting; \$13,500; Dewitz & Webb, Archts., 232 St. Paul St. Address J. H. Gerber, Contr., Mulberry and Payson Sts.

Md., Baltimore.—Northwest Real Estate Co. Title Bldg.; 5 dwellings, 3600-08 Chelsea Terrace; 25x44 ft.; slate roofs; steam heat; \$22,500; George R. Morris, Archt. and builder, 333-45 Title Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Md., Catonsville.—Harry Harvey; dwelling on Frederick Rd.; Leimbach & Reich, Contrs.

Miss., Clarksdale.—W. B. Baker; 7 bungalows; \$35,000; Wm. Morford, Contr.

Mo., Kansas City.—Dr. C. W. Gosney; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 30x40 ft.; stucco on frame; shingle roof; C. E. Shepard, Archt., 510 Reliance Bldg.; J. C. Nicholas, Contr., 922 Commerce Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City.—J. E. Dyer, 765 Livestock Exchange; \$15,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 28x40 ft.; Gosling-McCallum Construction Co., Contr., Finance Bldg.

Mo., Liberty.—D. S. McGonigle, Keith & Perry Bldg., Kansas City; \$15,000 residence; Shepard, Farrar & Wiser, Archts., R. A. Long Bldg.; R. S. Haislip, Contr., 802 Linwood Blvd., both Kansas City.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—J. O. Mattison, 708 Colcord Bldg.; \$16,000 residence; 40x40 ft.; 2 stories and basement; Nichols & Chandler, Archts., Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg.; F. M. Ray, Contr., 320 W. 9th St.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—E. C. Thorne, 119 W. 10th St.; \$25,000 residence; 40x44 ft.; 2 stories and basement; Aurelius Swanson Co., Archt., State Natl. Bank Bldg.; F. M. Ray, Contr., 320 W. 9th St.

Okl., Ponca City.—Mrs. Weicker; 2-story and basement residence; 31x54 ft.; Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts., Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City; O. F. Keck, Contr., Ponca City.

S. C., Laurens.—Laurens Cotton Mills; rebuild 140 dwellings; C. L. Rounds & Sons, Contrs.

Tex., Garland.—Abaldy Pool, Contr., Richardson, Tex.; 15 bungalows for housing company.

Va., Bristol.—A. E. Fuller; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 10 rooms; brick veneer; tile or asbestos shingle roof; hardwood and tile floors; hot-water heat and electric and gas lighting purchased; Peter Snlter, Contr., Windsor Ave. Address owner or C. B. Kearfott, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Va., Graham.—Ernest Williams; residence; Andy Sulter, Contr.

Va., Richmond.—Byrd Homes Corp., Lee Paschal, Prest.; considering 60 two-story dwellings Byrd Park; Marcellus Wright, Archt.; Wise Granite & Construction Co., Contr., both American Natl. Bank Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—Maury Land Corp.; 3 stucco and frame dwellings, 701-5 W. 32d St.; 2 stories; hot-water heat; electric lighting; \$12,500; C. S. Luck, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Government and State.

Md., Baltimore — Warehouses.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, let contract to Sagaron Co., New York City, for field warehouses.

Md., Baltimore—Postoffice, Garage and Parcel Post Division—John S. Bridges, Agt., 325 E. Oliver St.; \$125,000 postoffice, garage and parcel post building on Maryland Ave.; 400x150 ft.; brick; slag roof; concrete and maple double doors; steam heat; electric lighting; concrete sidewalks; Edward L. Palmer, Archt., 513 N. Charles St.; Gladfelter & Chambers, Contrs.; foundation to M. Hammond, both of 36th and Roland Ave. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Pittsburg—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; postoffice; A. Blair, Montgomery, Ala., lowest bidder at \$47,319. (Lately noted.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

D. C., Washington—Mess Hall, etc.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington; \$53,514 mess hall, garage and concrete sidewalk Walter Reed Hospital; Skinner & Garrett, Contrs., 1416 E St. N. W.

N. C., Raleigh.—State Building Comsn., R. F. Dalton, Chrmn., Greensboro; kitchens, dining-rooms, etc., at Hospital for Insane; \$60,000; Barrett specification roof; concrete floors; Harry Barton, Archt., Greensboro; contract let. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Sanatorium.—State; \$136,000 tuberculosis sanatorium; 40x130 ft.; wing, 66x125 ft.; reinforced concrete; slate and composition roof; terrazzo and composition floors; heating and lighting from central plants; Otis electric elevator; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte; H. F. Hahn Co., Contr., Winston-Salem, N. C. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Vinita.—Oklahoma State Board; \$150,000 ward building at Vinita Hospital for Insane; 2 stories; 60x106 ft.; J. Hicks, Contr.

Tex., Yoakum.—City; hospital; 42x96.7 ft.; 3 stories; reinforced concrete; 5-ply gravel roof; wood and tile floors on reinforced concrete and tile slabs; steam heat; Otis electric elevator, 4x7x6 ft.; L. Harrington Co., Archts.; Chas. M. Schoenfeld, Contr., \$44,344; plumbing to A. H. Schaefer & Co.; \$4430; all of San Antonio. (Lately noted.)

Hotels.

La., Franklinton.—D. E. Sheridan; \$11,000 hotel; main building, 40x80 ft.; 2 stories; 1-story annex, 28x34 ft.; 20 rooms and private baths; pressed brick; composition slate top asbestos roof; wood floors; hot-air heat;

electric lighting; L. B. Renard, Archt.; Wood & Renard, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—J. M. Mahoney, 11th and McGee Sts.; \$75,000 hotel; 3 stories and basement; 50x108 ft.; 74 rooms; Owen & Payson, Archts., Reliance Bldg.; Mosby-Goodrich Co., Contr., New York Life Bldg.

St. Louis.—Westgate Hotel Co.; remodel building for hotel; \$50,000; 5 stories; Gustave Wuent, Archt., Wainwright Bldg.; Henry Schroeder, Contr., 26-28 S. 12th St.

Tex., Paris.—Garber Bros., Enid; \$50,000 hotel addition; 2 stories; W. Griffith & Son, Archts.; Chas. H. Myers, Contr.; roofing, Jas. Devine Co., 219 Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City.

W. Va., Ineger.—Garner & Son, \$25,000 hotel; 3 stories and basement; 30x70 ft.; Pedigo & Garry, Archts., Kelly Moyer Bldg., Bluefield; A. W. Funk, Contr.

Va., Portsmouth.—Portsmouth Improvement Co.; \$10,000 improvements Hotel Monroe; Albert Pick Co., Contr., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

Fla., Miami — Casino.—Hardie's Casino; \$50,000 improvements; two 56-ft. towers; entrance, 115 ft. long; lobby, 60 ft.; verandas, 138x25 ft. and 135x29 ft.; remodel bathrooms; provide 185 lockers; remodel old power-house for residence; Walter C. De Garmo, Archt.; Geo. W. Dickens, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Orlando.—Underjacking.—Cary Hand & Co.; \$30,000 building; C. C. Hanner, Contr.

Md., Baltimore.—Lunchroom.—George W. Hyde; \$10,000 lunchroom, 206 W. Fayette St. and 106 Park Ave.; 28.10x84 ft. and 14.10x62 ft.; brick; 1 story; slag roof; hot-air heat; Chas. M. Anderson, Archt., 324 N. Charles St.; G. Walter Tovell, Contr., Eutaw and McCulloh Sts. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Medina — Clubhouse.—Salesmanship Club; clubhouse at Medina Lake; 40x24 ft.; 2 stories; kitchen, dining-room, etc.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Ga., Savannah.—Seaboard Air Line Ry., W. D. Faucette, Ch. Engr., Norfolk; rebuild terminals, Hutchinson Island; restore sheds, wharves, docks, etc.; \$500,000; C. E. Hillyer, Contr., Jacksonville, Fla. (Previously noted.)

Tex., El Paso.—El Paso & Southwestern Ry.; \$60,000 to rebuild storehouse; 1 and 2 stories; fireproof; McKee Contracting Co., Contr.

Schools.

Ala., Riverton.—Board of Education, S. R. Butler, Supt.; additions to High School.

D. C., Washington.—St. Aloysius Parish; \$200,000 school; 3 stories; F. G. Pierson, Archt., Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.; R. P. Whitby Co., Contr., Union Trust Bldg.; plumbing, Nolan Bros., 1332 New York Ave. N. W.

Fla., Palatka.—Putnam County Board of Public Instruction, C. H. Price, Supt.; school building; 12x103 ft.; 3 stories; brick walls; concrete corridors and stairs; gravel roof; \$75,000; Mark & Sheffall, Archts., 210 Clark Bldg., Jacksonville; Fuquay & Green, Contrs., Daytona, Fla. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Cynthiana.—Board of Education; high school; O. P. Raymond Construction Co., Contr.; \$17,002.

Ky., Hardysville.—Memorial School Building Comm., Muncifordville, Ky.; school; 114x150 ft.; brick and frame; composition roof; wood floors; steam heat, low pressure gravity; Thos. J. Nolan, Archt., 25 Courier-Journal Bldg.; Barbour Construction Co., Contr., both Louisville, Ky. (Lately noted.)

La., Lake Charles.—Calcasieu Parish, F. K. White, Treas.; 4 one-room schools and 2-story

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

teacherage; \$15,830; A. H. Humphrey, Archt.; J. L. Neff, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Md., Catonsville.—Daughters of Eucharist; \$10,000 school at Paradise; William Pinkerton, Contr.

Md., Baltimore.—St. Dominick's Church, Harford near Gibbons Ave.; \$40,000 school; 90x60 ft.; 3 stories; brick; slag roof; steam heat; contract let.

Md., Hagerstown.—Washington County School Board; school. (See Md., Halfway.)

Md., Halfway.—Washington County School Board, Hagerstown, Md.; \$19,000 school; 2 stories; 4 rooms; terra-cotta trim; A. J. Klinkhart, Archt., Hagerstown; L. A. Summers, Contr., Boonsboro; \$9000 school, Ridge Ave., Hagerstown; Harvey Wills, Contr., Halfway. (Previously noted.)

Miss., Isola.—Isola Consolidated High School Dist.; \$30,000 building; N. W. Overstreet, Archt., Jackson, Miss.; W. C. Stout, Contr., Meridian, Miss. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Silver City.—Special School Dist.; 2-story school; 6 rooms; brick; slate or asphalt roof; wood floors; \$22,000; N. W. Overstreet, Archt., Jackson, Miss.; W. C. Stout, Contr., Meridian, Miss. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Board of Education, Dr. J. Harper, Prest.; Isaac Mason grade school; 2 stories and basement; 129x204 ft.; brick and cut stone; fireproof; R. M. Milligan, Archt., Board of Education Bldg.; E. C. Gerhard, Post-Dispatch Bldg., lowest bidder at \$209,000. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Concord.—Board of Education; school No. 2; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte; Quarry & Co., Contrs., Concord; Mr. Hook preparing plans for building No. 3.

Okla., Allen.—See Okla., Quinton.

Okla., Depew.—See Okla., Quinton.

Okla., Fletcher.—School Dist. No. 9; \$20,000 school; 136x49 ft.; 1 story and part basement; brick; pitch and gravel and shingle roof; concrete and wood floors; steam heat; Hawk & Parr, Archts.; C. F. Haywood, Contr., 328 W. Chickasaw St., both Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Heavener.—See Okla., Quinton.

Okla., Norman.—State Board of Affairs, Oklahoma City; \$100,000 women's building at State University; 80x140 ft.; 3 stories; C. A. Popkin, Contr., Sapulpa.

Okla., Quinton.—Board of Education; schools at Quinton, Depew, Sand Springs, Allen, Spaulding and Heavener; \$19,000 to \$15,000; brick, reinforced concrete and stone; tar and gravel roofs; Tonini & Bramblett, Archts., Oklahoma City; Green Construction Co., Contr., Miami, Okla.; lately noted in part. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material, Tools.)

Okla., Roff.—Board of Education, Dr. Hill, Clk.; \$20,000 school; 2 stories and basement; 45x65 ft.; Huseman Co., Archt., Oklahoma Bldg., Oklahoma City; W. L. Scott, Contr., Sulphur, Okla. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Sand Springs.—See Okla., Quinton.

Okla., Sulphur.—State Board of Affairs, Oklahoma City; \$50,000 addition to School for Deaf; 3 stories; 80x125 ft.; Ed. Davis, Contr., Shawnee.

Okla., Spaulding.—See Okla., Quinton.

Okla., Tulsa.—Board of Education, H. O. McClure, Prest.; 11 schools; Schallenberger Construction Co., Contr. for Whittier, Lincoln and Lowell schools; Brickner-Garber Co., Contr. for Longfellow, Emerson, Pershings, Osage, Kendall and Irving schools; Watts Plumbing Co. and Ideal Plumbing & Heating Co., Contrs for plumbing and heating; \$291,171. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Beauport.—Board of Education; \$10,000 addition high and grade school; 2 stories; N. H. Crosby, Contr.

Tenn., Sewanee.—University of the South; 2 frame barracks; 1 story; contracts let; also erect hotel and dormitory; plans not matured. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Knoxville.—City; \$163,000 high-school addition; 185x205 ft.; ordinary construction; gravel roof; maple floors; cement sidewalks; Webster system of heat, \$24,290; electric lighting, \$4000; Albert B. Baumann, Archt., 713 Henson Bldg.; A. H. Whisman, Contr.; Mountain View school; \$50,000; 9 classrooms; J. H. Ryno, Archt.; Lincoln Park school; \$20,000; 2 stories; 140x56 ft.; brick and wood; 4 classrooms and auditorium; composition roof; oak floors; steam heat; Manley & Young, Archts.; A. J. Stair, Contr. for both; contr. plumbing and heating Mountain View school, J. A. Ahler Plumbing Co., \$7834; wiring, Biscoe Electric Co., \$891; plumbing and heating Lincoln Park school, Fred Cantwell Co., Chattanooga, \$2975. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Belton.—Baylor College; dormitory, 35x107 ft.; 2 stories; dormitory, 60x267 ft.; 3 stories; science building, 80x120 ft.; 3 stories; \$240,000; concrete frame; brick and tile walls; Barrett specification roof; concrete floors finished with mastic; R. H. Hunt Co., Archt.; Henger & Chambers Co., Contr., 711 Southwestern Life Bldg., both Dallas. (Lately noted.)

Va., Fredericksburg.—City School Board; school on Potter's Field; 2 stories and basement; brick walls; wood floors; Plenum system of heating and ventilating; Phillip M. Stern, Archt.; E. G. Hedlin, lowest bidder at \$85,267. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., South Charleston.—United States Housing Corp., Washington, D. C.; \$50,000 school; brick, stone and concrete; fireproof; 7 rooms; auditorium; Reed & Lapsley, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

Ala., Birmingham.—Messer Real Estate & Insurance Co.; \$25,000 store for Hood-Wheeler Furniture Co.; 3 stories; brick; Miller & Martin, Archts.; Day & Sacks, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Birmingham.—W. C. Bryant; \$30,000 store; 2 stories; brick; M. C. Banks, Contr.

Ga., Atlanta.—Keely Co.; remodel and addition to store; \$250,000; A. Ten Eyck Brown, Archt.; Gude & Co., Contrs.

Ga., Griffin.—Griffin Hardware Co.; implement warehouse; 60x105 ft.; brick; composition roof; E. W. Beck, Archt.; J. M. Bresnahan, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Macon.—J. Kessler; \$32,000 building; 4 stories; W. Z. Williams Co., Contr.

Ga., Griffin.—H. V. Kell Co.; \$85,000 store; 2 stories and basement; reinforced concrete; 68x110 ft.; W. Z. Williams Co., Contr., Macon.

Ky., Louisville.—Ben Snyder; \$20,000 department store; 50x110 ft.; 3 stories; brick and structural steel; composition and gravel roof; maple floors; steam heat, \$2900; electric lighting, \$1500; hydraulic elevator, \$400; concrete sidewalks, \$450; Joseph & Joseph, Archt., Atherton Bldg.; Plattoff & Bush, Contrs., 120 W. Liberty St. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Owensboro.—American Cigar Co.; building; 60x160 ft.; 2 stories and basement; C. W. Kimberlain, Contr.

N. C., Gastonia.—National Realty Co.; store; 150-ft. front extension; 2 stories and basement; ordinary construction; gravel roof; wood floors; steam heat; Chas. C. Wilson, Archt., Columbia, S. C.; address H. B. Patillo, Contr., Gastonia.

Tex., Ranger.—Col. Harry A. Cole, Austin; \$50,000 building; 2 stories; 54x85 ft.; Teeple & Wilke, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Va., Bristol.—J. D. Mitchell; \$40,000 hardware store; 40x150 ft.; 4 stories; brick; metal

roof; mull construction floors; steam heat, \$2500; freight elevator, \$2000; C. B. Kearfott, Archt.; T. G. Martin, Contr.; all contracts closed. (Previously noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—S. Feinson; remodel and enlarge store building; \$10,000; Jones-Spears Co., Contrs.

W. Va., Huntington.—Empire Furniture Co., Col. C. L. Ritter, Prest.; \$50,000 building; 3 stories and basement; 60x180 ft.; Meanor & Handloser, Archt., R. & P. Bldg.; C. H. Smith, Contr.

Theaters.

La., Crowley.—Southern Amusement Co., Lake Charles, La.; \$50,000 motion-picture theater; 55x110 ft.; brick; Johns-Mansfield asbestos roof; concrete floor construction; I. C. Carter, Archt.; P. Oliver & Son, Contrs., both Lake Charles. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Missouri Theater Co., 435 Fifth Ave., New York; \$600,000 theater; 2 stories; 129x130 ft.; De Sosa & Perela, Archts., 110 W. 40th St.; Fleischmann Construction Co., Contr., 5314 7th Ave., both New York. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Okmulgee.—John Feeney; \$80,000 theater; 60x140 ft.; 4 stories; brick; semi-fireproof; Jno. E. Ebersson, Archt., 64 E. Van Buren St.; Geo. W. Stiles Construction Co., Contr., 11 S. La Salle St., both Chicago. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Signal Amusement Co.; \$35,000 theater; \$7500 pipe organ; Wm. Crutchfield, Archt.; Park-Grimes Co., Contr.

W. Va., Charleston.—Geo. Kyrras; remodel Virginian Theater; front, decorations, rearrange equipment, etc.; R. O. Newcomb, Supt. Construction.

Warehouses.

Ala., Birmingham.—N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co.; \$35,000 warehouse; 182x50 ft.; 2 stories; fireproof; mill construction; pitch and gravel roof; electric lighting; electric elevator; W. Leslie Welton, Archt., American Trust Bldg.; M. C. Banks, Contr. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington.—Edgar H. Mosher, Colorado Bldg., Contr.; \$130,000 warehouse; 5 stories; 75x120 ft.

Ga., Leslie.—Sumter-Lee Warehouse Co.; \$14,500 cotton warehouse; 82x152 ft.; brick; Carey roof; concrete floors; E. C. Horsford, Archt., Eastman, Ga.; W. C. Hinton, Contr., Cordele, Ga. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Covington.—Kenton Loose Leaf Warehouse Co.; \$50,000 warehouse; 235x296 ft.; brick and steel; tar and gravel roof; Manley & Young, Archts., Knoxville, Tenn.; Joseph Wilbur & Sons, Contrs., Covington.

Md., Baltimore.—Isaac Potts; \$25,000 warehouse at 2112-14 E. Monument St.; 40x90 ft.; ordinary construction; slag roof; maple and concrete floors; steam heat; electric lights; electric combination freight and passenger elevator; Walter M. Gleske, Archt., 65 Gunther Bldg.; E. Eyring & Sons, Contrs., 800 S. 3rd St. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Hafage & Hewken Furniture Co.; \$35,000 warehouse; 3 stories and basement; 49x142 ft.; C. D. Gilchrist, Archt., 2711 Howard St.; Edelman-Fleming Construction Co., Contr., 610 Railway Exchange Bldg.

Tex., Eastland.—Jarecki Mfg. Co.; warehouse; 25x90 ft.; 2 stories; brick; concrete floors; \$14,600; Mahler & Cross, Archts., Tulsa, Okla.; Holmboe Co., Contr., Oklahoma City.

Va., Norfolk.—D. L. and R. Margolis; \$15,000 warehouse; 2 stories; brick; J. Teves, Contr.

W. Va., Charleston.—Pugh Furniture Co.; \$75,000 warehouse; 5 stories and basement; 45x200 ft.; brick; wood-roof trusses; H. Rus. Warne, Archt.; H. G. Agsten & Sons, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Automobiles.—Hampton Roads Motor Co., F. E. Mountcastle, Secy.-Treas., Newport News, Va.—Automobile sales agency for machine to sell for about \$1500.

Bags (Canvas).—Bluestone Auto Accessory Mfg. Co., E. F. Peters, Prest., Princeton, W. Va.—Canvas bags.

Bank Equipment.—St. Landry Bank, St. Landry, La.—Prices on bank equipment.

Bank Fixtures.—A. K. Johnston, St. George, S. C.—Prices on bank fixtures, vault, safe, etc.

Bank Fixtures and Furniture.—Bank of Paxville, S. Oliver O'Bryan, Prest., Manning, S. C.—Prices on bank furniture and fixtures.

Bank Fixtures.—People's Bank, H. M. Rosenbloom and others Building Comm., Collinsville, Ala.—Prices on bank fixtures, safe (Mosler preferred), vault, etc.

Bank Front.—Bank of Lane, J. C. Graham, Prest., Lane, S. C.—Prices on front, glass doors, etc., for bank building.

Boiler.—Gullett & Sons, Lincoln, Ill.—250 H. P. boiler; second-hand.

Boiler.—John G. Duncan Co., 308 W. Jackson Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.—Vertical boiler for 30-ton Bucyrus steam shovel, 52x54-in. diam., 7 or 8 ft. high, 100 lbs. working pressure.

Boiler.—American Lumber Co., J. C. Smith, Prest., Lexington, N. C.—Boiler.

Boilers.—Norton Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.—Two 450 H. P. B. & W. boilers, 200 lbs. steam allowance.

Boilers.—Continental Gin Co., Dallas, Tex. Boilers.

Boilers.—Roy Reddie, 6th and Baymiller Sts., Cincinnati, O.—Pair 300 H. P. B. & W. water-tube boilers, 160-lb. working pressure.

Bricks.—C. E. Hillyer, Jacksonville, Fla.—Paving bricks; probably large number.

Bridge Construction.—City of Winston-Salem, N. C., Jos. Firth, Commr. of Public Works.—Bids for 3 concrete bridges; plans, etc., from Commr. Public Works; bids opened July 24.

Bridge Construction.—Davie County Road Comsn., Mocksville, N. C.—Bids opened Aug. 1; 210-ft. steel truss bridge and 105-ft. beam bridge; W. S. Mullican, Const. Engr., Lexington, N. C.

Bridge Construction.—Floyd County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, J. R. Cantrell, Chrmn., Rome, Ga.—Construct concrete bridge across Cabin Creek; bids opened July 22.

Bridge Construction.—Jefferson County Board of Revenue, Birmingham, Ala.—Bids until Aug. 15; reinforced concrete arch bridge, 100-ft. span, on Taylor's Ferry Rd. over Rock Creek; dismantling 128-ft. span steel truss bridge at Lewisburg and removing to Brookside cut-off over Five-Mile Creek; plans, etc., with S. R. Batson, County Highway Engr., 417 Jefferson County Bank Bldg.

Bridge Construction.—Thomas County Commrs. Roads and Revenues, S. L. Heald, Clerk, Thomasville, Ga.—Bids until Aug. 22; bridge over Ochlocknee River at Dixie Highway, about 4½ mi. from Thomasville; reinforced concrete; length, 494 ft.; width of roadway, 16 ft.; 1593 sq. yds. asphaltic concrete or tar coat surfacing; plans, etc., with Commrs. Thomasville; State Highway Dept., and J. B. McCrary Co., Project Engrs., Atlanta, Ga.

Building Material.—J. G. Medlinka, Crowley, La.—Prices on building material in car lots, delivered at Crowley, for \$10,000 residence.

Building Material.—L. H. D. Cook, Cook Bldg., Okmulgee, Okla.—Prices on building material, terra-cotta, steel, cement, etc.; scenery, stage equipment, curtains, moving-picture apparatus, etc.; for 3-story theater, 50x140 ft.

Building Material.—Green Construction Co., Miami, Okla.—Prices on building material and tools for schools at Quinton, Depew, Sand Springs, Allen, Spaulding and Heaven-er, Okla.

Building Material.—Treasury Dept., James A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Aug. 4 for materials to construct postoffice, including concrete, reinforced concrete, stone, granite, brick, structural terra-cotta, structural steel, miscellaneous iron work, composition roof, slate roof, sheet metal work, skylights, plastering, interior marble, sanitary slate, lumber, mill work, paving, glazing, hardware, plumbing, heating, electric work, etc.; according to drawings and specifications, etc., obtainable from Custodian of site at Salem, Va., or from Mr. Wetmore.

Building Material.—D. Gow, Crowley, La.—Prices on building material, nails, etc., for \$25,000 residence.

Building Material.—S. R. West, Leesville, La.—Prices on building material to remodel bank building.

Bottling Supplies.—West Virginia Parfay Co., Capitol and Fry Sts., Charleston, W. Va.—Prices on bottling supplies; daily capacity, 48,000 to 52,000 bottles.

Cable.—R. P. Johnson, Wytheville, Va.—1200 ft. transmission cable, 1¼ or 2 in.; second-hand.

Carbon Retorts.—Ark-Ite Products Co., W. B. Lillard, chemist, Lester, Ark.—Retorts for manufacturing carbon.

Cars.—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—Eight 36-in. gauge logging cars; maximum capacity 30,000 lbs.

Cars (Dump).—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., 1051 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—25 4-yd. 2-way Western 36-in. gauge dump cars.

Castings (Malleable Iron).—Bluestone Auto Accessory Mfg. Co., E. F. Peters, Prest., Princeton, W. Va.—Malleable iron castings.

Cemetery Markers.—Sky V. Straley, Princeton, W. Va.—Metal or tile markers.

Chains (Automobile).—Bluestone Auto Accessory Mfg. Co., E. F. Peters, Prest., Princeton, W. Va.—Chains.

Compressor (Ammonia).—Cannelton Ice Co., C. R. Clark, Propr., Cannelton, Ind.—5-ton belt type ammonia compressor.

Compressor.—C. E. Hillyer, Jacksonville, Fla.—Portable air compressor for 2 wood-boring machines.

Compressor.—Southern Machinery & Supply Co., 316 First National Bank Bldg., Roanoke, Va.—Used 9x8 belted air compressor, displacement 115 cu. ft. air per minute.

Compressor.—Central Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Va.—Air compressor about 9x8 in. or slightly larger; with automatic unloader; second-hand.

Compressors.—Norton Machinery Co., 610 Baymiller St., Cincinnati, O.—12x12 Duplex belt-driven air compressor; 8x8x8 or larger steam-driven air compressor.

Cotton Compresses.—City Comsn., John S. Bond, Chrmn., Jacksonville, Fla.—Bids until Aug. 8; cotton compress; high density compression attachment; alternative for slightly used equipment; information from J. A. Banks, Supt. Docks and Terminals.

Creamery Equipment.—Public Service Co.

(G. H. Haigler and others), Hayesville, N. C.—Prices on creamery equipment and supplies. (Supersedes recent item.)

Crushers (Sugar Cane).—See Engines, etc.

Culverts.—See Road Materials.

Drainage System.—Seminole County Commissioners, E. A. Douglas, Clerk, Sanford, Fla.—9 mi. drainage ditches; bids until Aug. 4; Fred T. Williams, Engr.

Dredge Bucket.—Gilbert D. Von Phul, Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Standard orange-peel bucket, ¼-yd. capacity; second-hand.

Drill.—Robt. R. Nixon Co., Hamilton National Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Radial drill, 6 to 7-ft. swing, heavy duty, prefer equipped 220-volt D. C. motor.

Elastic.—Powers Publishing & Mfg. Co., James M. Powers, Prest., Miami, Fla.—Round elastic for armlets.

Electrical Equipment.—Electric Equipment Co., 714 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.—2000-ampere 6-volt plating dynamo machine; 3000-ampere plating dynamo, range of voltage from 3 to 6.

Electrical Equipment.—Public Service Co. (G. H. Haigler and others), Hayesville, N. C.—Prices on generators and other electrical equipment for hydro-electric plant and 6-mi. transmission system. (Supersedes recent item.)

Electric-light System.—Continental Gin Co., Dallas, Tex.—Electric-light system for gin-ery.

Electrical Machinery.—W. H. Singleton, care General Delivery, Atlanta, Ga.—Engine type alternator of 200 H. P., several motors, etc., for 10-ton ice plant with 4-ton refrigerating additional capacity for city of McRae, Ga.

Electric Plant.—Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—Bids until July 25 to furnish department power plant; compound 3-wire 115-230-volt direct current generator, geared to steam turbine; plans from Chrmn. Board of Awards.

Electrical Products.—Miller Bros. Electrical Co., 920 High St., Portsmouth, Va.—Data and prices on all classes electrical products.

Electric Wiring.—See Heating.

Engines.—Continental Gin Co., Dallas, Tex. Steam and oil engines.

Engines, etc.—Vasudev H. Manohar, 560 W. 113th St., New York.—Oil engines, pumps, tractors and sugar-cane crushers; representing Manohar Bros., Bombay, India.

Engine.—American Lumber Co., J. C. Smith, Prest., Lexington, N. C.—Engine.

Engine.—C. E. Hillyer, Jacksonville, Fla.—20 H. P. D. C. D. hoisting engine.

Flour Mill.—Public Service Co. (G. H. Haigler and others), Hayesville, N. C.—Prices on flour mill machinery and supplies. (Supersedes recent item.)

Forge and Furnace.—Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.—Hand and motor-driven forge and furnace, machine shop and heat-treatment equipments for naval ordnance plant, Charleston, W. Va.; bids until July 21.

Garage Equipment.—Potter-Williams Garage & Sales Co., Edwin C. Glascock, Secy., 431 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.—Garage equipment, including lathe, arbor press, grinder, etc.

Glass Doors.—See Bank Front.

Handle Machinery.—Fred R. Thompson, Staley, N. C.—Machinery to mfr. bent plow handles.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Heating.—Nash County Board of Comms., J. B. Boddie, Clerk, Nashville, Tenn.—Bids until Aug. 20 for lighting and heating courthouse; plans and specifications by John C. Stout.

Heating.—H. W. Lawson, 2408 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md.—Prices on heating plant, plumbing work and wiring for residence.

Heating Plant.—Supervising Archt.'s Office, Washington, D. C. Bids until July 30; gas-steam-heating apparatus in U. S. postoffice and courthouse, St. Augustine, Fla.; plans from Acting Supervising Archt. and Custodian at St. Augustine.

Heating Plant.—L. M. Smith, 419 High St., Portsmouth, Va.—Bids until July 30 to install steam-heating plant in Court Street Baptist Church; specifications and blueprints from Chrmn. Building Committee.

Heating Plant.—Richard Gwinn, City Register, Baltimore, Md.—Bids until July 30 for heating at school No. 23, and changes at Bayview; drawings and specifications at office Inspector of Buildings, City Hall.

Heating Plant.—Comms. District of Columbia, 427 District Bldg., Washington, D. C. Bids until July 22 for heating system in E. V. Brown school.

Heat-treatment Equipment.—See Forge and Furnace.

Ice and Cold-storage Plant.—Public Service Co. (G. H. Haigler and others), Hayesville, N. C.—Prices on equipment and supplies for ice and cold-storage plant. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ice Plant.—H. C. Culbreth, Dillwyn, Va.—Data and prices on ice plants.

Ice Plant.—W. H. Singleton, care General Delivery, Atlanta, Ga.—Ice plant machinery, cold-storage room insulations, etc., for 10-ton ice plant with 4-ton refrigerating capacity for city of McRae, Ga.

Ice Plants.—H. M. Clemmer, Dallas, N. C.—Small ice plants.

Ice Plant.—Elmer C. Williams, Salisbury, Md.—60 and 75-ton ice plant; can system; gas producer or similar power.

Insulation.—Cannelton Ice Co., C. R. Clark, Propr., Cannelton, Ind.—Insulation for cold-storage room, 40x44x14 ft.

Ice Machines.—Vasudev H. Manohar, 500 W. 113th St., New York.—Raw water ice machines; representing Manohar Bros., Bombay, India.

Lathe.—Robt. R. Nixon Co., Hamilton National Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Dealers' prices on lathe, 48-in. by 8 to 12-ft. bed, engine, quick change, double back geared.

Lathe.—United Machine Works, 57 W. 3d St., New York.—Heavy lathe, 13 ft. between centers, swing 36-in. to 40-in. over carriage.

Laundry Machinery.—John B. Chamberlain, Burnet, Tex.—Laundry machinery.

Levee.—Matagorda County Levee Improvement Dist. No. 1, John Sutherland, Prest., Bay City, Tex.—Bids until Aug. 18; extension and reinforcement 24 mi. levee; plans from E. N. Gustafson, Engr.

Levee Construction.—Comms. Tensas Basin Levee Dist., H. A. Mangham, Secy., Rayville, La.—Bids until July 30; Upper Leland Levee; riverside enlargement; contents, 150,000 cu. yds.; Carmichael Levee; riverside enlargement and false berms; contents, 250,000 cu. yds.; information from State Engrs. and Comms.

Levee Construction.—State Engrs., Room 213, New Orleans Court Bldg., New Orleans. Bids until July 30 to construct Wilton to Goodrich levee, East Carroll Parish; 225,000 cu. yds.; Frank M. Kerr, Chief State Engr.

Levee Construction.—Comms. Fifth Lou-

isiana Levee Dist., O. W. Campbell, Secy., Tallulah, La.—Bids at office State Engrs., New Orleans Court Bldg., New Orleans, La., until July 30; Bougere Levee; cutting down and rebuild present maintaining line of levee, false berms, etc.; contents, 65,000 cu. yds.; further information from State Engrs. or Comms.

Leather Bands.—Bluestone Auto Accessory Mfg. Co., E. F. Peters, Prest., Princeton, W. Va.—Leather bands.

Lighting.—See Heating.

Locomotive.—Bostic Brick Co., J. B. Lattimore, Secy.-Treas., Lattimore, N. C.—Gasoline locomotive.

Locomotives.—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., 1051 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—Two 18-ton 10x16-in. Vulcan 36-in. gauge four-driver saddle-tank locomotives with boilers; for Ohio.

Machine Shop Equipment.—See Forge and Furnace.

Machinery.—Rustomji Nowroji Bapazol, Karanjia Bldg., Grant Rd., Bombay, India.—Catalogues and prices on machinery.

Metal Work, etc.—Supt. of Lighthouses, Key West, Fla.—Bids until Aug. 30 to furnish metal work and glass for 2 light towers; Molasses Reef, Fla., and Pacific Reef, Fla.

Motor.—Central Mfg. Co., Roanoke, Va.—25 or 30 H. P. 3-phase 60-cycle standard speed A. C. current motor; second-hand.

Motors.—Guyan Machine Shops, Logan, W. Va.—100 H. P. 3-phase 60-cycle 800 R. P. M. 2300-volt A. C. motor with flexible coupling or pulley; 15 H. P. and 20 H. P. A. C. 3-phase 60-cycle hoist motors.

Motor Cars.—Guyan Machine Shops, Logan, W. Va.—Gasoline motor cars for hauling 5000 lbs. lumber; about 44-in. gauge.

Meters (Water).—Water Dept., John M. Wilson, Pur. Agt., Charlotte, N. C.—Bids until July 25; 250 ½-in. water meters.

Motors and Dynamos.—Vasudev H. Manohar, 500 W. 113 St., New York.—Electric motors and dynamos; representing Manohar Bros., Bombay, India.

Paper Clips.—Powers Publishing & Mfg. Co., James M. Powers, Prest., Miami, Fla.—Nickel-plated or aluminum round head flat paper clips.

Paving, etc.—City of New Iberia, La., H. S. Sealy, Mayor.—Bids until Aug. 5 for 41,782 sq. yds. pavement; sheet asphalt on concrete base, concrete, asphaltic concrete or gravel; specifications from J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga.; bids until July 30 for 234,062 sq. ft. cement sidewalks, 12.254 lin. ft. concrete or reinforced curb, etc.; plans, etc., from Trustee of Public Property, City Hall.

Office Supplies.—Ira B. Mullis, Road Engr., Monroe, N. C.—Catalogues and prices of office supplies.

Paints.—C. E. Hillyer, Jacksonville, Fla.—Cold-water paints; probably large quantities.

Paving.—City of Dalhart, Tex., Geo. C. Webster, City Secy.—16,000 sq. yds. paving and 5000 lin. ft. combination curb and gutter; plans, etc., with Henry Exall Elrod Co., Engrs., Dallas; bids opened July 23.

Paving.—City of Florence, Ala., R. E. Meade, City Engr.—Bids for 55,000 sq. yds. concrete, bitulithic, asphalt, asphaltic concrete, bitoslag or vitrified brick paving; curbs, gutters, sidewalks and drains; bids opened July 22.

Paving.—State Capitol Commission Board, E. W. Stephens, Chrmn., Jefferson City, Mo. Bids until Aug. 11; grade and construct walks and drives, etc., on Capitol grounds; plans, etc., with Supt., Louis Landman, and Chrmn.

Paving.—City of Charlottesville, Va., Shelton S. Fife, City Engr.—Bids until July 28;

¾ mi. concrete pavement; 35½ ft. wide; plans, etc., with City Mgr.

Paving.—City of Ruleville, Miss.—Bids until Aug. 5; 8000 sq. yds. paving, 4000 ft. curb, 5000 ft. sewer pipe; \$40,000 bonds; plans, etc., with H. S. Stansel, Engr.

Paving.—City of Fort Smith, Ark., W. H. Evans, City Engr.—Bids until Aug. 15; 24,000 sq. yds. paving and 210 lin. ft. curb in Paving Dist. No. 15; 5-in. concrete base and 2-in. asphaltic concrete wearing surface; specifications from W. H. Evans, City Engr.

Paving.—City Improvement Dist. Comsn., J. W. Wiggins, Chrmn., Cleveland, Tenn.—Bids until July 28; Improve Ocoee St.; 6000 cu. yds. grading, 17,920 sq. yds. paving, 2100 lin. ft. curbing, 1240 lin. ft. 12-in. storm sewers; asphalt, asphaltic concrete, cement concrete or Tarvia macadam; plans, etc., with Samuel D. Newton, Engr.

Paving, etc.—City of Newton, N. C., R. P. Caldwell, Mayor Pro Tem.—Bids until July 22; 19,500 sq. yds. bitulithic, sheet asphalt, asphaltic concrete or 1-course concrete paving; 10,714 lin. ft. concrete combined curb and gutter, 3000 sq. yds. concrete sidewalk, 3000 lin. ft. 8-in. terra-cotta sewer, 175 lin. ft. 12 to 24-in. storm water sewer, 5951 lin. ft. 4-in. cast-iron water pipe, etc.; specifications, etc., from City Clerk; J. W. Webb, Const. Engr.

Pipe.—Cannelton Ice Co., C. R. Clark, Propr., Cannelton, Ind.—1600 ft. 2-in. pipe.

Pipe Threading.—Machinery Exchange Co., Bienville and David Sts., New Orleans, La.—Second-hand machine threading pipe up to 6 in. diameter.

Planer.—American Lumber Co., J. C. Smith, Prest., Lexington, N. C.—Planer.

Planer Knives.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington.—Bids until Aug. 8 to furnish: Planer knives; chain hoist; rolled steel; lamp posts; panel boards; conduit cable; copper wire; pipe fittings; iron pipe; vitrified pipe; lead pipe; valves; dies and blanks; end mills; fire brick; baggage trucks; air hose; manila rope; etc. Blank forms and information (Circular No. 1290) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, Iowa, and San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout the country.

Plumbing.—See Heating.

Pomace (Castor).—Miller-Jackson Grain Co., Tampa, Fla.—Castor pomace in round lots.

Printing Press.—Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., 114 Coosa St., Montgomery, Ala.—Printing press for box factory.

Pumps.—See Engines, etc.

Pump, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer, Washington.—Bids until July 30 to furnish: Pump, valves, traps, joints, pipe fittings, steel, hoists, cutters, etc. Blank forms and information (Circular No. 1291) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, Iowa and San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout the country.

Rails.—Bostic Brick Co., J. B. Lattimore, Secy.-Treas., Lattimore, N. C.—Rails.

Rails.—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., 1051 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—40 to 50 tons 40 to 50-lb. relayers.

Rails.—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—4 mi. 16-lb. relay rails.

Refrigerating Machinery.—John B. Chamberlain, Burnet, Tex.—Small refrigerating units.

Road Construction.—Comms. Western

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Lawrence County Road Improvement Dist., L. H. Kaiser, Secy., People's Bank Bldg., Imboden, Ark.—Bids until Aug. 18; 4 systems of roads; 82,960 cu. yds. local crushed stone surfacing, 693 lin. ft. timber bridges, etc.; plans, etc., from State Highway Dept., Little Rock, and Pritchett & Hight, Engrs., Little Rock, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

Road Construction.—Benton County Road Improvement Dist. No. 2, R. H. Whitlow, Rogers, Ark.—Bids until Aug. 12; gravel road; 100 mi. long; 14 and 16 ft. wide; \$500,000; plans, etc., with R. D. Alexander, Engr., Eureka Springs, and R. H. Whitlow, Rogers.

Road Construction.—State Highway Dept., Little Rock, Ark.—Bids until Aug. 6; Little Rock-Hot Springs Highway in Pulaski County; length 10.7, width 14 to 18 ft.; 13,500 sq. yds. paving; Lund & Hill, Engrs.

Road Construction.—Highway Dept. of State Engrs., Room 736, Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.—Bids for 8.35 mi. Shreveport-Arkansas highway, Myra to Arkansas line, Caddo Parish; bids opened July 24; plans, etc., with Highway Dept., Duncan Rule, State Highway Engr., New Orleans.

Road Construction.—Mississippi County Commrs., Burdette Road Improvement Dist. No. 3, Osceola, Ark.—Bids until July 25; 26 mi. graded earth roads; plans, etc., with Pride & Fairley, Engrs.

Road Construction.—Harrison County Commrs., Bethany, Mo.—Bids until July 30; 9.4 mi. State road, Project No. 8; grading, 9-ft. concrete paving, macadam shoulders, pipe culverts, etc.; plans, etc., with M. G. Hall, Engr., Centerville, Iowa.

Road Construction.—Scott County Commrs., Benton, Mo.—Bids until July 30; 27.4 mi. Kingshighway; 16-ft. gravel surfacing; culverts and bridges; plans, etc., with E. R. Johnston, Sikeston, and State Highway Department, Jefferson City.

Road Construction.—Mobile County, Board of Revenues and Road Commrs., Thos. B. Allman, Clerk, Mobile, Ala.—Bids until Aug. 20; 3½ mi. Old Shell Road; 2¼ mi. Springfield Ave.; scarifying, shaping and rolling old road; add new metal for foundation; pave with monolithic brick, concrete, asphaltic concrete, lithomastic or rock asphalt; plans, etc., with Clerk and County Engr.

Road Construction.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Aug. 5; Baltimore city, concrete shoulders and filling macadam along Liberty Rd. from near Gwynn Oak Junction to Baltimore city limits; .75 mi.; Contract BC-31; Frederick County, grading and drainage along Urbana turnpike from Monocacy River Bridge to Hopland; 2 mi.; Contract F-27.

Road Construction.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until July 29; 2 mi. concrete road, Baltimore County, from Parkton toward Pennsylvania State line; Contract B-30; 2 mi. concrete road, Buckeystown turnpike, Frederick County, from near Adamstown toward Montgomery County line; Contract F-31.

Road Construction.—Van Zandt County Commrs., L. Davidson, County Judge, Canton, Tex.—Bids for 9.88 mi. State Highway No. 15; grading, surfacing and drainage; bids opened July 24; plans, etc., with County Judge, Canton; Hess & Skinner, Engrs., Dallas, and State Highway Dept., Capitol Bldg., Austin.

Road Construction.—DeSoto County Commissioners, C. E. McRae, Chmn., Arcadia, Fla.—Bids until Sept. 1 to construct Road No. 2, Moore Haven Special Road and Bridge Dist.; 98,000 sq. yds. soft rock or macadam surfacing; plans, etc., with A. L. Durrance, County Clerk; E. V. Camp, Supervising Engr., Punta Gorda, Fla.

Road Construction.—Lauderdale County, Highway Comsn. of Second Road Dist., Meridian, Miss.—Bids until Aug. 8; 7 mi. road; Federal Aid Project No. 30; 10,500 cu. yds. gravel; plans, etc., with Xavier A. Kramer, State Highway Engr., Jackson.

Road Construction.—Baltimore County Commrs., John R. Haut, Chief Clk., Towson, Md.—1 mi. Dulaney's Valley Rd.; concrete; bids opened July 24; plans, etc., with State Road Comsn., Garrett Bldg., Baltimore.

Road Construction.—State Highway Dept., Little Rock, Ark.—Bids until Aug. 21; 18.6 mi. gravel road in Sevier County from De Queen through Lockesburg to Saline River; local gravel; two 40-ft. and two 100-ft. steel bridges; plans, etc., on file with County Clk., DeQueen, Highway Dept., Little Rock; E. S. Byington, Constr. Engr., DeQueen, and Lund & Hill, Const. Engrs., Little Rock.

Road Construction.—Commrs. St. Francis County Road Improvement Dist. No. 4, R. C. Nickle, Chmn., Hughes, Ark.—Bids for 17 mi. road; 130,000 cu. yds. embankment, 1088 lin. ft. timber pile bridges, 16-ft. roadway and 340 lin. ft. 12-ft. roadway; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., Little Rock; J. W. Morrow, Atty., and L. C. Torrence, Engr.; both of Forrest City; bids opened July 21.

Road Construction.—Jefferson County Board of Revenue, Birmingham, Ala.—Bids until Aug. 11; 36 mi. roads; bituminous paving, brick or concrete; concrete base; \$850,000.

Road Construction.—Cross County Commissioners, Wynne, Ark.—Bids to construct gravel roads in Dist. No. 1; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., Little Rock, and J. A. Guissinger, Engr., Wynne.

Road Construction.—State Highway Dept., Dover, Del.—Bids until Aug. 6; 2.01 mi. Concord pike in New Castle County; 11,300 cu. yds. excavation; 1500 lbs. reinforcement; 372 lin. ft. 15 to 24-in. reinforced concrete pipe; 3850 cu. yds. cement concrete roadway; plans, etc., on file with State Highway Dept.; Chas. M. Upham, Chief Engr.

Road Construction.—Little River County Commrs., Road Improvement Dist. No. 7 (W. D. Waldrop and others), Ashdown, Ark.—Bids until Aug. 15; 69 mi. roads; 3 sections; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., Little Rock; D. A. Cook, Secy., Foreman, Ark., and Parkes Engineering Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Road Construction.—Bell County Court, Pineville, Ky.—Bids until July 26; Straight Creek and Clear Creek Rds.; former, 3 mi. water-bound macadam or 3950 cu. yds. surfacing; latter, 3 mi. grading or 11,621 cu. yds. excavation; plans, etc., with County Road Engr., Pineville, and Dept. of Public Roads, Frankfort, Ky.

Road Grading.—Fayette County Commrs., R. J. Stegall, Clerk, Fayetteville, W. Va.—Bids until Aug. 12; road grading; 2.5 mi. from Bishop to Wiston and 2.5 mi. from Sugar Creek to Ansted Rds., Mountain Cove Dist.; specifications, etc., from J. K. McGrath, Road Engr.

Road Machinery.—Ira B. Mullis, Road Engr., Monroe, N. C.—Catalogues and price lists of road mchys., tractors, trucks, surveying instruments, drawing material.

Road Materials.—Bladen County, Whites Creek Township, A. A. Clark, Chmn. Road Comsn., Rosindale, N. C.—Road material and culverts.

Ruling Machine.—F. S. Royster Guano Co., Royster Bldg., Norfolk, Va.—Second-hand ruling machine.

Safe.—See Bank Fixtures.

Sawmill.—Baldwin Lumber Co., Baldwin, La.—Saw and band mill machinery.

Sewer.—Town, H. D. Glass, Town Clk., Lambert, Miss.—Bids until Aug. 12; 1400 ft.

12-in. sewers, 4400 ft. 10-in. sewers, 7100 ft. 8-in. sewers, 23 manholes, 3 flush tanks; plans on file.

Sewer Construction.—See Paving, etc.

Sewer Construction.—City of Southwest Lagrange, Ga., C. W. Coleman, Mayor.—Bids until Aug. 5; 11 mi. sewers, disposal plant, etc.; G. H. Sargent, City Engr., Lagrange. (See Water-works, etc.)

Shovels (Steam).—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., 1051 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—1¼ to 1½-yd. Marion model 36 steam shovel on traction wheels.

Shredding Machines.—H. S. Chiles, 406 E. Francis Ave., Tampa, Fla.—Machines for shredding coconuts.

Spraying Machine.—C. E. Hillyer, Jacksonville, Fla.—Paint spraying machine.

Surveying Instruments.—See Road Machinery.

Steam Shovel.—Bostle Brick Co., J. B. Lattimore, Secy., Treas., Lattimore, N. C.—½ to ¾-yd. dipper steam shovel; prefer Thew.

Steel.—See Building Material.

Steel Sash.—Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.—200,000 sq. ft. glazed steel sash; bids until July 21.

Steel, Brass, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington. Bids until Aug. 6 to furnish: Steel; castings; brass; copper; copper screening; wire rope; steel and copper wire; bolts; nuts; rivets; screws; washers; steel filing cabinets; iron or steel water buckets; hose clamps; cocks; files; grommets; jacks; shovels; hasps; hinges; latches; locks; lanterns; marine lights; oars; marine signals; snatch and tackle blocks; fire brick; roofing cement; rubber gaskets; axe; hammer and file handles; water coolers; brass knobs; dust pans; wooden chair seats; gasoline; bridge ties; lumber, etc. Blank forms and information (Circular 1280) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 906 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, Iowa, and San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Steel Beams.—Cannelton Ice Co., C. R. Clark, Propr., Cannelton, Ind.—41-ft. long by 10-in. high I-beams and 80 23-ft. by 6-in. I-beams.

Syrup Mill.—Archer Syrup & Mfg. Co., R. P. Perkins, Secy., Archer, Fla.—Syrup mill; daily capacity, 200 gals. cane syrup.

Tank.—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Second-hand oil storage tank; 250,000 gals.

Tank.—Continental Gin Co., Dallas, Tex.—Water tank, 30 to 50 ft. high; 18,000 to 20,000 gals.

Threshers (Peanut).—Foss Gas Engine Co., S. E. Baker, Prest., Springfield, Ohio.—Peanut threshers.

Tractors.—See Road Machinery.

Torches.—Ralph W. Lees, Engr., U. S. Grader No. 2 Government Fleet, Natchez, Miss.—Torches for use on river bank.

Tractors.—See Engines, etc.

Theater Equipment.—See Building Material.

Tools.—See Building Material.

Trucks.—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—40 or 50 24-in. gauge skeleton frame logging trucks, wheels 12-in. diam., minimum load 8000 lbs., maximum 14,000 lbs.

Vault, etc.—See Bank Fixtures.

Vault, etc.—See Bank Fixtures.

Water-works.—Public Service Co. (G. H. Haigler and others), Hayesville, N. C.—Prices on equipment and supplies for water-works; will drill well to secure water. (Supersedes recent item.)

Water-works, etc.—City of Southwest Lagrange, Ga., C. W. Coleman, Mayor.—Bids until Aug. 5; 4 mi. water main, storage reservoir, 500,000-gal. filter, 500 gals. per minute; horizontal centrifugal pump, direct connected to motor; 2 mi. transmission system, 11 mi. sewers and disposal plant; plans, etc., with G. H. Sargent, City Engr., Lagrange.

Water-works.—Town, H. D. Glass, Town Clk., Lambert, Miss.—Bids until Aug. 12; 50,000-gal. steel tank; 50,000-gal. capacity concrete reservoir; pump and engine; plans on file.

Webbing.—Powers Publishing & Mfg. Co., James M. Powers, Prest., Miami, Fla.—Flat band webbing, elastic and non-elastic.

Water-works.—See Paving, etc.

Well-drilling Equipment.—C. C. Hale, Gen. Mgr. Bernstadt Oil & Gas Co., Skate, Ky.—Oil rig, Star or Standard, 3500 ft.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Ala., Bay Minette.—Subscriptions to stock are being received by Charles Barclay, Volantia, Fla., for financing construction of the proposed Pensacola-Volantia R. R. which is to be built through Escambia County, Fla., and Baldwin County, Ala.

Fla., Moore Haven.—Moore Haven Railway Co., capital \$50,000, with privilege of increasing, applied for charter to build a railroad to Ritta, on Lake Okeechobee, 30 miles. Capt. and Mrs. O'Brien, A. C. Lewis and others interested.

Ky., Jenkins.—Report Baltimore & Ohio R. R. making survey through Potters Gap, down Potters Fork to mines of Elkhorn Mining Corp., denied by company.

La., New Orleans.—Construction of a new street-car line to be known as the Industrial Canal Line has been approved by Judge Foster of the United States District Court, and work will be completed about Oct. 1; line is to be built by New Orleans Railway & Light Co., of which J. D. O'Keefe is Receiver.

Md., Queen Anne.—Survey begun for connection between the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia R. R. and the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R., near Queen Anne. Elisha Lee, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, is Federal Mgr.

Tex., Asherton.—Asherton & Gulf Rwy. Co. reported contemplating extensions Asherton to Eagle Pass, Tex., 50 mi., and Artesia Wells to Beeville, Tex., about 100 mi.; R. S. Conly, Asherton, is Gen. Mgr. and Treas.

Tex., Breckenridge.—Col. J. R. Holman, Wichita Falls, Tex., is reported chief engineer for the proposed extension of Wichita Falls & Southern R. R. to Ranger, Tex. Frank Kell, Wichita Falls, Tex., and associates interested.

Tex., Roby.—Roby & Northern R. R. contemplates extending Roby to Sweetwater, 28 mi. south. B. L. Conley is Gen. Agt. at Roby.

Tex., Waco.—Survey has begun on the line of the proposed Waco-Temple Interurban Railway by J. G. White Engineering Corporation of New York and London, G. F. Cotton, Houston, Tex., representative; O. A. Ryffe is Prest. and Gen. Mgr.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Favorable action was taken by the Wichita Chamber of Commerce regarding proposed interurban railway from Wichita Falls to Burkburnett. Burkburnett interests have subscribed \$50,000.

Va., Norfolk.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., awarded contract for railroad extension at Naval Air Sta-

tion, Hampton Roads, to Porter & De Witt, Army Supply Base, Norfolk. C. W. Parks is Chief of Bureau.

Street Railways.

Fla., Miami.—Miami Beach Electric Co. chartered, capital \$250,000, to build street rail-

way. Incprts.: Carl G. Fisher, Prest.; C. R. Cummins, Arthur G. Newby, J. H. McDuffee and Geo. R. Kline.

Tex., El Paso.—El Paso Electric Co. proposes extending railway to the high school at estimated cost of \$15,000.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Austin Company Contracts.

Contracts recently awarded to the Austin Company, industrial engineers and builders, Cleveland, O., include the following: New plant at Mt. Clemens, Mich., for the National Candy Co. of St. Louis, about \$155,000; building for the Peerless Towel Supply Co., 29 Lafayette St., New York, about \$75,000; warehouses for the Cleveland Metal Products Co. at Chicago, Ill., and Kansas City, Kan., respectively, the George S. Rider Company of Cleveland being the architect for the latter.

Orders for Electric Furnaces.

The Electric Furnace Construction Co., Finance Bldg., Philadelphia, has received orders for Greaves-Etchells electric furnaces thus: Sullivan Machinery Co., Claremont, N. H., one-ton furnace; Imperial Japanese Mint, Osaka, furnace for manufacture of coinage bronze.

Is Now Sales Manager.

C. D. McClary, who has been with the Western Electric Co. since February, 1910, has been made sales manager of the Pittsburgh office, his appointment taking effect recently. Mr. McClary was first connected with the Philadelphia office, and in the latter part of 1910 was transferred to Pittsburgh. In 1916 he joined the sales force and in April, 1918, was promoted to be assistant sales manager, which post he has occupied until this latest promotion.

Expanding Business Compelled Removal.

The Edison Storage Battery Co. announces the removal of its district office in Pittsburgh, Pa., to Room 431, Union Arcade Bldg., this removal being made necessary by a very large increase in the volume of business handled through the office. The new location provides better facilities, besides having large office space.

Recent Power Plant Installations.

Engaged in general power-plant engineering, Hotchkiss Fuel Economy Co. of Memphis, Tenn., install their system of Balanced Draft Fuel Economy on a guaranteed basis of at least 10 per cent. saving in coal bills and take monthly payments in an amount equal to the value of the coal saved until the cost of the installation is fully met. The company has a corps of experienced engineers and finds a wide field in the South for power-plant engineering. Recent important installations include the following: Leland Ice & Cold Storage Co., Leland, Miss.; City of Clarksdale (water and light plant), Clarksdale, Miss.; Nickey Bros., Binghamton, Memphis, Tenn.; Union & Planters' Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Will Manufacture Agricultural Implements.

Bosworth-Ard Machine & Foundry Co. of Anniston, Ala., announce that their facilities for the manufacture of plows, cultivators, harrows, mills and other agricultural implements are such that they desire to engage

extensively in this line of work. Correspondence from interested parties is invited.

Establishes Baltimore Office.

In co-operation with the National Association of Box Manufacturers, the secretary of the North Carolina Pine Box and Shook Manufacturers' Association has established an office at 433 Calvert Building, Baltimore. J. C. Nellis, secretary, represents both associations, and is in close touch with developments in box construction, especially box exporting, Government and railroad specifications. Mr. Nellis is desirous of being of assistance to shippers in this region in connection with specifications or the obtaining of boxes or shoos.

Codd Pipe Union Patented.

There will soon be placed on the market the newly-patented Codd Pipe Union, manufactured by the Codd Tank & Specialty Co. of Baltimore, Md. It is said to be an improvement on the single bronze-seated pipe unions now in use. The regular unions have a bronze seat only in the main body, while the Codd union has a second bronze seat in the nut, securing absolute protection against any possible leakage. These improved pipe unions will be made with a heavy nut to suit the demands of railroads, shipbuilders, steam fitters and plumbers. They will be constructed with a view to withstanding high pressure and long service.

Southern Office Opened at Atlanta, Ga.

Offices have been opened in Suite 710-711 Peters Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., by the Aberthaw Construction Co. of Boston, Mass. The new office is in charge of Mr. N. McL. Sage, who as Southern manager will handle all business interests of his company in the South. The first contract under the supervision of this branch office was signed on July 12. It covers the construction of a 500-ton floating drydock for the Bruce Drydock Co. at Pensacola, Fla. Work on the project, which is financed by the United States Shipping Board, will start at once and be completed in approximately ten months. A repair plant is to be built in connection with the drydock.

Of Interest to Road Builders.

Of interest to road builders and others active in the improvement of our national highways is a two-color bulletin just issued by the Thew Automatic Shovel Co. of Lorain, Ohio. The booklet illustrations show the Thew shovel at work under varying conditions—in quarries, on mountain roads, on heavy rock cuts, on side hills and on street grading and trench digging. Emphasis is laid by the manufacturers on the rugged construction of the Thew shovel, its moderate operating and maintenance expense and the ease with which it can be handled. This company manufactures also a complete line of power shovels for general excavating and industrial purposes.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Cited for Highly Satisfactory Service.

The Canton Culvert & Silo Co., Canton, O., recently received a letter from the War Department's purchase, storage and traffic division, General Staff, office of the Director of Purchase, Washington, as follows: "Acting under instructions from the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, a list of citations has been prepared for certificates of merit for distinguished services in manufacturing material. The following is the citation which has been prepared in your case: 'The work performed by this company in the fulfillment of its contracts covering engineer material was highly satisfactory and worthy of commendation.'" When the armistice was signed this company had on hand orders from the Government, filled and unfilled, it is stated, for over \$2,000,000 worth of Nestable culverts, shelters, etc.

New Secretary for Wayne Oil, Tank & Pump Co.

Charles G. Guild is officially announced as successor to Clayton O. Griffin in the position of secretary and service manager of the Wayne Oil & Tank & Pump Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Griffin's resignation was recently announced. Mr. Guild goes to his new post from the Burlington Wheel Co. of Burlington, Iowa, where he was manager.

Floating Pile Driver for Concrete Piling.

The Bucyrus Company, South Milwaukee, Wis., recently sold to the Government for the Philippine Islands a large floating pile driver with a steel hull, this machine to be used for driving concrete piling in the construction of docks. This is said to be the second pile driver of this kind ever built, the first being also constructed by this company and used for harbor improvement and dock construction at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Adds a New Department.

The J. Milton Hagy Waste Works, 836-842 South Swanson St., Philadelphia, has opened a department to handle soft cotton waste and linters in addition to its machine cotton and wool business. This new department will be under the management of William G. Beck, Jr.

Is Now Minter Homes Corporation.

To meet the continuous demands for Minter homes and to provide additional capital for conducting business, the Minter Homes Corporation, Huntington, W. Va., has been organized with \$1,200,000 capital and has purchased the entire plant and equipment of the Huntington Lumber & Supply Co., and will manufacture built-up and ready-to-build homes. The management consists of the following officers: W. E. Minter, president; J. B. Purcell, vice-president and general manager; C. W. Purcell, secretary and treasurer; L. Brandt, housing engineer; O. H. Wells, general superintendent; T. C. Adams, purchasing agent; C. I. Preston, traffic manager. District sales offices have been opened at New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia and Norfolk.

W. I. Ailing With Oshkosh Mfg. Co.

To carry out its idea of complete service to both the dealer in and user of Oshkosh concrete machinery, the Oshkosh (Wis.) Manufacturing Co. recently created the new position of field sales manager and appointed W. I. Ailing to fill it. Mr. Ailing, who is well known in contractors' equipment lines, will also have direct charge of the field service of the company, traveling from agency to agency, conferring with dealers, representatives and contractors.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. Changes.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. announces the appointment of L. C. Sprague, formerly district manager of sales at New York, as manager of Western railroad sales, with headquarters at Fisher Building, Chicago, and of H. G. Barbee as manager of Eastern railroad sales, with headquarters at 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York city. Nelson B. Gatch, formerly district manager of sales at Chicago, has been appointed district manager of sales at New York, succeeding Mr. Sprague. Announcement of Mr. Gatch's successor at Chicago will be made later.

Additions to Holt Manufacturing Co. Force.

The Holt Manufacturing Co. of Peoria, Ill., tractor manufacturers, announce the appointment of Fred W. Jones as advertising manager, effective July 10. Mr. Jones was formerly with the International Harvester Co. of Chicago, where he had charge for eight years of their farm, trade and newspaper advertising. E. A. White is leaving his work as head of the Division of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois, and on August 1 will assume new duties with the Holt Company. Mr. White has written extensively on power farming subjects, and it was under his direction that the University of Illinois started a comprehensive study of tractor operation, costs and the fundamentals of tractor design.

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ala., Demopolis.—Farmers' Land & Investment Co.; capital \$100,000. W. M. Spencer, Pres.; G. T. Breiling, V.-P.; E. R. Berry, Secy.-Treas.-Gen. Mgr.

Ala., Fort Payne.—First National Bank reported organized by local and Chattanooga capitalists.

Ark., Benton.—Bank of Benton has absorbed First National Bank; capital to be \$50,000; E. A. Parker, Pres.

Ark., Bono.—New bank organized with G. A. Lamb, Pres.; W. J. Davis, Cash.

Fla., Moore Haven.—Glades Loan & Investment Co., capital \$15,000, organizing. Capt. O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and others interested.

Fla., St. Augustine.—St. Augustine National Bank, capital \$50,000, will begin business about Aug. 1. G. B. Lamar, Pres.; Geo. L. Estes, V.-P. and Cash.

Ga., Newington.—Bank of Newington chartered; capital \$25,000; Geo. Benton, Pres.; Pete Kettles, V.-P. Business began July 15.

Ga., Valdosta.—Merchants' Bank of Valdosta, Mills B. Lane, Chrmn. Board of Directors, has purchased the Valdosta Bank & Trust Co.

Ky., Oakton.—Oakton Banking Co., capital \$15,000, inceptd.; G. W. Utterback, D. J. Craddock and V. O. Clark.

La., Opelousas.—St. Landry Bank & Trust Co., organized; capital \$50,000.

Miss., Aberdeen.—Aberdeen National Bank is to be reorganized as a State bank and capital increased to \$100,000.

Miss., Gloster.—Gloster Bank & Trust Co., capital \$25,000, organizing; C. M. Causey, J. L. Adams and others.

Miss., Gloster.—Gloster Bank & Trust Co. chartered, capital \$25,000; G. M. Causey, J. L. Adams and others.

Mo., Brownsville.—Farmers' Trust Co., capital \$100,000, organized; Harry Creagan, Homer C. Davis and E. A. Windsor.

Mo., Kansas City.—Midwest National Bank has changed name to the Midwest National Bank & Trust Co.; capital \$1,000,000.

Mo., Kansas City.—Metropolitan Bank of Kansas City, capital \$200,000, will begin business at 910 Main St. about September 1; Cornelius Roach, Pres.; Marvin L. Orear and W. C. Perry, V.-Ps.; C. W. Sheldon, Cash.

Mo., Sampsel.—Bank of Sampsel, capital \$10,000, inceptd. by Wm. Owens, J. E. Raulle, Jacob Nulf and others.

N. C., Salemburg.—Bank of Salemburg, capital \$25,000, organized; C. S. Royal, Rev. W. J. Jones, Frank D. Parker and others.

N. C., Statesville.—Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of North Carolina has begun business. J. Frank Morris, Pres., Winston-Salem; R. B. Peters, V.-P., Tarboro; J. Paul Leonard, Secy., and R. L. Poston, Treas., Statesville.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Farmers' Bank & Trust Co. chartered; business to begin Sept. 1. S. Carter Williams, Pres.; S. E. Hall, W. J. Byerly, V.-Ps.; T. J. Byerly, Cash.

Okla., Goltry.—First National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000.

Okla., Lenap.—Citizens' National Bank applied for charter; capital \$25,000.

Okla., Tonkawa.—Farmers' National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000. J. W. McMillen, Pres.; Ray P. Wycoff, Cash.

Okla., Wynona.—First National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000.

S. C., Anderson.—Mutual Fire Protection Association of Anderson County chartered; business begins Aug. 1 with J. H. Hutchinson, Pres.; W. W. Leathers, Secy.

S. C., Lynchburg.—People's Bank chartered; capital \$35,000. W. J. McLeod, Pres.; S. L. Tallon, 1st V.-P.; T. E. Mims, 2d V.-P., Cash.

S. C., Clemson College.—Fort Hill Bank of Clemson College chartered; capital \$20,000; B. H. Sadler, Pres.; A. M. Redfern, V.-P.; B. F. Robertson, Secy.

S. C., Lane.—Bank of Lane chartered; capital \$25,000; J. C. Graham, Pres.; J. A. McCullough, V.-P.; business begins Aug. 1.

S. C., Paxville.—Bank of Paxville, capital \$20,000, will begin business about Aug. 15. S. Oliver O'Bryan, Pres., Manning, S. C.; W. R. Keels, V.-P.; T. R. Owens, Secy., Paxville.

S. C., St. George.—Farmers' National Bank to succeed Farmers' Bank; applied for charter; capital \$25,000; surplus \$7000; A. R. Johnston, Pres.; D. P. Campbell, Cash.; business to begin about Sept. 1.

Tenn., Bradford.—Farmers' Bank, capital \$25,000, began business. W. A. Crabtree, Pres.; R. P. Yates, Cash.

Tex., Beaumont.—First National Bank of Beaumont and Gulf National Bank chartered under name of First National Bank of Beaumont; capital \$100,000.

Tex., Booker.—First National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; E. J. Thayer, Pres.; C. E. Winder, Cash.

Tex., Columbus.—Columbus State Bank, capital \$50,000, chartered. E. B. Mayes, Pres.; L. T. Phillips, Cash.

Tex., Dallas.—Interstate Brokerage Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000. Inceptrs.: J. O. King, L. M. Dumas and C. P. Whiteman, Jr.

Tex., Ganado.—Farmers' State Bank chartered; capital \$35,000.

Tex., Lancaster.—First National Bank, capital \$100,000, begins business Aug. 1. J. Henry Darby, Dallas, and W. Y. Terry, F. M. Hammond and Dr. B. F. Lyon interested.

Tex., Orange.—Orange State Bank has changed name to Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. and increased capital from \$25,000 to

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

\$100,000. A. M. Stark, Prest.; Jas. H. Parker, Active V.-P.

Tex., Pasadena.—Pasadena State Bank chartered; capital \$10,000.

Tex., Pasadena.—Guaranty State Bank chartered; capital \$10,000.

Tex., San Angelo.—Western National and Central National banks are planning to merge under the title of the Central National Bank with capital of \$500,000 and surplus \$250,000. C. C. Walsh will be Prest.; J. W. Johnson, V.-P. and Chrmn. of Board; C. C. Kirkpatrick, Cash.

Va., Portsmouth.—Community Savings Bank, capital \$10,000 to \$50,000, chartered. J. P. Proctor, Prest.; R. J. Kyles, Secy.; Theodore Nash, W. B. Anderson, R. G. Adams.

Va., Portsmouth.—The Trust & Bank Co. of Virginia and North Carolina, capital \$250,000 to \$1,000,000. J. Davis Reed, C. N. Markham, J. C. Niemeyer, J. W. Happer and others, organizers.

Va., Richmond.—Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Richmond chartered; capital \$250,000, surplus \$50,000; business to begin at once; O. J. Sands, A. J. Parish, C. C. Barksdale, H. W. Roundtree, J. B. Finley of Richmond and others.

New Securities.

Ala., Florence.—(School).—City votes Aug. 18 on \$200,000 5 per cent. 20-year bonds. Address C. E. Jordan or W. S. Eastep, care School Board.

Ala., Montgomery.—(Hospital).—Bids received 11 A. M. Aug. 12 for \$50,000 5 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination hospital bonds voted Dec., 1908. Address G. W. Barnett, City Treas.; C. J. Fay, City Clk.

Ark., Bridge Junction.—(Levee).—Bids received 11 A. M. Aug. 4 for \$200,000 5½ per cent. 35-year bonds St. Francis Levee Dist. of Arkansas. H. D. Tomlinson, Prest. Board of Directors St. Francis Levee Dist.; John R. West, Secy.-Treas.

Ark., Forrest City.—(Road).—\$200,000 5½ per cent. bonds St. Francis County Road Improvement Dist. No. 4, St. Francis County, have been purchased at \$1000 premium by Whitaker & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Bonds of Dist. 5 and 6 will soon be offered. Address Board of Comsn. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Ark., Imboden.—(Road).—Aug. 18 at People's Bank in Imboden, Road Comms. for Western Lawrence County Improvement Dist. will offer for sale approximately \$500,000 bonds. Clay Sloan, Chrmn., Black Rock, Ark.

Ark., Washington.—(Road).—175,000 5½ per cent. 5-25-year bonds, Blevins, Washington and Hope Road Dist., Hempstead County, were sold to S. R. Morgan & Co., Little Rock.

Ark., Varner.—(Road).—\$600,000 bonds Varner-Gould-Tyro Road Dist., Lincoln County, 6 per cent. bonds purchased by the National Bank of Arkansas, Pine Bluff. M. A. Hudson, Chrmn. Road Dist.

Fla., Bunnell.—(Road).—Flagler County voted \$250,000 6 per cent. 5-30-year \$500 denomination bonds. Date for opening bids not decided. Address Geo. Moody, County Comms.

Fla., Charlotte Harbor.—(Bridge).—\$35,000 bonds voted for bridge across bay connecting Charlotte Harbor and Punta Gorda. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Fort Pierce.—(Bridge).—Bids received 2 P. M. July 31 for \$35,000 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds Vero Bridge Dist., St. Lucie County, dated July 1, 1919; maturity 1921 to 1944, inclusive. William Atkin, Secy. Vero Bridge Dist., Vero, Fla.

Fla., Fort Lauderdale.—(Improvement).—Bids received 2 P. M. Aug. 12 by Geo. W. Hall, City Clk., for the following 6 per cent. 20-year bonds, voted June 16: \$2500 fire truck, \$15,000 street, \$5000 funding, \$35,000 water, \$5000 drainage, \$12,000 dock and seawall, \$400 funding and \$1000 cemetery bonds, dated June 1, 1919; denomination \$1000.

Fla., Haines City.—(Street).—Election will be held to vote on \$120,000 street and road bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Kissimmee.—(Paving, etc.).—Bids received 8.30 P. M. Aug. 5 for \$15,000 5-7-year drainage and \$30,000 8-13-year paving 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination notes; J. R. Gilbert, City Clk. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Fla., Moore Haven.—(School).—\$35,000 bonds voted. Address School Board.

Fla., Okeechobee.—(Road, Bridge).—Okeechobee County sold to Bolger, Mosser & Williams, Chicago, \$300,000 bonds at \$309,510.

Fla., Okeechobee.—(Street, etc.).—City voted \$125,000 bonds for streets, water-works, etc. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Palmetto.—(Street, Sewer).—Aug. 5 city votes on \$20,000 street and sewer bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Winter Haven.—(Canals, etc.).—City voted bonds for improving canals connecting lakes around town. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Americus.—(School).—Trustees of combined Dist. of New Point, Benevolence and Fidelity, Sumter County, will call election to vote on bonds.

Ga., Douglas.—(Paving).—\$20,000 paving bonds purchased at above par by Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta.

Ga., Buchanan.—(Road).—Haralson County defeated \$200,000 5 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds. Another election will probably be held in September. G. J. Holcombe, Chrmn. Board of Comms. Roads and Revenues.

Ga., Chatsworth.—(Road, Bridge).—Murray County, July 16, voted \$100,000 5½ per cent. 20-year bonds; J. M. Campbell, Chrmn. County Comms.

Ga., Dublin.—(School).—Bids received Aug. 18 for \$50,000 5 per cent. bonds; L. Q. Stubbs, Mayor.

Ga., Gainesville.—(School).—Bids received 10 A. M. Aug. 8 for \$150,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919; maturity 1936 to 1956, inclusive. B. R. Colson, Chrmn.; E. R. Simmons, Secy. and Supt. Board of Public Instruction, Alachua County. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Ga., Griffin.—(Road).—Bids received 11 A. M. July 25 by T. J. Purdy, Clerk Board Comms. Spalding County, for \$350,000 5 per cent. bonds, dated July 1, 1919; maturity 1925 to 1949, inclusive.

Ga., Greensboro.—(Road, Bridge).—Greene County votes Aug. 15 on \$150,000 road and \$50,000 bridge bonds. Address Chrmn. Board County Comms.

Ga., Jesup.—(Sewer).—City votes Aug. 23 on \$30,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1919; maturity Dec. 1, 1959. S. E. Cohen, Mayor.

Ga., Meigs.—(School).—Bids opened July 15 for \$20,000 School Dist. bonds. Address School Board.

Ky., Barbourville.—(School).—Bids received July 26 for \$10,000 high-school bonds; F. W. Scent, Secy. School Board. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Ky., Princeton.—(School).—Bids opened Aug. 1 for \$39,000 5 per cent. 2-20-year \$1000 and \$500 denomination bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1919. Dr. C. J. Pollard, Chrmn. Board of Trustees Graded School Dist. 1.

La., Alexandria.—(Improvement).—Bids received 7.30 P. M. Aug. 20 for the following 5 per cent. bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1919, maturing 1920 to 1949, inclusive, voted June 17: Gas-plant system, \$175,000; sewer system, \$85,000; drainage, \$40,000; city jail and courthouse, \$75,000; water supply, \$75,000; street railway, \$40,000; city stable, \$25,000. E. F. Hunter, Commr. of Finance and Utilities.

La., Cameron.—(Road).—Bids received 4 P. M. Aug. 4 by J. W. Doney, Prest., Police Jury, for \$90,000 Cameron Parish road bonds.

La., De Ridder.—(Road).—Ward 6, Beauregard Parish, voted \$100,000, and Ward 3 \$150,000 bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Duson.—(School).—Bids received Aug. 15 for \$10,000 5 per cent. bonds, maturing Aug. 1, 1932. Address School Board.

La., Hayes.—(School).—City voted \$10,000 bonds. Address School Board.

La., Lake Charles.—(School).—Iowa School Dist., Calcasieu Parish, voted July 22 on \$15,000 5 per cent. 1-15-year \$500 denomination bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1919. Address Calcasieu National Bank, Lake Charles. F. K. White, Supt. Parish School Board.

La., Opelousas.—(Road).—Bids received 11 A. M. Aug. 4 for \$184,000 5 per cent. St. Landry Parish bonds; F. O. Pavy, Prest. Police Jury.

La., Shreveport.—(School).—Caddo Parish votes Aug. 11 on \$1,000,000 5 per cent. 40-year bonds. Address Parish School Board.

La., Tallulah.—(Road).—Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, is reported to have purchased \$500,000 5 per cent. 1-35-year bonds at 101 and interest. Recently stated that bonds were to be sold July 24.

La., Vivian.—(Street).—City voted \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

La., Winnboro.—(Highway).—Bids received 10 A. M. July 28 for \$750,000 5 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds Dist. No. 1, Franklin Parish; dated July 1, 1919. Address A. O'Brien, Police Jury, care A. L. Price, Clerk. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Aberdeen.—(Road).—Fourth Dist., Monroe County, votes Aug. 8 on bonds. Address Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Brookhaven.—(Sewer).—City will issue \$100,000 bonds; details not yet decided; R. S. Butler, Mayor. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Carthage.—(Road).—Leake County voted \$150,000 bonds. Address Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Cleveland.—(School).—Mound Bayou Consolidated School Dist., Bolivar County, voted \$60,000 not exceeding 6 per cent. 20-year bonds. P. B. Wollard, Clk., Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Corinth.—(Paving, School).—Bids received August 4 for \$22,000 paving and \$30,000 school bonds, sale subject to approaching election; M. T. Sharp, Clerk. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Miss., Greenville.—(Street, etc.).—City votes July 28 on \$100,000 street-paving, \$75,000 sewer and \$50,000 city hall bonds. Details not decided. E. G. Ham, Mayor; Guy Drew, City Clerk.

Miss., Greenwood.—(Road).—\$100,000 5 per cent. serial LeFlore County bonds sold at \$700 premium to First National Bank of Greenwood.

Miss., Gulfport.—(Drainage).—Bids received 11 A. M. July 23 by F. H. Adams, Secy., Long Beach Drainage Dist., Harrison County, for \$80,000 6 per cent. 5-20-year bonds.

Miss., Indianola.—(Paving).—City voted \$100,000 5½ per cent. bonds. They have already been purchased by an Ohio firm. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Jackson.—(School, etc.).—City votes Aug. 19 in \$250,000 school, \$105,000 street, sewer and bridge and \$15,000 water-works machinery bonds. Address The Mayor.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the *Manufacturers Record* is mentioned.

Miss., Laurel—(School).—Glade Public School Dist., Jones County, votes Aug. 5 on \$4000 bonds. Address Board of County Supvrs.

Miss., Macon—(Road).—\$50,000 of \$100,000 issue of 5½ per cent. \$500 denomination bonds, Supvrs. Dist. 4, Noxubee County, maturing 1930 to 1934, inclusive, purchased at \$680 premium, par and accrued interest by Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans, La.

Miss., Magnolia—(Road).—Bids received July 17 for \$300,000 not exceeding 5 per cent. 20-year \$500 denomination Pike County bonds. Address C. E. Brumfield.

Miss., Meridian—(School).—Elections are to be held in August to vote on \$6000 Suquant Dist. and \$4000 Ponto School Dist., Lauderdale County bonds. Address Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Magnolia—(School).—\$35,000 5 per cent. \$500 denomination Pike County bonds sold at par and \$150 premium to the Farmers' Bank of Osyka and Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans.

Miss., Meridian—(Road).—Election July 22 on \$85,000 bonds Dist. 3, Lauderdale County. W. R. Pistole is Clerk Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Pontotoc—(Road).—Pontotoc County voted bonds. Address Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Pascagoula—(Highway).—Bids received 1 P. M. Aug. 4 for \$75,000 not exceeding 5½ per cent. bonds Supvrs. Dist. Nos. 2 and 3, Jackson County; Fred Taylor, Chancery Clk.

Miss., Purvis—(Road).—Lamar County Supvrs. plan to issue \$300,000 bonds.

Miss., Tunica—(Road).—Bids received noon Aug. 4 for \$50,000 5½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds Supvrs. Dist. No. 1, Tunica County, dated Sept. 1, 1913, and maturing \$10,000 annually, beginning 1932. Turner Williams, Clk. Board of Supvrs.

Miss., Tunica—(School).—Bids received noon Aug. 4 for \$30,000 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds Tunica School Dist. No. 7, Tunica County. Turner Williams, Clk. Board Supvrs.

Mo., Benton—(Road).—Scott County in 1917 voted \$750,000 bonds, of which \$500,000 are yet unsold; they will probably be offered about September; Geo. W. Pearman, County Clerk.

Mo., Eldorado Springs—(School).—\$39,500 5 per cent. \$500 denomination bonds Eldorado Springs School Dist. purchased at par plus \$516 by Mortgage Trust Co. (Bond Dept.), St. Louis, Mo.

Mo., Galena—(Road).—Stone County voted on \$50,000 bonds. Result not stated. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Kansas City—(School).—Sugar Creek School Dist., Jackson County, votes July 26 on \$50,000 bonds. Address School Board.

Mo., Macon—(Highway).—\$500,000 Macon County bonds defeated. Address County Commissioners.

Mo., Madison—(Road).—Monroe County votes Aug. 2 on \$1,000,000 not exceeding 5 per cent. bonds, denomination \$100 or multiple thereof. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Maryville—(Water).—City voted \$50,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Palmyra—(Road).—Marion County votes Aug. 12 on \$1,500,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Versailles—(Road, Bridge).—Morgan County will vote Aug. 26 on \$300,000 road and bridge bonds. Address County Commrs.

*N. C., Bakersville.—Bids received 5 P. M. Aug. 5 for \$15,000 5 per cent. 20-year bonds Grassy Creek Township, Mitchell County, dated Aug. 1, 1919; John D. Pannell, Clk., Board County Commrs. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

N. C., Bostic—(School).—\$6000 bonds voted. Address School Board.

N. C., Charlotte—(Refunding).—Mecklenburg County will issue \$300,000 5½ per cent. \$1000 denomination serial bonds, dated Nov., 1920. Date for opening bids not decided. F. M. Gresham, County Auditor.

N. C., Concord—(School).—\$40,000 6 per cent. bonds purchased at \$42,175 by Sidney Spitzer & Co., Toledo, O.

N. C., Dobson—(Road).—Bids received noon Aug. 19 for \$500,000 5 per cent. 30-year Surry County bonds; E. M. Linville, Chrmn. County Commrs. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

N. C., Fayetteville—(Street, etc.).—City plans to issue from \$150,000 to \$300,000 street, \$40,000 water, light and sewer, and \$10,000 bridge bonds; John Underwood, Mayor.

N. C., Forest City—(School).—Town votes August 4 on \$50,000 not exceeding 6 per cent. 30-year bonds; denominations \$1000, \$1500, \$2000, \$2500; E. G. Abernethy, Clerk and Treas.

N. C., Gastonia—(Road).—Gaston County votes Aug. 19 on \$500,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

N. C., High Point—(Water, Funding).—Bids received July 29 by R. L. Pickett, City Mgr., for \$100,000 water and \$93,000 funding bonds.

N. C., Lumberton—(Road).—Rennert and White House Townships, Robeson County, will vote on \$30,000 and \$20,000 bonds, respectively. E. J. Britt, County Atty.

N. C., Lumberton—(Road).—Robeson County Townships, July 15, voted 5½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds as follows: Alfordsville, \$60,000; Lumber Bridge, \$20,000; date for opening bids not decided; E. J. Britt, County Atty., Lumberton.

N. C., Nashville—(Road, etc.).—Nash County voted \$400,000 road bonds; also reported that bonds for courthouse improvements were voted. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Shelby—(Hospital).—Election ordered for Aug. 2 to vote on \$100,000 Cleveland County memorial hospital bonds postponed. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Smithfield—(Road).—Date for opening bids for bonds for Elevation, Pleasant Grove

and Bentonville townships, Johnston County, postponed from July 14 to noon Aug. 4; Sam T. Honeycutt, Clk. Board County Commrs.

N. C., Stanley—(School).—Bonds for school voted. Address School Board.

N. C., Statesville—(Drainage).—Bids received 11 o'clock August 5 for \$14,000 6 per cent. Snow Creek Drainage Dist. bonds, Iredell County, dated July 1, 1919; A. R. Bowles, Pres. Board of Commrs. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

N. C., Wilson—(Light).—Bids received noon Aug. 1 for \$60,000 5 or 5½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds; dated June 1, 1919; maturing 1920 to 1933, inclusive. Theo. A. Hinnant, Town Clk.

N. C., Wilmington—(School).—Bids received 3 P. M. Aug. 11 for \$100,000 5 per cent. 1-25-year serial bonds; denomination not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000; Thomas K. Woody, Clk.

Okla., Claremore—(School).—\$100,000 bonds reported voted. Address School Board.

Okla., Guthrie—(Road).—Report that Logan County contemplates issue of bonds erroneous, according to letter received by Manufacturers Record.

Okla., El Reno—(Sewer, Park).—\$35,000 sewer and \$20,000 park 5½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 15, 1919, and maturing 1945, sold July 11 at par, accrued interest and \$495 premium to the Commercial Bank, El Reno, Okla. P. P. Duffy, Mayor.

Okla., Frederick—(Light).—City voted \$40,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Miami—(Road).—Ottawa County votes August 19 on \$750,000 bonds; J. C. Briggs, County Clerk.

Okla., Muskogee—(School).—Bids received 8 P. M. July 25 by E. D. Cave, Clerk Board of Education, Muskogee School Dist., for \$400,000 5 per cent. 25-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919; maturity 1944.

CONDENSED REPORT TO COMPTROLLER

The First National Bank OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Alabama's First Million-Dollar Bank
Statement June 30, 1919

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$13,152,464.03
Overdrafts.....	1,427.03
U. S. Bonds (par).....	1,500,000.00
U. S. Treasury Certificates.....	5,654,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds.....	2,022,300.00
State of Alabama Bonds.....	127,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank.....	90,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds.....	1,231,890.00
Banking House.....	250,000.00
Other Real Estate.....	26,350.00
Customers' Liability Account, Letters of Credit and Acceptances.....	557,105.28
Interest Earned Not Collected.....	75,714.91
CASH:	
In Vaults.....	\$661,017.47
With Banks.....	3,710,053.64
With U. S. Treasurer.....	70,000.00
With Federal Reserve Bank.....	1,702,280.19
	6,143,351.30
	\$30,231,602.75
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Profits.....	1,572,920.00
Reserve for Taxes.....	44,005.22
Reserve for Dividends.....	90,000.00
Circulation.....	1,346,000.00
Customers' Letters of Crp. and Acceptances.....	557,105.28
Interest Collected Not Earned.....	92,577.68
Bills Payable With Federal Reserve Bank Secured by U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.....	1,000,000.00
DEPOSITS:	
Individual.....	\$21,006,209.91
Bank.....	2,414,782.66
United States.....	158,000.00
Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta, Fiscal Agent.....	450,000.00
	24,028,992.57
	\$30,231,602.75
OFFICERS	
J. H. BARR, Chairman	
OSCAR WELLS, President	
J. H. WOODWARD, Vice-President	
J. K. FLEMING, Vice-President	
THOMAS HOPKINS, Cashier	
F. S. FOSTER, Assistant Cashier	
THOMAS BOWRON, Assistant Cashier	
J. E. OZBURN, Secretary Savings Department	
J. L. CROSS, Auditor	

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS
DIRECT CONNECTIONS AT ALL ALABAMA POINTS

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Okla., Pawhuska—(Improvement).—City will soon vote on \$67,567 light, \$283,093 water-works and \$79,380 sewerage-system bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Tulsa — (Convention Hall). — \$20,000 convention hall improvement bonds voted about 18 months ago will probably soon be offered for sale. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Tulsa — (Water). — \$5,000,000 bonds voted. Address Mayor Hubbard.

S. C., Awensdaw—(School).—July 5 Awensdaw School Dist. 7 voted \$4000 bonds (not \$400,000); denomination \$1000; maturity July 1, 1939. Paul T. Palmer, Atty. and Prest.

S. C., Charleston—(School).—City sold at \$255,502.50 to Harris, Forbes & Co., New York City, \$250,000 5 per cent. 25-year Charleston School Dist.

S. C., Batesburg—(Water, etc.).—City voted \$60,000 water, \$40,000 sewer, \$20,000 street bonds. Date for opening bids not decided; M. E. Rutland, Mayor.

S. C., Greenville—(Road).—\$85,000 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination Greenville County bonds sold to A. B. Leach & Co., New York, at \$86.345 and accrued interest.

S. C., Orangeburg—(Road).—Willow Township, Orangeburg County, voted \$50,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

S. C., Walterboro—(School).—\$10,000 bonds Smocks School Dist., Colleton County, sold at par, plus \$50, to Carolina Bond & Mortgage Co., Columbia.

Tenn., Alton Park — (Improvements).—Bids are being received for \$140,000 10-30-year bonds. Geo. W. Chamlee, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Atty. for Alton Park.

Tenn., Chattanooga — (Paving). — \$78,000 bonds purchased at par, accrued interest and \$200 premium by Chattanooga Savings Bank.

Tenn., Coalmont—(Road).—Bids received 2 P. M. Aug. 14 for \$200,000 5, 5½ or 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919; W. A. Patton, Secy., Grundy County Highway Commn.

Tenn., Columbia—(Road).—Maury County plans to issue \$200,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tenn., Cookeville—(Road).—Putnam County has authorized issue of \$300,000 5 per cent. 20-year bonds; they will not be issued at present. Address State Road Commission.

Tenn., Dyersburg—(Highway).—\$150,000 Jefferson Davis Highway bonds to be issued by Dyer County are 6 per cents.; D. L. Anderson, County Judge.

Tenn., Jasper—(Road).—\$12,500 of the \$15,000 5 per cent. 5-20 year \$500 denomination Marion County bonds, dated July 7, 1919, and voted July 7, will soon be offered. Date for opening bids not stated. Address L. P. Brewer, County Judge.

Tenn., Pulaski—(Road).—Giles County authorized by County Court to issue \$650,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tenn., Tiptonville — (Highway). — Lake County Court voted to issue \$100,000 bonds.

Tenn., Union City—(Road).—Bids received 3 P. M. Sept. 4 by J. B. Waddell, County Judge, for \$150,000 5 per cent. 20-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1919.

Tenn., Winchester — (Road). — Franklin County votes Sept. 10 on \$750,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Anahuac—(Road).—Anahuac Precinct, Chambers County, voted \$100,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Austin—(Road).—Travis County will vote on \$5,500,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Austin.—Atty. Genl. approved following securities: \$250,000 Dist. 14 and \$300,000 Dist. 15 5½ per cent. Limestone County road bonds; \$125,000 5 per cent. 20-40-year Laredo sewer; \$15,000 Dist. 4, \$5000 Dist. 5, \$5000 Dist. 6 5 per cent. 10-40-year Hidalgo County school bonds; \$2700 School Dist. 4, \$3000 Dist. 5 5 per

cent. 10-20-year Lamar County school bonds; \$2000 5 per cent. 20-year Wise County Common School Dist. 63; \$2000 5 per cent. 10-year Bell County Common School Dist. 26; \$5800 5 per cent. 40-year Bell County Common School Dist.

Tex., Austin.—State Board of Education purchased school bonds aggregating \$128,300; also \$10,000 Briscoe County Road Dist. No. 6.

Tex., Burnet—(Road).—Burnet County, Road Dist. 2 (Marble Falls) voted \$55,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Cuero—(Road).—DeWitt County votes Aug. 8 on \$1,500,000 5¼ per cent. 40-year serial bonds. Address County Commrs., L. J. L. Roal, County Judge.

Tex., Dallas—(Road, Bridge).—Bids received 2 P. M. July 24 for \$2,100,000 5 per cent. 1-30-year \$1000 denomination Dallas County bonds. Address Chas. E. Gross, County Auditor.

Tex., Eastland — (City Hall, etc.).—City votes Aug. 9 on \$300,000 city hall and fire station and \$200,000 paving bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Eastland—(Road).—Eastland County Commrs. are reported to have arranged to sell \$180,000 bonds Road Dist. Nos. 1 and 2.

Tex., Edna—(School).—Five school districts Jackson County voted a total of \$41,000 bonds; W. W. McCrory, County Judge.

Tex., Fort Worth—(School).—Birdville Dist., Tarrant County School Board, voted \$15,000 bonds. They have been validated by Atty.-Genl. Address County School Board.

Tex., Hillsboro — (School). — Hill County Dist. voted bonds as follows: Hillsboro, \$18,000; Aquilla, \$12,000; Brandon, \$20,000; Bois d'Arc No. 7 and Cowley's Chapel No. 112, \$8000; Wakefield No. 16 and Chapel Grove No. 56, \$3000; White No. 23, Pierce No. 21 and Prairie View No. 103, \$12,000; Oak Hill No. 32 and Union Hill No. 68, \$2500; Treadwell No. 51 and Cunningham No. 117, \$3500; Woods No. 67, \$2500; Review No. 75, \$3000; Savage No. 88 \$2000; Huron No. 31, \$3000.

Tex., Leonard—(Street, Water).—Bids received July 25 for \$12,000 street-improvement and \$6000 water-works 5 per cent. 40-year bonds. C. B. Henslee, Clk.

Tex., Lefors—(School).—\$50,000 and \$25,000 5 per cent. 40-year \$1000 denomination school district Gray County bonds, voted March 6 and May 6, respectively, are to be offered for sale. Address Secy. Board of Trustees, Pampa, Tex.

Tex., Liberty—(Highway).—\$1,000,000 5½ per cent. 1-40-year Liberty County highway bonds purchased by Harold G. Wise & Co., Houston.

Tex., Palestine—(Road).—Anderson County voted \$75,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Pittsburg—(School).—Common School Dist. 3, Camp County, votes July 12 on \$3000 5 per cent. 10-20-year \$500 denomination bonds. D. H. Carpenter is Sheriff Camp County.

Tex., Wharton—(School).—\$50,000 El Campo School Dist., Wharton County, bonds voted. Address School Board.

Va., Houston—(Street).—\$18,000 5 per cent. 15-year \$100 denomination bonds voted. W. L. Dodd, Mayor; E. A. Blackard, Treas.

Va., Roanoke — (School).—Bids received July 19 for \$40,000 4½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated April 1, 1916. P. H. Tucker, City Clk.

Va., South Boston — (Street).—Town will vote on \$60,000 bonds. Address Town Clk.

W. Va., Charleston—(Road).—Election Aug. 12 to vote on following 6 per cent. 20-year Kanawha County bonds: \$395,000 Elk Dist.; \$80,000 Maiden Dist.; \$904,000 Cabin Creek Dist.; L. C. Massey, Clerk County Court.

W. Va., Elkins—(Road).—Beverly Dist., Randolph County, will vote on \$94,000 bonds. Address County Commrs.

W. Va., New Martinsville—(Road).—Clay Dist., Wetzel County, voted \$105,000 bonds. S. Myers, Clerk County Commrs.

W. Va., Buckhannon—(Gymnasium).—Buckhannon Independent School Dist., Upshur County, voted \$25,000 6 per cent. 5-20-year \$500 denomination bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1919, for high-school gymnasium. Address School Board.

W. Va., Parkersburg—(Street).—\$300,000 5 per cent. \$100, \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds voted in May are to be offered for sale. Address City Council, C. A. Musgrave, City Clk.

W. Va., South Charleston—(Street, Sewer).—City has adopted ordinance authorizing sale of \$144,500 of street-paving and sewer bonds voted in April; A. Bennett, Mayor.

W. Va., Worthington—(Street).—Town will vote on \$3500 of bonds. Address Town Council.

Financial Notes.

First State Bank, Dexter, Tex., plans to increase capital from \$12,000 to \$16,300.

Flatonla State Bank, Flatonla, Tex., increasing capital from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

First State Bank, Eastland, Tex., increasing capital from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Home Guaranty State Bank, Howe, Tex., increasing capital from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Hanover Bank, Ashland, Va., increased capital from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

First State Bank, Dorchester, Tex., increased capital from \$12,500 to \$16,000.

First State Bank, Bloomington, Tex., increased capital from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

State Guaranty Bank, Hemphill, Tex., increased capital from \$10,000 to \$12,500.

Garwood State Bank, Garwood, Tex., increased capital from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

Citizens' Bank, Henderson, N. C., increased capital from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Farmers' State Bank, Center, Tex., increased capital from \$25,000 to \$25,000.

First National Bank, Huntington, W. Va., increased capital from \$575,000 to \$1,000,000.

Farmers' National Bank, Somerset, Ky., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Bank of Newsoms, Newsoms, Va., increasing capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Farmers & Merchants' Bank, Ehrhardt, S. C., plans to increase capital to \$60,000.

Guaranty State Bank, Grapeland, Tex., increasing capital from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Union National Bank, Charlotte, N. C., increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000; effective July 1.

E. A. Robinson, formerly of William C. Robinson & Co., Baltimore, has just become identified with the banking-house of Lee, Higginson & Co. of New York, and has his office at Room 622-A, Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Telephone, St. Paul 6133.

Large Stock Offering.

In another column appears a formal announcement of the offering for subscription of \$5,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock (preferred as to assets and dividends) of the American Wholesale Corporation (Baltimore Bargain House), incorporated under the laws of Maryland. These shares are being offered by Lehman Bros. of New York City and Goldman, Sachs & Co. of New York City, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco. The Central Trust Co. of New York is the transfer agent and the Columbia Trust Co. of the same city is registrar. Full particulars as to the financing, the gross sales of the business for the last three years, together with other details, are given in the announcement, including the terms of subscription, etc. The corporation conducts a mail-order business in general merchandise, and also manufactures wearing apparel.

Buck-
pshur
r 1900
for
School

5 per
bonds
Ad-
Cik.
er).—
r sale
bonds

will
unell.

to in-

, in-

erens-

Tex.,

capt-

, in-

, in-

, in-

, in-

ceased

in-

Va.,

00.

, in-

asing

ardt,

h.

, in-

, in-

; ef-

n C.

come

Lee,

s his

Balti-

an-

tion

pre-

divi-

pora-

rated

nares

New

New

ran-

York

rust

par-

sales

, to-

the

sub-

ts a

dise,